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GAZETTEER

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

IN

THREE PARTS,

CONTAINING A

GENERAL VIEW OF THE STATE,

A

DESCRIPTION OF THE FACE OF THE COUNTRY, SOIL, PRODUCTIONS, PUBLIC LANDS, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, COMMERCE, GOVERNMENT, CLIMATE, EDUCATION, RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, POPULATION, ANTIQUITIES, &c. &c.

WITH A

SUCCINCT HISTORY OF THE STATE,

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME.

ALSO

A PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, POST OFFICES, WATER COURSES, LAKES, PRAIRIES, &c.

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED;

WITH AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING THE USUAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

AND A

DIRECTORY FOR EMIGRANTS, &c.

BY JOHN T. BLOIS.

BROOKLYN 1871

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INTRODUCTION.

It is conceived that the custom almost universal with authors, of apologizing for their productions on presenting them to the public, had its origin in a morbid delicacy, which has established an etiquette, savoring, in a majority of cases, more of affectation, than a rational regard to propriety. With every deference which the antiquity of the custom may require of him, the author of the following pages begs leave respectfully to decline the observance of a usage, having no more worthy sanctions to recommend it. For, if his production is possessed of any merit or value, it needs no apology; but, on the contrary, if it is devoid of these qualities, any apology for its production, he might offer, would be unavailing, and the sooner it is merged in obscurity the better. But of one thing, the author solicits the indulgence of the public; and that is with regard to the imperfect manner the work is executed in variance with the original plan.

Of the utility of a correct Gazetteer of a State, there can be no question. The absence of a Gazetteer of Michigan has been a matter of surprise to those abroad who were desirous of obtaining a knowledge of the resources and advantages of the State, and it cannot be doubted, that the greater facilities for information possessed by other Western States, have contributed much to their settlement, and diverted thither a considerable share of emigration, that otherwise would have settled in Michigan, had her superior advantages been equally well known.

It was to supply this deficiency, that the author's services were engaged some three years since; but owing to a protracted indisposition, the work was temporarily suspended, though not abandoned. Having, however, once commenced the collection of materials, and engaged an interest in the history of the State, he resolved to persevere in its prosecution and completion upon his own responsibility alone. With this object in view, he was stimulated to increased exertion by the advice and countenance of those in whom he could place reliance, and to the advancement of this purpose, his attention has been assiduously given for more than two years past.

The original plan and *design* of this work, contemplated a general, and as far as might be expedient, a local view of the State, comprising its political, civil, statistical, and natural history, coupled with such information, and so arranged, as to be useful to the emigrant, as well as a reference work to the citizen. The present work is the result of his

labors in carrying out the design; and it is now presented to the public as the best *substitute* he could offer, without protracting its appearance to a period that would, perhaps, be unsatisfactory, without any adequate advantage. How far this design has been achieved, will be seen upon inspection of its pages.

As preference has always been given to scientific developments, and such facts as were given upon respectable authority, much has been omitted, that otherwise would have been inserted, had the proper materials been received; yet, in some instances, where an obvious deficiency would have occurred, it has been supplied by general delineations. This remark more particularly applies to what has been said of the upper region of the State. Had the proper scientific developments been made, with regard to the natural products of the State, the author could have spared much of what has been said under the heads "soil" and "productions," as the present matter, under such circumstances, would be considered quite indifferent. It was one design to have given a full history of the sale of the public lands, and their present condition, in each land district; likewise a connected history of the trade and tonnage of the lakes, with a full statement down to the present day. But these objects have been but partially attained, though efforts for the purpose were made. If the requisite statistical matter stored in the several custom-house and land-offices, were once arranged and published in regular annals, it is conceived that the future history of those departments might be supplied with comparatively little labor. The most complete statement made, was by the efficient chief clerk* of the Kalamazoo land office, part of which is to be found under the title, "public lands." The most valuable statement prepared at his hand, is in the appendix, and is "warranted complete in all its parts." The article on "climate and health," is far from what was originally intended. The author proposed to pursue the same plan with the lower, as he has with the upper part of the State, by giving diversified observations, at one or more points upon the Atlantic, the Mississippi in the same latitude with Detroit, Fort Gratiot, and Chicago, likewise observations made at the three latter places—taken at the same times, and for the same periods, respectively. But as all these were to be had only at the surgeon general's office at Washington, it became impracticable to visit that city for the purpose, without neglecting other more important parts of the work. The requisite data could not be obtained by correspondence. An abstract of the collection laws, the laws prescribing the general duties of state, county, and township officers, the mode of their election, tenure of office, salaries, etc. would have been inserted, but for the delayed preparation and publication of the Revised Statutes of the State. A succinct judicial history, a history of the legislation of the territory, and of the colony under the domination of the French, together with the more interesting facts connected with the initial settlements in each county, would have given a zest and interest to the work, which it would have been very agreeable to the author to have superadded. Another article was to have been inserted in the First Part, upon the nomenclature of proper names, and a collection of all the Indian names given to our lakes, water-courses, bays, islands, etc., together with their signification, arranged to accompany English names in the Third Part. The assistance of a distinguished philologist of the Indian language had been politely proffered, whenever the requisite collection should have been made, and the author was anxious to carry the project into execution.

* Samuel Yorke At Lee.

This is a subject that should be attended to before the names are forgotten. The preservation of these names in our topography, while it accords with good taste, seems to be the best tribute we can render to the memory of a much injured race, fast sinking into the shades of oblivion.

The above are among the principal omissions which it was found impracticable to supply, without delaying the publication to an indefinite period. Experience has taught that a complete statistical work of a new State, is not the labor of a day, but of years; and that, what is done, must, in most cases, depend upon personal assiduity and perseverance, supported by the countenance of public approbation. The obstacles to the attainment of information, the vexation and discouragements incident to it, are greater than he had before any conception of; and he is not surprised to find that previous efforts to furnish a Gazetteer of this State, have proved abortive. Not the least of the perplexities experienced in preparing this work, has arisen from a vacillating, unstable legislation, temporary changes, and growth of the State in improvements since the work was commenced. To correct these alone, from time to time, has cost an amount of labor equal to writing the whole work anew.

A great difference may be observed in preparing a statistical work of a new or an old State—of the former, calculations, estimates, and statistical data, have to be made or collected by the author; while of the latter, they are already collected in some or other of the public offices, prepared for the inspection or copy of whoever wishes to obtain them. The importance of State statistics are considered of so high importance to public policy and to intelligent legislation, that legal provision has been made in some States, especially by the State of New York, by which all necessary statistics are collected and reported, as part of the duty of several public officers. By such means, the resources of a State are made known abroad, and its credit consequently enhanced.

The authority of the facts stated in this work, rests upon personal observation of the author in his travels; upon facts collected in an extensive correspondence with responsible persons in different parts of the State; upon verbal communication from gentlemen enjoying public confidence, from different sections of the State; upon the laws, journals, records, reports, public documents, &c. either published, or examined in the public offices at the seat of government; and upon such works of respectable authority as have been published from time to time, respecting the State and Territory.

The work was commenced at rather an unfavorable time, during the period of speculation, when most persons were absorbed in some wild scheme of building a fortune in the sale of lands, village lots, &c.: yet, the course pursued was such, as it was believed would insure correct information. The usual method was first taken, by opening a correspondence with gentlemen in different sections of the State. But it was very soon perceived, that this course would not answer the purpose. Letters in answer to the request for statistical information, were often written under an apparent misapprehension of the object of the correspondence,—occupied with matter entirely extraneous,—in descanting upon the 'admirable location,' 'proposed improvements' of some village or 'city' in 'contemplation,' which was represented as about to become the great emporium—the centre of travel,—of the manufacturing and commercial interests of the State. Another more effectual resort was taken. During the session of the legislature, in 1837, the author sought occasion for personal interview with one or more gentlemen, members of the legislature, from each county in the State. Deliberate inquiries

were instituted for such facts as were requisite to be obtained, and all information received, noted down at the time for consideration, or if satisfactory, immediately drafted in regular order at the author's room. The same course was pursued until every county in the State was canvassed. Where the individual was evidently interested in the facts communicated, other persons disinterested were inquired of, and the statements of the two compared, and no statement was drawn off for publication until he was fully satisfied of its correctness. Although this course was very vexatious to the author, he found that it was not without precedent, and most approved. The superiority of evidence obtained from a witness upon personal interview, over that obtained from correspondence, is obvious. From this course, and from subsequent correspondence with postmasters and other gentlemen of respectability, the greater part of the information respecting the villages, and the description and resources of the several counties, were obtained, beside much other interesting matter in the body of the work. Enquiries having been continually prosecuted respecting subsequent improvements, it is believed this work exhibits the true condition of most of the villages, and of the various improvements of the State, as they were in the spring of 1838. Access has been had to such records, public documents, and laws of the Territory and State, as have been preserved, and much valuable information collected. A regular file of the oldest paper published in the State, continued from 1817 to the present time, was politely furnished by a gentleman, and much interesting in the history and statistics of the State has been gathered.

The Historical Sketches of Michigan, the writings and Travels of Mr. Schoolcraft, have furnished much authentic matter in both the civil and natural history of the State. The geological survey of the State, now in prosecution under such favorable auspices, will be of immense advantage in the development of its natural resources, and it will be perceived, that this work is not remiss in recording whatever of interest from that source, has been presented to the public.

In topographical descriptions, reference has always been made to the most correct maps of the State. The directory in the Appendix is somewhat indebted to the Western Guide for a few of the tables and some of the selected matter. The authorities noted in the margin of the work, and those stated, are the principal referred to, although much other information, from various detached sources, heretofore published in fragments, has been here collected for preservation and future comparative reference, such especially as relates to the trade and commerce of the lakes. Many facts, which now have no interest, at a future day may be useful to show the progress of the growth and improvements of different sections of the State. The statistics of productions, accompanying the townships in the Third Part, collected as they were with great labor from the very imperfect returns made to the Secretary of State, are devoid of any present interest, but many years hence our farmers of the several townships will make comparative reference to them with much pleasure; and such reference would be of great assistance to develop the history of the townships. It will be objected by some, that too much common place matter is recorded—facts already too well known; but it is to be remarked that these facts are entirely new to emigrants, and it is as important to the State to give them correct information, as our own citizens. The work, taken together and read by course, might be viewed as tautologous in the extreme; but it should be remembered, that it was written for a work of reference to the reader, each article intended, as far as possible, to be entire, with as few references to other portions of the

work as possible, consequently, repetition necessarily must happen. As it regards the plan of the work, after viewing several most approved eastern and western publications, the present plan, comprehending the double object stated, was considered, for a western work, decidedly the best. Many of those who have sent in embellished descriptions of particular places or sections of country, may be disappointed to find them dismantled of their tinselled drapery, and presented with the accompaniment only of facts; but he is fully convinced, that simple, unembellished truth, has claims, far more winning, than high wrought descriptions that cannot bear examination. If an emigrant is induced to locate in a particular region, from descriptions he has had of it, but, upon examination, finds it to unequal his anticipations, he will retire from it with disgust, with a far more unfavorable opinion of the country than he otherwise would have had. The policy of overrating a country to induce settlements, is quite questionable.

In the article of History it became necessary to touch upon some topics that are at present the subject of party controversy. In sketching what is there said, it was the author's aim, though he has not perhaps succeeded, to give an impartial statement of the case, on all sides, as far as facts had been presented to his cognizance. Upon reflection, it is thought, that the comments upon the primary school law, thrown into the body of the article on Education, may to some be exceptionable; but it is here to be observed, that they were made as a part of the result of several years experience, observation and reflection on what he considers the most momentous subject to a free people; that they are applicable to every State having a regular, legal system of education; that, as it is the duty of government to require the education of the youth of a State, it is considered an equally imperative duty of that government to furnish the requisite means, as much as it does for the administration of justice; thereby, disencumbering parents from any farther trouble or concern, except to send their children to the schools so provided by government. Under such a system, the source of petty neighborhood disputes would be put to rest, which originate and obtain more or less in every district, often, in effect, entirely to defeat the object of the institution.

For the author to name all the individuals to whom he is indebted for information, will not be expected, and to designate those from whom he has received the greatest assistance, would be an invidious task. To his various correspondents and other gentlemen throughout the State—to members of the legislature, and officers of State, the author returns his grateful acknowledgments for the facilities afforded him in the collection of facts, and their politeness in imparting information; for it is much to their co-operation that this work will owe its value. For the patronage extended to his undertaking by the State, in subscribing to a portion of the work, the author returns his most respectful acknowledgments to a legislature, whose views of public policy are as enlightened and liberal, as its acts are public spirited and honorable.

There is one omission, that should have been, if possible, supplied in this edition of the work; and this is, the settlement of uniformity in the orthography of proper names; but this has been prevented for the same reason that precluded attention to the etymology of the Indian names. The only rule followed has been to spell them agreeably to the most usual practice, where that was ascertained—a few cases excepted. Indian names, not before written, are spelled agreeably to pronunciation.

This is the first full announcement of the original plan and design of the Gazetteer of Michigan. The volume here offered as a substitute, has been made at the expense of much labor, and an abstraction of mind which

has deprived him of much of the common pleasures of society, to the detriment of his health and constitution; and whether the original design shall be fully carried into execution and matured by his means, the reception and patronage extended to this effort will determine. That the work will be found entirely free from errors, the author has not the vanity to presume; but, that errors of fact will be found frequent, where so much scrutiny and vigilance has been exercised, he cannot persuade himself to believe. Error, however, must and will occur in the first print of a statistical work, and owing to indisposition of the author while part of the work went to press, he will not be surprised to find errors typographical, and of language, and even discrepancies to have occurred to some extent, which otherwise might have been avoided. Should such be found on perusal, this untoward circumstance will be sufficient explanation to the candor of those acquainted with the liabilities to inaccuracy, in composing from a manuscript written only for his own superintendence, and containing such an amount of figures and uncouth proper names.

Whatever may be the fate of the work, he cannot be deprived of the satisfaction he may have to know, that he has thrown together some facts useful to the emigrant; that he has had a share in contributing to propagate a knowledge of geography; that he has made an effort, however feeble, to disabuse the public mind abroad, of the gross misconceptions produced by the misrepresentations the State has heretofore been subject to—a State, as fair and rich by nature, as her population are high-minded, enterprising, and intelligent.

DETROIT, October, 1838.

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GAZETTEER OF MICHIGAN.

PART FIRST.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE STATE.

Boundaries and Extent;—Natural Divisions;—Area;—Upper Peninsula;—Face of the Country;—Soil;—Productions;—Rivers and Lakes;—Public Lands;—Internal Improvement;—Mail Routes;—Navigation and Commerce;—Manufactures;—Government;—Civil Divisions;—Climate and Health;—Education;—Religious Denominations;—Population and Immigration;—Antiquities;—History.

BOUNDARIES AND EXTENT.

The State of Michigan* lies between about 41° 45′ and 48° north latitude, and between 5° 23′ and 13° 32′ longitude, west from Washington city. Its boundaries and shape are very irregular. It is bounded on the north, north-east and east by the British province of Upper Canada, from which it is separated by the straits of St. Mary, St. Clair, and Detroit; and by Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, and Erie; on the south by the States of Ohio and Indiana, and on the west and south-west, by the territory of Wisconsin and lake Michigan. Its boundaries, as established by an act of Congress passed June 15, 1836, defining the northern boundary of Ohio, and admitting Michigan into the Union, as a State, on certain conditions, are as follows, to wit:

* The local pronunciation places the accent on the first syllable—*Mich'-i-gan.*

"Beginning at the point, where a line, drawn direct from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly Cape (called North Cape) of Maumee (Miami) Bay, intersects the eastern boundary line of the State of Indiana, and running thence with the said line to the said most northerly Cape of the Maumee Bay; and thence from the said north cape of the said Bay, north-east to the boundary line between the United States and the province of Upper Canada in Lake Erie; thence, with the said boundary line between the United States and Canada, through the Detroit river, Lake Huron, and Lake Superior, to a point where the said line last touches Lake Superior," (being the mouth of Pigeon river,) "thence, in a direct line through Lake Superior, to the mouth of the Montreal river; thence, through the middle of the main channel of the said river Montreal, to the middle of the Lake of the Desert; thence, in a direct line to the nearest head water of the Monomonie river; thence, through the middle of that fork of the said river first touched by the said line, to the main channel of the said Monomonie river; thence, down the centre of the main channel of the same, to the center of the most usual ship channel of the Green Bay of Lake Michigan; thence, through the centre of the most usual ship channel of the said bay, to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence, through the middle of Lake Michigan, to the northern boundary of the State of Indiana, as that line was established by the act of Congress of the nineteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixteen; thence, due east, with the north boundary line of the said State of Indiana, to the north-east corner thereof; and thence, south, with the east boundary line of Indiana, to the place of beginning."

Its extreme length from the north-western point the mouth of the Pigeon river, to the south-eastern point the northern cape of the Miami Bay, is computed to be, in a direct line, 540 miles. Its breadth is various. The Peninsula *Proper* is 282 miles long from north to south; its breadth in the southern part from east to west is 170 miles; its breadth, south of Saginaw Bay, 194 miles; its average breadth, 140 miles. The north-western or *Upper* Peninsula, from its extreme eastern point, the *Point de Tour*, to its extreme western point, the mouth of the Montreal river,

is 324 miles. Its extreme breadth, from north to south, in a direct line from the isthmus of the Kew-y-wee-non Peninsula to the Lake of the Desert, 108 miles. Its average breadth about 60 miles.

NATURAL DIVISIONS. Michigan consists of two Grand Peninsulas—the *Peninsula Proper*, or southern peninsula, and the *Northern* or *North-western Peninsula*. The former, by way of eminence, is usually termed the *Peninsula;* the latter, in this work, for the purpose of distinction, will be designated as the *Upper Peninsula*, or Upper Michigan.

The *Peninsula* is bounded on the south by the States of Indiana and Ohio; east by Lake Erie, Strait of Detroit, Lake St. Clair, Strait of St. Clair, and Lake Huron; west by Lake Michigan. On the north it borders the two latter lakes, between which it terminates in a point at the Strait of Mackinac.

The *Upper Peninsula* borders Lake Superior on the north; the Territory of Wisconsin on the west and south-west. The eastern portion terminates in a point at the confluence of the Strait of St. Mary with Lake Huron, having the Strait of St. Mary and the lower part of Lake Superior on the north-east, and Green Bay, Lake Michigan, Strait of Mackinac and Lake Huron on the south-east.*

AREA.

The superficial contents of the whole State, as embraced in the boundaries established by Congress, (including both land and lake surface) are estimated at 96,844 square miles.

The area of the Peninsula is estimated at

	Acres.	Sq. miles.	
	25,507,840	39,856	
The *Upper* Peninsula at	13,224,960	20,664	
			60,520
Total land surface,	38,732,800		

* In this work, the *Western States*, when occasion offers to allude to them, will be considered as including all the thirteen new States; the *North-Western States*, as including all the States north-west of the Ohio, and which formerly constituted the North-West Territory; the *South-Western States*, as including the remaining western States, or the western slave-holding States.

The area of the part of Lake Michigan, included within the State boundaries,	11,592	
Lake Superior, do. do.	15,660	
Lakes Huron, St. Clair and Erie, do. do.	9,072	
Total lake surface within the State,		36,324
		96,844

Thus it will be perceived, that upwards of one third of the state, or 36,324 miles, is water, and the remainder, 60,-520 miles, being less than two thirds, is land; no estimate being made for the numerous rivers and interior lakes.

The surveyed part of the State, which is erected into counties organized and unorganized, contains 16,407,040 acres, or 25,636 square miles.* The unsurveyed part of the Peninsula, north of the surveyed portion, constituting one part of the county of Mackinac, is computed to contain 9,100,800 acres, or 14,220 square miles. To this add the *Upper* Peninsula, 20,664 square miles, and there remain 34,884 square miles, or 22,325,760 acres in the State which have not yet been surveyed.

That portion of the State lying in the *Upper* Peninsula between the Chocolate and Montreal rivers, to which the Indian title remains unextinguished, is computed at 12,-888 square miles, or 8,248,320 acres.

That portion of the *Upper* Peninsula lying east of the Chocolate river, the Indian title to which has recently been extinguished, is computed at 7,776 square miles, or 4,976,640 acres. Thus it appears that little less than two thirds of that great section of the state remains in the possession of the aborigines.

UPPER PENINSULA.

Of this portion of Michigan, very little satisfactory information is to be had, and that which is known, is of a

* This is not far from the present amount. Arenac and Gladwin, a small part of Isabella, Oceana, Ionia, Midland and Ottawa, are unsurveyed, although the work is in progress. The amount of surveyed lands at the close of the year 1836, was about 21,963 square miles, or 14,056,320 acres.

character devoid of much interest. It is inhabited, almost exclusively, by Indians, in a wild, uncivilized state, who are visited by traders to obtain peltry and furs. It might be expected that this latter class of persons would possess particular knowledge of the country, but it seems that they are mostly men whose tact and talent lie either in this peculiar occupation alone, or else, when possessed of intelligence, the exclusive abstraction of mind, induced by this species of commerce, precludes any considerable attention to extraneous subjects. Hence the dearth of geographical knowledge. Most of the information therefore, respecting this region, is to be had from the observations of intelligent travellers.

The *surface* of the Upper Peninsula is much diversified by mountains, hills, valleys and plains. The eastern portion, from the head of the peninsula to the Pictured Rocks, is represented as undulating, rising gradually from Lakes Michigan and Superior to the interior, where it terminates in more elevated table land, with a shore on the north, sandy, and, on the south, calcarious rock. Proceeding westward, the country becomes broken into hills, with intervening plains, until it is interrupted by the Porcupine Mountains which form the dividing ridge, separating the tributary waters of Lake Superior from those of Lake Michigan. The highest peaks, toward the western boundary, have been estimated at from 1,800 to 2,000 feet high.* Their true position and extent appear to be undetermined. The ridge is often broken through by the larger streams, bordered by extensive valleys. The spurs of these mountains project in different directions, often exhibiting their denuded cliffs upon the northern shore.

This ridge has a greater proximity to the northern coast, which it lines with rock, from the Pictured Rocks to the western extremity of this peninsula, except when interrupted by occasional plains of sand. The structure of a part of the northern and eastern portion is of the primitive, and the southern, of the secondary formation. Many parts, and especially the belt embracing the northern portion, exhibits little else than "developments of sublime scenery." Almost entirely unfrequented by man, (or by beast, except the

* Capt. Douglass.

more obnoxious species) some portions appear like a dreary, deserted solitude, surrounded by all the frightful terrors incident to such northern latitudes.

The greater portion of this peninsula, the sand plains excepted, is covered with immense *forests* principally of *white and yellow pine;* a proportion of spruce, hemlock, birch, oak, and aspen, with a mixture of maple, ash, and elm, especially upon the rivers. Of the pine lands, there are millions of acres, and much of a superior quality, unscathed by fire, stretching between the strait of St. Mary, the Ontonagon and Montreal rivers. To convert this into lumber, there are discharging into the Lakes, 40 large and 60 smaller streams, whose descent warrant the belief of their furnishing many hundred mill sites of sufficient hydraulic power to answer all desirable purposes.

These streams, the longest of which does not exceed 150 miles, irrigate the country abundantly, and by their facility for navigation, furnish easy access to every part of the interior. The head branches of the opposite lake streams often interlock, and, when they do not communicate, furnish an easy portage from one to the other by which navigation from each lake is easily effected with the lighter craft. The lake coast alone has been estimated at between 700 and 800 miles in extent, and that five-sevenths of the entire peninsula may be reached by the common lake vessels. There can be no doubt, that these pine lands, will, from the universal and increasing scarcity of lumber, become very valuable, and their produce an article of export.

This peninsula, (the northern part of which has sometimes been called the *Siberia* of Michigan,) it is probable, will never be noted for its *agricultural productions*, or immediately for the density of its population. With the exception of the fertile intervals on the rivers, the soil of the northern portion has all the evidences of sterility, as is exhibited in its mountains and barren sand plains. The southern part, in climate and soil, is more congenial to agriculture. This is the lime stone region, which extends to an undetermined line, separating the primary and secondary formations. Throughout this region, we find the sugar maple in abundance, interspersed with the white and red oak, the beech, and, occasionally, tracts of spruce, and other forest trees. It is here that the more even and fertile

tracts of land are found, and where, at some future day, will cluster an enterprising population.

The soil is admirably fitted for the grasses and all esculent roots. The superior quality of the potato is not exceeded by any section of country. Garden vegetables grow with luxuriousness. Wheat and the other small grains may be cultivated, but for corn the country or climate appears to be uncongenial.

Of the other sources of wealth, the *fisheries* are destined to be of no inconsiderable importance. The very excellent quality, and inexhaustible supply of the fish on the shores of this peninsula, are notorious; and their increasing demand will add to the increasing commerce of the State. The wandering bands of Indians inhabiting this region, in the abandonment of the chase, subsist upon fish as their dependence, which is attributable to their excellence, and the facility with which they are taken.

The other remaining source of wealth will exist in the development of its *mineral resources*. Without anticipating the result, which the future geological exploration may bring to light, it may be proper to observe, that from the earliest discoveries of this region, by the French, to the present time, it has enjoyed the reputation of a valuable mineral district: though ignorance of geological structure has prevented all enterprising experiments for working its mines, from producing any available profit. Iron, copper, lead, &c. are supposed to exist here. Indications of these metals are exhibited by the vast quantities of iron sand upon the coast, iron pyrites, found in the interior and upon some of the rivers, and the masses of native copper discovered upon the Ontonagon. But time and examination will better determine the question.

The *fur trade* and *fisheries* are the only *present* productive sources of profit arising from this territory, and the former is on the decline.

The *climate* opposes the greatest obstacle to vegetation, though decidedly favorable to health. The summers are shorter than in lower Michigan, but vegetation is quicker in growth and maturity. Native and acclimated exotic plants can be profitably cultivated. Summer commences and terminates of a sudden, and winter departs or succeeds

often without the intervention of spring or autumn. In fact, the two latter seem scarcely to be known. The atmosphere of St. Mary's is subject to great changes. It is not unusual for the thermometer to stand at 70°, 80°, and 90° above in summer, and in winter at 20°, 25°, and lower, below zero. In dry, cold winter mornings, smoke rises from the chimney tinged with a reddish hue—a phenomenon referable to atmospheric origin. The mean temperature of June and July is from 60° to 64°. Strawberries ripen at Keweena portage the 25th of June, and potatoes are planted at the village of the falls the 20th. Although climate has, undoubtedly, a check upon the growth of vegetation, yet it is believed the indolence and improvident habits of its population have a greater; and that, with proper attention and husbandry, scattered tracts of this peninsula might become farming districts, which, in conjunction with the wealth of the forests, fisheries, and mines, would yield ample rewards to the industry of an enterprising population. (See Climate and Health.)

PENINSULA.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

The surface of the surveyed part of the *Peninsula* is, generally, either level, undulating, or rolling, and, in some instances, broken or hilly. The eastern portion, extending from the southern boundary to Point aux Barques, of a width varying from 5 to 25 miles, is mostly level. Proceeding westward, the land gradually rises into an irregular ridge, in some parts of which, it attains a height of between 6 and 700 feet. This ridge has a much greater proximity to the eastern than to the western margin, and serves to separate the tributaries discharging into Lake Michigan, from those flowing eastward.

The portion of the southern part of the State denominated hilly, branches off from the principal ridge, in different directions, through parts of the counties of Hillsdale, Washtenaw, Jackson, Ingham, Oakland, Livingston, Ionia,

Barry, Kent, and Eaton. "The hills consist of an irregular assemblage of somewhat conical elevations, occasionally attaining an elevation of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet, but ordinarily not more than from 30 to 40 feet."

From the main portion of table land, progressing westward to the Lake, the country, with the above exceptions, assumes a very gradual descent, exhibiting a gently undulating, but very rarely broken surface.

Of the unsurveyed part of the peninsula, north of a line passing east and west through the middle of Saginaw Bay, as little is known as of the Upper Peninsula.

The ridge of land before spoken of, again takes its rise near the mouth of Sauble river, and is seen from the lake to stretch on for many miles along and beyond the coast. This ridge receives its name from the Sauble river, and is called the Highlands of Sauble. Its height has not been ascertained, but it has heretofore been estimated to be much the highest part of this peninsula.* A considerable portion of it has generally been unfavorably represented, as being interspersed with sand ridges and marshes, having an abrupt descent from the Highlands, eastward, and a gradual slope towards the west. Taking the great extent of this peninsula into consideration, it may, in a comparative point of view, be said to possess a great evenness of surface, with a sufficient declivity, however, to allow its waters to drain off in lively and healthful streams.

These are the general features of the surface of the interior. The coasts form an exception. The coast of both Michigan and Huron is sometimes exhibited in high, steep banks. The coast of the former, is frequently seen in bluffs and banks of sand, varying in height from one hundred to three hundred feet.

To the traveller, the country presents an appearance eminently picturesque and delightful. In a considerable portion of the surveyed part, the surface of the ground is so

* A more geological, but rather uncouth view of the State, would consider the surrounding lakes exhausted of their waters, in which case, Michigan would exhibit an immense mountainous ridge more than 600 miles in extent, partially broken by a chasm or gap at Mackinac, rising in the north-west more than 4000 feet, and in the south upwards of 2500 feet above its valleys—the bottom of the great lakes before mentioned.

even and free from underbrush, as to admit of carriages being driven through the uncultivated woodlands and plains, with the same facility as over the prairie or common road. The towering forest and grove, the luxuriant prairie, the crystal lake and limpid rivulet, are so frequently and happily blended together, especially in the southern section of the peninsula, as to confer additional charms to the high finishing of a landscape, whose beauty is probably unrivalled by any section of country.

SOIL.

The soil is of various kinds, but it is subject to a general classification sufficient for the present purpose. It is generally free from stone, and of a deep, dark, sandy loam, frequently of the richest quality, and often mixed with various proportions of gravel, and sometimes of argile or clay. It may be classed agreeably to its natural covering, or the aspect of its surface, as the *pine lands—timbered lands—openings—plains*—and *prairies*.

Respecting that portion of the peninsula, which is *unsurveyed*, especially all that section lying north-west of Saginaw Bay, very little accurate information has been received. As was previously observed, it has been unfavorably represented, and the aspect of the shores around it is of the most forbidding character.

But little reliance, however, can be placed on those reports which are not the result of actual survey and intelligent examination. It should not be forgotten, that during the long period, from the discovery of Michigan to the time of its survey, it was characterized either as an interminable morass or a sandy waste, and that the older geographies gave circulation to similar representations. It is said, even some of the first attempts to survey it, were abandoned for like reasons. But as it was surveyed and brought into market, its superior excellence gave it the reputation of one of the best agricultural regions in the western country.

Very flattering accounts have been given of the south-western portion of the unsurveyed part, lying on the tribu-

taries to Lake Michigan, north of Grand river, and it is not improbable, that it will be found to possess tracts of excellent land.

On the north-eastern border, the evergreens seem to predominate, as pine, spruce, hemlock, &c. and in the northern part, extending into the interior, are found large forests of pine and extensive tracts of well timbered land. Extensive groves of beech, birch, sugar maple, and other forest trees, are common. The sandy soil of the *pine lands* in the *surveyed* part, is generally well known, though it is stronger and more productive than it is commonly believed to be, by those unacquainted with it, as may be seen by reference to the Second Part of this work.

The Timbered Land is found mostly upon the intervals, the low and wet and the elevated broken lands. It generally consists of such tracts as have either too moist a soil to admit fire to overrun them, or of a dry soil, otherwise protected from its ravages. It often appears in dense and lofty forests and scattered groves, interspersed with timber of the largest size. Forest trees of almost every variety found in this latitude, are found here. Those which predominate are black and white walnut, hickory and oak of every species, hard maple (commonly called the sugar maple), soft maple, elm, all the different kinds of ash, bass or linden, sycamore, hackberry, cottonwood, aspen, locust, butternut, box or dogwood, poplar, whitewood beech, cherry, sassafras, white, yellow and Norway pine, hemlock, spruce, tamarack, cedar, cypress, chestnut, pawpaw, &c. &c. together with a great variety of the smaller trees and shrubs, as the willow, alder, sumac, honeysuckle, &c. including most of the varieties found in the Middle and Eastern States.

These are some of the varieties of timber found in Michigan, growing of course on soils suited to each respectively. Some of these trees are scarce, as the chestnut, the hemlock, &c. though the latter is plentiful on the coasts.

Trees growing on every kind of land in this State, owing to the great depth and lightness of soil, take an unusually deep root, and often appear to have sunk in the ground. Hence, it is very rare to see a tree blown down by the wind, although heavy winds are sometimes experienced. The soil of interval, timbered lands, is usually black, and composed of decomposed vegetable matter, of great fertili-

ty. The soil of timbered lands is, generally, not warm. It is admirably fitted for the grasses, and produces the best crops of oats, potatoes, &c., and when dry and sufficiently warm, excellent crops of corn. It is not so congenial to wheat. The interval or "bottom lands," in this State, are not in better estimation than the uplands; but the country on the Kalamazoo and St. Joseph is in high repute.

The *Openings* are sometimes distinguished into *openings* and *timbered openings*, owing to the different density of their timber. The major part of the unsurveyed portion of this peninsula is open land, or openings. These generally consist of table lands, lying between the rivers, and often bordering the streams themselves. They are sometimes deficient in timber, though frequently skirted with "plains" and woodlands. They are usually but very sparsely interspered with oak trees, of different varieties, often of a good size, but of a diminutive height. There is no underbrush, and the trees are in appearance unthrifty; the cause of which may be traced to the annual fires which have been suffered to pass through them. But after these fires have been kept out for a few years, an undergrowth of timber springs up, with a thriftiness that proves the congeniality of the soil to the forest tree. A thick grass sward covers the soil, and, although it requires no labor to prepare the way for the plough, it requires the strength of three or four yoke of oxen to break it up the first time; yet, afterward it is cultivated with the same ease as the older lands. The soil is a loam, with a mixture of clay and sand, generally of a dark color, dry and stiff in its structure.

There seems to be very little or no covering of decomposed vegetable matter on this soil, but there is another more durable principle, universal in the table lands, attributable to the mixture of lime, which not only makes the soil fertile, but makes it increase in fertility the more it is improved. This is superior for wheat growing. There is another characteristic which is rather unaccountable. In some of the uplands there are found tracts of land, with a scarcity of timber, and a yellow or reddish soil, which to the casual observer is apparently sterile, or, at least, second or third rate lands. But these are often the best of lands. On being ploughed and exposed to the

action of the atmosphere, the soil undergoes a chemical change, its color very soon turns black, and it is found to be in the highest degree productive.

The *Plains* very much resemble the openings, except the soil usually contains more sand or gravel in its composition. They are often covered with a beautiful growth of timber, free from underbrush, and appear like cultivated orchards, or groves planted by the hand of man. They are easily improved, and are said to be much fertilized by the addition of plaster. The timbered lands, openings and plains, yield according to circumstances; of corn, from 40 to 80 bushels and upwards; of oats, from 40 to 50 bushels to the acre. It is not unusual for the plains and openings to produce 30 bushels of wheat to the acre; sometimes more; the average may perhaps be placed at 25 bushels.

The *Prairies* are mostly small, the largest but a few miles in circumference. They are found in different sections, but mostly in the southern and south-western portion of the Peninsula. There is less prairie land in this, than in several other of the North-western States. This land is known by two appellations, the *wet* and the *dry* prairie. Prairie is the French word for meadow, and is properly wild or natural meadow land. They are free from all timber and shrubs of every description, and covered only with grass.

The *dry* prairies are often a little undulating, by means of which the water is conducted off, and they make arable farm land, possessing a rich soil, of easy cultivation, and producing the largest crops of grass, and every species of grain. Many of the prairies near the Kalamazoo and St. Joseph rivers, have a black, deep, rich, consistent soil, inferior to none in the western country. Vegetation is so luxuriant, that after the seed is deposited, they require little or no farther cultivation. From 30 to 50 bushels of corn per acre, have been raised upon them the first season, without being ploughed or hoed after planting; and after the soil has been subdued, from 30 to 80 bushels of corn, and 40 of wheat, are usually raised to the acre. Other vegetation flourishes in the same proportionate luxuriance.

The *wet* prairies are more commonly too level to admit

the proper drainage of the water. These, in their natural state, are generally too moist for grain growing, but they afford an abundance of wild grass which serves for either pasture or hay. With proper attention they become arable.

Prairies are supposed to be the beds of once existing lakes, or ponds of water, which has evaporated. Others attribute their origin to the same cause that produced the openings and plains—the ravages of the annual fires. It is the universal custom with the Indians, occasionally to set fire to the prairies and forests, for the purpose of burning the dead grass and combustible matter on the surface. The consequence is, a fresh growth of tender grass, which serves to decoy the deer, and enhance the value of their hunting grounds, as well as to destroy most of the timber.

There is yet another species of land, commonly denominated *swamp* or *marsh* land, found in different parts of the State, and sometimes in considerable tracts. One description of marsh is inundated with water during the winter, and wet season of the year, but in summer, it becomes measurably dry. Another is wet and swampy, even to mire, during the whole year. This is commonly covered with a few scattering trees, sometimes by groves of tamarack, and occasionally with an overspread of tall coarse grass. These marshes are caused mostly by beaver dams, which were made across some brook or rivulet, prior to the settlement of a civilized population. This is evident, as the dams are still to be seen. Experiments which have been made, prove, that by ditching through the dams, they can be easily drained. The abundance of other land has averted the farmer's attention to drier soils, but when they have been ditched, they have been found to make excellent meadow, and produce good crops. It may be said, with propriety, that Michigan, (the unsurveyed part at least) possesses no irreclaimable marshes, or barren plains or ridges of sand.

The lands of this State are generally equally well adapted to grazing and tillage, and no obstacle presents to prevent its becoming a good dairy country.

The wild grasses grow with the greatest luxuriance on every kind of land. The blue joint is found predominant on the prairies, growing five and six feet high, and, by good judges, considered for cattle nearly equal to timothy. The

wire grass and red top grow on the openings and prairies, in abundance, the latter of which is excellent for cattle. The wild rye, which grows to the height of six and eight feet, is an excellent substitute for the other grasses. All these grasses are very nutricious, and cattle, turned upon the ranges in heat of summer, will fatten upon them. It is said that herds of cattle driven across the southern part of the peninsula, during that intense season, and left to range at night only, have been found much improved at the end of the journey.

Wild flowers grow very plentifully. The prairies, in particular, are literally covered with many varieties, of every hue, pink, crimson, white, purple, violet, orange, &c.

With few local exceptions, the country is plentifully irrigated by pure, cool, salubrious drinking water, and where springs and rivulets are not found convenient, the best water is procured by sinking wells.

Timber, though sparse on the openings and plains, is sufficiently plenty, or easily obtained from the adjacent forests, to answer for farming and other economical purposes in a new settled country. As the State becomes more densely populated, it will be in greater demand. But to supply this demand, correspondent to the increased necessities of the farmer, it is believed the young growth of timber, consequent to the final stoppage of the annual, desolating fires, will be amply sufficient.

Some discrepancy occurs in the estimates of different individuals, as to the amount of labor and expense of clearing and cultivating different kinds of land. It is thought, by some, that for the farmer without capital, the timbered land is the best; but when capital is added, the openings and plains. The universal practice is to cut down and burn, on the timbered, and to girdle the trees, on the plains and openings. When the timber is thus destroyed on the timbered land, it is ready to be sowed without any ploughing, and requires only a team and drag to finish the work. The price for clearing timbered land is from 10 to 12 dollars the acre.* The plains and openings require three or four yoke

* The difference in the expense, for the same object in 1638 and 1838, is not inconsiderable. There are on record, in Hartford, Conn. bills of labor for clearing a home lot, which show that the price of clearing

of oxen to break the sward, considerable labor to harrow in the seed and transport the fencing timber from a distance. The poor man, with his axe and single team, can therefore accomplish more on the timbered, than on the open land.

PRODUCTIONS.

Every production of the earth is properly classed under one or other of the grand divisions of natural history—the *animal*, the *vegetable*, or the *mineral* kingdom. It cannot be expected or required, that much should be said on this subject, neither will the attempt be made. Results in either of these great divisions of nature, or their sub-divisions, can be attained only by prolonged and extensive research. Michigan is a new State. Her existence is still inchoate—the offspring of yesterday, though the promising youth of future scientific annals. The genius of civilization has but just begun to dispel the mists of savage life, or the power of science to imprint her footsteps upon the remaining vestiges of Indian haunts. The range is laid open, a wide, extensive, and untried field, for every department of natural science. For the full development of her natural resources, the State, with a spirit as enlightened and liberal, as honorable to herself and the cause of science, has made provisions for its exploration. By the first act, passed in 1837, $29,000 were appropriated for the object—$3,000 the first year, $6,000 the second, $8,000 the third, and $12,000 the fourth year. The act of 1838 is still more liberal, in the increase of appropriations. In place of the previous appropriation, the annual sum of $12,000 for

land for the plough was then *fifty pounds* sterling, per acre. (Vide Webster's Hist.) This seems almost incredible when the then enhanced value of money is taken into the account. But it should be remembered that the process of clearing land in those days, by cutting and digging up the roots of trees, with much other equally unnecessary labor, was tedious and dilatory in the extreme. Our New England ancestors would probably not have been easily convinced of the feasibility and superiority of our Western system of husbandry, for a new country.

three years, is applied to defray the expense of a geological survey of the State.

According to this act, four departments are constituted; first, the geological and mineralogical; second, the zoological; third, the botanical; and fourth, the topographical.

The geological corps consists of a State geologist and three chief assistants, viz: a zoologist, botanist, and topographer, each of which has the conduct of his appropriate department under the general supervision of the State geologist. To complete the corps, the geologist is entitled to one minor assistant, the zoologist two, and the botanist one.

It becomes the duty of each, accurately to examine all parts of the State, and collect specimens in each department, one for the State, and if possible, sixteen more similar specimens for the University and its branches. Under the act of '37, the State geologist* was appointed, and the preliminary steps to a thorough exploration commenced. Under the present act, the geological corps has been completed, and the survey is progressing with increased vigor. From the known high reputation of the geologist, and the respectable character of the scientific corps under his superintendency, a full and successful development of the natural resources of the State may be expected in the progress of their labors.

In view of this prospective result, but a passing notice will be taken of the various subjects properly coming within the purview of this article, under the classification indicated at its commencement; and, indeed, this becomes measurably necessary from the dearth of information, and the want of the proper scientific lists, which is attributed to the slight attention hitherto directed to the subject.

ANIMALS.

In the northern parts of the State, wild animals and game of every description, are found in abundance. In the surveyed or rather settled portion, game is plenty, but the increase of settlements is evidently producing a sensible diminution.

* Dr. Douglass Houghton.

ANIMALS.

Of the existence of an extinct species of animals, known only by their fossil remains, as the Mammoth of the genus Mastodon, found in other western States, there has been but one evidence presented to the public. This occurred in the month of August, 1837, near the Pawpaw river, 13 miles north of St. Joseph, in Van Buren county, as the workmen of the Waterford Company were employed in digging a mill race. The parts of a skeleton of this animal were found imbedded in the earth twelve feet below the surface. Portions of the back bone were collected that measured twenty-seven feet. Two of the teeth which were in a petrified state, were saved, one of which weighed three pounds and ten ounces. One of the tusks measured seven feet long by eighteen inches in circumference. Much of the skeleton, on exposure to the atmosphere, crumbled to powder. It is not improbable that this race once inhabited this State.

The *buffalo* or *bison*, formerly ranged the peninsula in immense herds, but it has long since fled the territory, and taken refuge beyond the Mississippi. The *White Bear* has been said to exist in some parts of this State, but if it exist at present, it must be in the secluded regions of the Upper Peninsula, as all personal enquiries for this animal have elicited no information of his present existence.

Of the numerous wild animals, inhabiting the forests and plains of this State, the following, and their varieties, are the principal and most abundant: the wolverine, black or brown bear, wolf, elk, deer, moose, lynx, wild-cat, panther, fox, martin, raccoon, porcupine, opossum, weasel, skunk, polecat, gopher, squirrel, marmot or woodchuck, rabbit, hare, &c. The smaller lakes and rivers and their vicinity, are found to be inhabited by the beaver, otter, muskrat, mink, &c. which supply the hunter and trapper in large numbers.

The *wolverine* or *carcajou*, the *ursus luscus* of the systems, is an animal of much notoriety in this State. He is said to be of the white bear species, but unlike it, of a black color and of a shy, voracious and mischievous disposition.

The *black bear* is another variety, numerous in some parts of the State. Animals of this class appear to possess a gregarious disposition, at periods, and, like the squirrel,

an inclination to migrate from one to another section of country. They collect once in about three years, on the northern shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, and the country south of Hudson's Bay, and push their course south-westerly across the strait of St. Mary, in herds of thousands. We have never learned that they return from the opposite direction.

There are three kinds of wolves, the *canis lupus*, or gray wolf; the *canis latrans*, or prairie wolf; and the *canis lycaon*, or large black wolf, all of which, in the opinion of our farmers and first settlers, are too plenty for convenience. The little prairie wolf is the most mischievous of all. Animals of the latter class are quite numerous on the prairies, where they live in burrows in the earth.

Elk and moose are numerous in every unsettled part of the State. Two kinds of deer are found, the red and reindeer, or *Cariboo*. The former, with one exception, are found in great numbers in every portion of the State. It is not a little remarkable, that in the Upper Peninsula, east of a line 120 miles west of St. Mary's, rein deer are found in considerable numbers, but the red deer and moose have never been seen in a single instance. On the other hand, the country west of this line abounds with the two latter species of animals, but not with the rein deer. Each seems to possess a territory inviolable to the intercourse of the other. The flesh, and especially the tongue of the rein deer, is considered a great delicacy.

The *lynx* is shy, retired, and not often seen, and is found in the Upper Peninsula only. The *wild-cat* and *panther* are understood to be inhabitants of the northern, more than the southern regions of the State.

The different varieties of the fox found in other sections of country, are found here in great numbers. There is another kind, called the *arctic fox*, found only in the Upper Peninsula. It has the flowing tail and shape, resembling the common fox, but in color, it is a *perfect snow white*, except the extreme point of the nose, and a few hairs within the ear, which are black. It is covered with hair and a downy fur, so beautifully white, as, at a short distance, to be mistaken for snow itself.

The *martin* is found in great numbers only in the unsettled parts of the State.

The *gopher* is a singular animal. He is about the size, and in some measure, favors the common striped squirrel. The inferior parts of the body are yellow, and the superior parts, striped longitudinally, with a stripe of black or reddish brown, and alternately, a stripe of qualified white. There are ten black, five on each side, and nine white stripes, one slightly delineated on the top of the back, and four on each side of it. Through the centre of each of the four black stripes, there is set, at regular intervals, a row of fourteen round white spots, the size of a pea, which give it quite a maculated appearance. He burrows in the ground, and subsists on roots and nuts. He digs subterranean passages somewhat similar to the mole, and throws up small hillocks or mole hills of earth. To facilitate this operation, he is provided with a duplicature of the cheek, which serves as an inward sack, which is filled with earth with the paws, and disburthened on the surface of the earth.

Of the *squirrel*, there are every species known in any of the western States, as the black, gray, fox, red and striped, or ground squirrel, commonly known at the east by the appellation of *chip-muck*. The three first mentioned are very plentiful in favorable seasons, while in others they are scarce. It is observed, that in those years when they appear most numerous, they are itinerating. They migrate in those seasons, from north-east to south-west, overcoming every obstacle, even swimming the widest rivers. It is said, that when squirrels are abundant, it is owing to a plentiful supply of "*mast*" or nuts, but this happens, sometimes, when there is a scarcity. Their periodical increase and migration seems not to be satisfactorily accounted for. There is still another species of squirrel, found in the Upper Peninsula, called the thirteen striped squirrel, *sciurus tredeceum.*

Rabbits are abundant in every part of the country. The *hare* seems mostly to inhabit the northern regions. The numbers of this latter species, in some parts of the Upper Peninsula, are truly astonishing. In winter they are snow white, but in spring, they shed their covering, and put on a vesture, suitable in color, to the surrounding forest. They shed their summer coat, as the snow

falls. It is said that when the snow unseasonably thaws, their whiteness exposes them an easy prey to the hunter.

Of the other quadrupeds before mentioned, whether carnivorous or graminiverous, they are too numerous and well known to need any farther notice.

The *domestic quadrupeds* and other animals, generally, partake of the kinds of the adjoining States, but more particularly of Ohio and Upper Canada, from which, most of them have been driven, though many have been taken from New York and New England. They are generally of an inferior quality, as is the case in all the Western States.* Emigrants have other more urgent cares to call their attention, than the rearing of fine horses or fine oxen. The first object is to erect a cabin, prepare and improve their land for a crop; in short, to *live:* and they procure the first domestic animals coming in their way. Utility, and not beauty, is the prevalent desideratum here.

Horses are much used, but not as universally as in the States south. The French or Indian *pony* has long been the favorite ancient domestic of those classes of population, and he is still used to a considerable extent in the older parts of the State. Mules are still more rare, but are adopted as beasts of burden by some. Oxen are in greater demand for agricultural labor. Nothing short of their strength and firmness will answer to prepare the stiff, rigid soils of this State for farming. *Neat cattle* and *swine* are of the same breeds raised in Ohio, both of which, though far superior to the Tennessee and Kentucky breeds, are yet susceptible of great improvement. Michigan is naturally an excellent grazing country, and there are no natural obstacles to its becoming a good dairy and stock growing country. But little attention has been given to wool growing, and there are but comparatively few sheep in the State. It is thought that this animal will thrive well here, though not equally to what it does in a mountainous region.

* As allusion has been made to other Western States, it is but justice to Ohio, to say, that within three or four years past, Agricultural Societies have been formed, and, at a great expense, valuable breeds of domestic animals have been imported from Europe into the State, and exertions are making to propagate them in the valleys of the Miami and Scioto.

But under all the difficulties of a newly settled State, there is a spirit of enterprise and ambition in our population, that will not brook the present ordinary state of agricultural improvement and depreciated breeds of domestic animals. During the past year, a State Agricultural Society has been organized, and branches to the parent have been formed in many of the counties. Their attention will be directed to the dissemination of such information as is immediately beneficial to the farmer, and to the introduction and propagation of a superior breed of horses, sheep, swine, and neat cattle. This is highly desirable, and must and will be done.

*Fowls.** The wild fowls are mostly migratory, and, in kind, are, with some exceptions, the same that are found in the same latitude, eastward. Among the forest and field birds, are noticed the robin, blackbird of different varieties, thrush, lark, bluebird, sparrow of various kinds, wren, woodpecker of all the varieties, jay, cuckoo, &c. &c.

Of the forest birds, which serve for game to the sportsman, are found in the greatest abundance, the partridge (pheasant of the south), quail, woodcock, grouse or prairie hen, wild turkey, pigeon, snipe, &c. The white partridge is found in the Upper Peninsula.

Aquatic fowls are very numerous. The most noted are the wild goose, brant, duck, crane, bustard, swan, loon, plover, gull, &c.

Of the carnivorous birds, the eagle, the buzzard, and other species of vulture, the crow or raven, the heron, and other varieties of the falcon, the owl, &c. together with others of the same character, are common to this State, or to some parts of it. The great white owl is an inhabitant only of the Upper Peninsula.

Most of the forest birds of plumage and song, are likewise birds of passage, who visit this region in spring, to

* In a report upon the Ornithology of the State, made to the Legislature, it is estimated that the State will yield 350 or 400 species, or 700 or 800 individuals by counting duplicates to embrace the sexes. "Making allowance for those that molt twice a year, it is supposed that a full collection of Michigan birds will contain, at the lowest calculation, one thousand specimens."

propagate their species, and, in autumn, depart for the warmer climate of the Southern States, to pass the winter. This is the class of musical songsters, whose lively warbling cheers our fields and forests with melody, and heighten, the charms of rural life. The equal distribution and variegation of lake and forest, plain and opening, seem admirably adapted to invite the preference of those birds, and to account for their great numbers.

The rocky shores of Lake Superior, are so uncongenial to the growth of vegetation, especially of the wild rice, that it is not so favorite a resort for water fowl as the other lakes; all the other larger lakes, and particularly the rivers and interior lakes, are plentifully supplied. Wild geese are said not to be seen either in the Strait of St. Mary or Lake Superior. But they are found in great numbers in and around the small lakes, where they remain during the summer. The beautiful white swan is often seen, and is well known. But ducks, of every variety, size, and plumage, are found in myriads, upon these small lakes; in fact, they often literally cover them. It is believed, no part of the Union can boast of an equal abundance of water fowl.

Here is a fine field for sportsmen. All these aquatic fowls resort hither for procreation, and, on the closing of the lakes, depart for a milder climate. The ducks return precisely at the opening of the straits, but in late seasons their seeming impatience is sometimes manifested, by a too precipitous reappearance. They are first seen in the western part of Lake Erie and Detroit Strait. Here they hover about for weeks, waiting for the opening of the rivers and interior lakes. The immense numbers, seen during this period, are astonishing. They are noticed in flocks mostly on the wing, passing up the strait. From estimates made at Detroit, it has been supposed that not less than 100,000, in the short space of an hour, have been observed to pass over one field of view.

Some of the small lakes are not closed by ice, and are mostly covered with ducks, geese, &c. that prefer remaining during the winter.

Bees. Wild bees are found plentifully in the surveyed part of the peninsula, and it is supposed, that they inhabit

other portions of the State. The hunting and gathering of their honey is made a profitable employment at the proper season, by those experienced in the business.

VEGETABLES.

Of the principal forest trees, notice has before been taken. The most valuable for timber, are the oak, hickory, black walnut, maple, beech, ash, &c. which often grow to a great size. Wild *nuts* are found, at the proper seasons, in abundance, as the black walnut, hickory nut, hazelnut, butternut. The chestnut tree is scarce, and hence its nut. It may be remarked, not only for Michigan, but for the Western States generally, that the hickory nut is, in quality, far inferior to that of New England.

There is commonly found a variety of fruit indigenous to the soil and climate of the peninsula,—wild cherries of various kinds, both crab and thorn apples, several varieties of the wild or meadow plum, &c. all in abundance. The pawpaw is scarce, found, it is believed, only in the southwestern part of the State.

Wild *shrub and vine fruits*, it is probable, exceed, in abundance, any other country. Cranberries are so plentiful in the marshes as often to exclude every thing else. Wild grapes of several varieties, currants, gooseberries of two kinds, whortleberries, billberries, mayberries, hawthornberries, blueberries, high and low blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, mandrakes or May apples, grow spontaneously, and are found in great profusion. Every kind of wild fruit which is, and some kinds that are not found in the same latitude eastward, are not only lavished in superior abundance, but sometimes in superior quality.

Agricultural and horticultural productions grow with the same luxuriance. The greater portion of the settlement of the State, is too recent for much experimental knowledge, of its congeniality to the cultivated fruits. But, judging

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Note. Of the subjects in Ichthyology, no accurate list has been obtained. Some few facts collected concerning the fish of the lakes, are presented under the head of *Rivers and Lakes*.

from the wild fruits, and the domestic productions of the older settled parts of the State, there is no doubt that it will become noted as a fruit country. The valleys of the Strait of St. Clair, and especially of Detroit, are interspersed with orchards of various kinds of fruit. Formerly, there was greater attention paid to its growth and quality, and its superior excellence used to be celebrated. The Detroit cider was, not long since, noted, and constituted an article of export. But for some cause, of late, that attention has relapsed, and, although some good fruit is seen in market, there is too much of the natural kind, and that of an inferior quality. Where the proper care is used, every kind of fruit is produced on this strait, as apples, pears, peaches, quinces, the various kinds of plums and cherries, &c. The soil of the interior, however, is thought to be more congenial to these fruits, than the argilaceous intervals of the Straits. But it is believed that the pear tree has a more exuberant growth, and produces more abundantly on this strait, than in any other section of country. This tree often attains a circumference of from five to eight feet, and a height of fifty and sixty feet. At a distance, it more resembles a forest, than a fruit tree.

Of the grains and *field* vegetables, Indian corn or maize, barley, oats, rye, wheat, buckwheat, pease, beans, turnips, potatoes, flax, hemp, &c. are produced in excellent crops.

As a general occurrence, oats may be said to be the heaviest crop raised, but corn and wheat are scarcely inferior, and may challenge any other State for their superior in quantity or quality. Rye and barley are, as yet, not much raised. It may be remarked, what is, however, already well known, that crops, especially of corn, can be raised to perfection in the west, with often one half the labor and expense bestowed upon the same in the east, and particularly in New England. Hemp and flax have been but little cultivated, but from the admirable fitness of many of the soils, there is every reason to believe that they will be favorite articles of culture. The wild *grasses* and *flowers* have been before spoken of.

All the cultivated *exotic grasses*, as timothy, English clover, &c. where introduced, succeed to admiration. The

white clover is indigenous, or rather, it grows spontaneously, as soon as the earth is the least cultivated.

Garden Vegetables. The great luxuriousness of all garden vines, leguminous plants, esculent roots, &c. is notorious. Pumpkins, squashes, cucumbers, watermelons, muskmelons, pease, beans, and pulse of all kinds; onions, beets, carrots, radishes, cabbages, lettuce, tomatos, &c. grow in our gardens to a perfection and flavor, that adds, not a little, to the luxuries of the table. Of these the pumpkin often grows to a size, that if stated, might endanger the credulity of our eastern friends, at least, without occular demonstration of the fact. The light, deep, rich soils of the interior are especially favorable to onions, potatoes, turneps, beets, carrots, parsneps, &c. all, except the two former of which, penetrate to an astonishing depth, and are frequently of a mammoth size. The potatoe arrives to a superior excellence in every part of the State. Cabbages often have an exuberant growth. The tomato, (a fruit the most delicious, and above all, perfectly harmless, possessing likewise valuable medicinal qualities,) flourishes well, and, after once introduced, grows spontaneously, and to perfection. Leeks, onions, &c. are found growing in a wild state upon the intervals.

MINERALS.

Since the minerals of any district are, to a considerable extent, found only agreeably to certain geological structure, it is to be observed of the Peninsula, that as far as examinations have extended, it seems to be exclusively of the secondary formation. The Upper Peninsula, bordering Lake Superior, is primitive; the southern part, bordering Lake Michigan and Green Bay, secondary. Primitive boulders or "lost rocks," are discoverable in every part of the State, especially upon the coasts and upon the margin, or in the beds of the rivers. These are found of enormous dimensions on the coast of Huron, especially north of Saginaw Bay. Here granite boulders exist, from one to one hundred tons weight or more. These are not satisfactorily accounted for.

"Michigan bears evident marks of once being partially or entirely inundated; it is skirted by a belt of heavily timbered land, about twenty-five miles deep, surrounding the entire lake coast, which lies several feet below the adjoining plains and openings. It seems once to have been the bed of the lakes, long after the waters receded from the plains and burst their barriers through the Gulf of St. Lawrence.*

The Peninsula is of the same geological formation as western New York, its rocks consisting of mostly horizontal strata of limestones, sandstones, and shales; the limestone being generally found in the beds of the rivers near the lakes, and the sandstones in the interior." The soil covering these strata is either alluvial or diluvial, having a depth varying from one to 150 feet.

The upper sandstone occupies the central and more elevated portions of the Peninsula, and discovers itself often immediately under the surface of the soil. Its thickness and general inclination are uncertain. Quarries of this stone have been opened near Jonesville, Jackson, Napoleon, Battle Creek, Marshall, and at several other points. It generally admits of being easily quarried, furnishing a good building material, and is frequently used for grindstones. It is also seen in the bed of the Grand River, in the counties of Jackson, Ingham, Eaton, Clinton, and Ionia. It has been noticed near Corunna, Shiawassee town, and at other places.

The stratum underlaying the sandstone is a gray colored limestone, and found on the borders of the Peninsula. It has been traced from the rapids of the Maumee, in Ohio, to the Charity Islands of Saginaw Bay, and has been noticed at the river Raisin, the bed of which it forms at several places; at Stony Point, and numerous other points along this part of the coast of Lake Erie; at Gibralter, Monguagon, the western part of St. Clair county; portions of the counties of Oakland, Lapeer, Shiawassee, and Midland.

"Associated with the rock, we find calcareous spar at nearly all the localities noted; irregular hog-tooth spar at Monroe; Sulphate of Strontian at Brest, and Grosse Isle; tremolite at Brest; sulphate of barytes, brown spar, and

* *Vide* article *Rivers and Lakes.*

gypsum at Grand rapids, and the latter will, undoubtedly, be found associated at the rapids of Maskegon." "The limestone is, for the most part, of a subgranular structure, quite compact, and well adapted to agricultural purposes; and although at many points it is capable of producing a valuable lime upon burning, it is not unfrequently too silicious to answer that purpose."*

It is manufactured into lime and building stone at Monguagon, for the supply of the city of Detroit. It is likewise extensively used for both purposes in the vicinity of Monroe. Limestone, furnishing a good quality of lime, is manufactured in the south-west part of Eaton and Cass, and a few miles north of the village of Jackson. Large quantities of bog lime are found in Hillsdale.

Beneath the gray limestone formation, the graywacke or lower sandstone stratum is supposed to exist. This is noticed on the Lake Huron shore, on the St. Mary's strait, at the Pictured Rocks, and at various other points in the Upper Peninsula.

Gypsum, or plaster of Paris is found on Gypsum creek, in Kent county, on St. Martin's Island in Lake Huron, and on the south-western shore of Saginaw Bay. It is apparently abundant in the former locality.

Indications of bituminous coal are found in all those counties, where the superior stratum or carboniferous limestone formation was said to exist, and upon the shores of some of the lakes and rivers. The indications are more distinct in Shiawassee, Eaton, Ingham, and Jackson. A bed of coal from eighteen inches to two feet thick, has been discovered on Grindstone creek in Eaton county.

Marl exists in abundance in Ottawa, St. Joseph, Jackson, Lenawee, Monroe, and other parts of the State, composed of deposites of recent shells, and when submitted to the process of calcination has been found to produce lime of a superior quality. It is likewise an excellent manure for lands, when judiciously applied.

Deposites of marly clay are quite common. A superior bed occurs in the county of Macomb, near the Middle branch of the Clinton. It exists also near Ann Arbour, and pottery is manufactured from it with success.

* Rep. of State Geologist to the Legislature, 1838.

The sand composing the downs that border the Lake Michigan shore is said to be of a quality, in some instances fitted for the manufacture of glass. The best bed of sand for this purpose, yet discovered, occurs in considerable quantities, near Monroe. It is composed of small, snowy white, angular grains of pure quartz, which proceeded from the disintegration of a silicious lime rock.

The Upper Peninsula presents many external evidences of the existence of the metallic ores. Large masses of native copper have been found on some of the larger rivers.

The large quantities of iron sand upon the coast of Superior, and the iron pyrites and specimens of lead ore found upon the banks of the rivers, presuppose the more extensive existence of those metals. Iron ore has been discovered in Hillsdale and Berrien, in the south-eastern part of Livingston and southern part of Branch county. It is said an abundance of bog iron exists in the south-western part of Cass. It is found in the county of Wayne, Ottawa, and in many other parts of the State. There is an extensive bed near the village of Kalamazoo; three specimens of which being subjected to analysis by Dr. Houghton, gave a mean result of 78.45 grains protoxyd of iron to 21.55 extraneous matter.

Salines. Salt springs have been known to exist in different parts of the State, from its earliest history; but no scientific test of their value, or successful efforts to improve them, have been realized. Attempts have been made, and abandoned, through insufficiency of means or want of skill in conducting operations. But a new era is commencing, and their value and importance becoming known.

The saline district is reported by the State geologist to lie mostly north of "a line drawn from Monroe to Grandville, and although there are several indications in Wayne county, if the eastern point were removed to Mt. Clemens, the country north of that line would embrace all of much, or in fact, of any consequence, with the exception of those on the Saline river, in Washtenaw." These are described as occurring in five distinct groupes. First, those on Grand river, town six north; second, those on Maple river, towns eight and nine north; third, those on the Tittibawassee, town fifteen north; fourth, those of Macomb county, town three north; fifth, those of Saline river, Washtenaw, town

four south." Brine springs occur in the north, as on the Cheboiegon and also on the south coast of Upper Michigan. The Grand, Tittibawassee, and their tributaries, furnish upon their borders the most numerous indications; and from the limited examinations already made, very desirable results are in anticipation.

The table presented below, exhibits the result of the analysis of the several salines indicated. It is taken from the able report of the State geologist to the Legislature.

It is to be observed that this analysis was made mostly under very unfavorable circumstances, the springs being often located in low grounds and marshes, and the water taken for experiment at the time, or soon after, heavy rains.

Location of the Springs, &c.

No. 1, is located on the Tittibawassee, 80 rods below Salt river, Midland county, Township 15 North, Range 1 West, section 25, owned by the State; temperature of the spring 47° Fahrenheit.

No. 2—Tittibawassee river, half mile above Salt river, Midland co., T. 15 N., R. 1 W., sec. 24, owned by the State. Temp. of the spring 47°.

No. 3—mouth of Salt river, Midland co., T. 15 N., R. 1 W., sec. 25, owned by State. Temp. 50°.

No. 4—Kent co., 3 m. below G. Rapids, T. 6 N., R. 12 W., sec. 3. owned by State. Temp. 48°.

No. 5—the same location, &c., but temp. 52°.

No. 6—the same location, &c., but temp. 48°.

No. 7—near Grand Rapids, otherwise the same.

No. 8—the same.

No. 9—Kent co., near G. Rapids, T. 6 N., R. 12 W., sec. 10, private property. Temp. 51°.

No. 10—Kent co., G. Rapids, T. 6 N., R. 12 W. on N. side Grand river, owned by State. Temp. 50°.

No. 11—Gratiot co., source navigation of the Maple, N. side, T. 9 N., R. 2 W., sec. 26, private property. Temperature 51°.

No. 12—Gratiot co. source nav. Maple river, S. side, T. 9 N., R. 2 W., sec. 27, private property.

No. 13—Clinton co., Maple river, Clinton Salt Works, T. 8 N., R. 4 W., sec. 15, private prop. Temp. 46°.

No. 14—Clinton co., Clinton Salt Works, lower marsh, T. 8 N., R. 4. W., sec. 15, private prop.

No. 15—Washtenaw co., Saline, T. 4 S., R. 5 E., sec 12, U. S. reservation.

No. 16—Macomb co., Salt river of L. St. Clair, T. 3 N., R. 14 E., sec. 2 and 11, owned by State. Temp. 50°.

No. 17—Macomb co., Salt river, T. 3 N., R. 14 E., sec. line between 2 and 11, owned by State. Temp. 52.°

No. 18—Macomb co., Frankfort, T. 3 N., R. 13 E., sec. 31, private prop. Temp. 49°.

No. 19—Macomb co., T. 3 N., R. 12 E., sec. 13, private prop. Temp. 58°.

No. 20—Wayne co., T. 2 S., R. 9 E., sec. 2, private prop.

TABLE

Showing the constituents of one hundred grains of the solid contents.

No. of Spring	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
Muriat.Soda*	83.94	86.98	83.49	71.35	72.01	73.47	66.88	61.51	79.12	58.86	65.23	64.52	75.60	74.50	80.46	87.40	84.36	82.89	84.05	76.13
Muriate Lime	4.85	2.14	4.45	8.24	6.38	8.65	7.19	9.54	12.87	5.00	4.40	2.12	1.45	1.35	6.50	2.11	2.07	3.78	2 60	15.80
Mur. magnes.	6.18	3.08	5.75	8.72	7.55	5.39	11.42	9.94	1.64	6.77	17.60	9.83	5.84	6.10	7.65	5.84	7.40	12.13	10.20	3.12
Carbon. Lime	.80	1.75	.41	.85	6.00	3.00	1.65	4.20	1.05	9.67	3.32	6.08	8.38	9.30	4.21	2.22	3.70	.50	2.60	3.25
SulphateLime	3.93	6.05	5.90	10.79	8.06	9.49	12.86	11.81	5.32	19.65	8.15	13.40	8.63	7.85	1.05	2.34	2.27	.20	.45	.50
Carbona. Iron	.	.	.	.05	.	.	.	.	.	.05	.05	.05	.10	.05	.13	.09	.20	.40	.10	.10
Veget.matter†	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.25	4.00	.	.60	.	.	.	.10	.	1.10
Silicious and aluminous do†	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.25	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.

* Common salt. † Foreign.

The analysis in the table was of water taken at the surface. A more recent analysis of the water of Clinton Salt Works, since a shaft has been sunk 40 feet, (the quantities in both cases, being equal, or three and a half wine pints nearly,) shows an increase of 92. 42 grains of solid matter, and 77.05 grains of salt. The advantage of boring is obvious. In contemplation of improving those springs belonging to the State, $3,000 has been appropriated by the State, and the State geologist is directed to employ one or more assistants, and commence boring at one or more salt springs.

Medicinal waters are known to exist in some parts of the State. These are mostly Chalybeate and Sulphur Springs, some of the latter, charged with sulphurated hydrogen, occur near Monroe, and Havre, and are useful in the treatment of cutaneous disorders. One near Havre is 35 feet deep and 150 in circumference, and produces a volume of water sufficient to propel a run of stones.

RIVERS AND LAKES.

The rivers of Michigan are, in general, comparatively smaller but more numerous, having in the peninsula, according to the volume of water, a greater length from their mouths to where they head, than is commonly observed in most other sections of country. This latter circumstance may perhaps be attributed not only to the uniformity of descent, but to the more favorable structure of the interior to furnish them constant supplies.* The Detroit, St. Clair, and St. Mary's are more properly *Straits*, and *not* rivers.

* What is the common intendment or literal signification conveyed by the words river, creek, brook, run, &c. is to be understood, not by any definite dimensions of the stream, but by the notion of comparative size locally attached to them, in different sections of country. In New England the streams are mostly small; in the Southern States larger; in the South Western, and North Western States, generally numerous and very large. Hence, in New England, the streams, though in general very diminutive, are commonly termed rivers, and the most trifling are called brooks; and thus in some parts of New York. But in a greater portion of the West, and especially in the South Western States, the grade of the streams is so various from the Mississippi downward, a different

They are tranquil, deep, copious and expansive streams, uniting the great lakes, the waters of which, they conduct toward the ocean. The largest rivers of the Peninsula are the Grand, Maskegon, St. Joseph and Kalamazoo, which flow into Lake Michigan; the Cheboiegon and Thunder Bay River, that discharge into Lake Huron, and the Saginaw into Saginaw Bay. The streams flowing eastward are small, owing to the position of the dividing ridge, which is considerably east of the centre of the peninsula. The largest are the Raisin, Huron, Rouge and Clinton. The largest rivers of the Upper Peninsula, are the Montreal, the Great Iron, the Ontonagon, Huron, St. Johns, and Chocolate, which put into Lake Superior: and the Monomonie and Monestee, which flow, the former into Green Bay and the latter into Lake Michigan. There are several other considerable streams, though of a smaller grade, and which, together with all the before mentioned, may be found described in the Third Part of this work. In the surveyed part and in the remainder of the State as far as ascertained, the streams are, with few exceptions, lively, pure and healthy.

Michigan is encompassed by five lakes, four of which are the largest collections of fresh water on the globe. They are Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake St. Clair, and Lake Erie. These are connected by the Straits of Detroit, St. Clair, Mackinac, and St. Mary.

Of these immense Mediterranean waters, Lake Superior is by far the largest. It is situated between about lat. 46°20′ and 48° 58′ N. and lon. 84°12′ and 92°25′ West. It lies directly north of the Upper Peninsula, and the greater part of its Southern coast is bordered by it. Its length is estimated at 500, its breadth in the widest part 190, and its circumference 1700 miles, (by some 350 long, and 1500 in circumference.) The coast, as well as the lake itself, is very irregular, exhibiting frequent indentations and bordered, especially in the N. W., with numerous small islands. The largest are Middle Island, and Isle Royal, near the American coast, and Michippicotton near the northern part of the

notion prevails, and names are applied accordingly. Thus the larger are called rivers, and what are termed rivers in New England are called creeks in the West, and a brook is called a run. But in Michigan, the rule is somewhat varied from other parts of the West, and, although many streams are called creeks, yet it is frequent to find very insignificant streams dignified with the name of river.

lake. Its tributaries are numerous, and many of them considerable streams, the greater portion of which put in from the American shore. St. Mary's Strait is the outlet that conducts its waters through a devious channel into Lake Huron.

Lake Michigan is the second in size. It is between lat. 41°38′ 58″ and about 46° N. and lon. about 84°40′ and 87° 8′ W. It is a long and narrow lake, stretching a little northeastwardly between the Peninsula on the East and the territory of Wisconsin and state of Illinois on the west. The northern part, together with the straits of Mackinac, separate the two peninsulas of Michigan from each other. It is 330 miles* in extreme length, and on an average, 60 broad, and distant 120 miles from the Mississippi. It contains, according to Hutchins 16,981 square miles, or about 10,868.000 acres. It has many subsidiary streams both from the peninsula and Wisconsin. Its coast is generally sandy, but preserving great regularity. It is mostly free from islands except in the north, and in the strait of Mackinac, which communicates with it and Lake Huron on the northern point of the Peninsula. There are only three bays of any importance. Green Bay,† the largest, takes its name from the unusually dark green color of its waters. It lies on the N. W. and the great and little Traverse Bays on the north of the Peninsula.

Lake Huron is the third in point of size, and is situated on the north-eastern border of the Peninsula, separating it from Upper Canada. It lies between lat. 43°5′ and 46° 12′ N. and between lon. 79°50′ and 84°30′ W. Its length from north to south, is 260 miles, and coast wise on the south western shore, 360. It is 160 miles in breadth from east to the west, in the widest part, but exclusive of the Bay, on the north east, it is only 90, and its circumferance 1100 miles. Its area is 7,828 square miles, or 5,009,920 acres. The shape of this lake is extremely irregular. Its principal indentations are Saginaw Bay, which extends down into the Peninsula, and two others, one immediately north of the Manito Islands, and the other, south

*All surveys made of these lake waters have been more or less partial, and hence the discrepency in the calculations of different individuals as to their true dimensions. Till a more general and complete exploration we must be content with the estimates of the best authorities on the subject.

†See *Green Bay*, Third Part.

east of them. The latter, sometimes called the Manito Bay or Manito Lake, is very large, estimated at one fourth of Lake Huron. Huron receives several considerable streams, but far less in number and amount than either of the two former lakes. The waters of this lake find an outlet in the Strait of St. Clair, which conducts them from its southern extremity into Lake St. Clair.

The next larger lake bordering this State is Lake Erie. Lake Erie extends from N. E. to S. W. between a peninsula of Upper Canada on the north and New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio on the south, and Michigan on its western border, between 41° 30′ and 42° 55′ N. lat. and from 78° 35′ to 83° 20′ W. lon. More than 30 miles of its coast border Michigan. The lake is estimated at 280 miles long, and from 10 to 63 in breadth, and 654 in circumference, containing 3,520 square miles, or 2,252,800 acres.* It has comparatively few tributary streams, the largest of which is Maumee. It has its outlet on the north eastern extremity through the Strait of Niagara, which conducts its waters into Lake Ontario.

Lake St. Clair is the smallest of the five lakes, bordering this State. It is situated on the east of the Peninsula, nearly midway between Huron and Erie, between about lat. 42° 18′ and 42° 45′ N. and lon. 82° 23′ and 82° 46′ west. Its greatest length from N. W. to S. E. is 30 miles, and greatest breadth 28, and 90 miles in circumference, containing about 127 square miles, or 81,500 acres. Its shape might be compared to the figure of a heart, but, unlike it, receiving its fluid at *one extremity*, from the Strait of St. Clair, through eight or ten large, beside numerous small channels, and discharging it at the *other extremity*, by the Strait of Detroit.

Interior Lakes. Michigan seems truly to be a lake country. Not only surrounded, but the interior is interspersed with them from one border to the other. Of the unsurveyed part, there is less certainly, but in the southern half of the Peninsula, the country is literally maculated with small lakes of every form and size, from an area of one, to one thousand acres, though, as a general rule, they do not per-

* Lake Ontario is estimated larger than Lake Erie by only about 200 square miles.

haps average five hundred acres in extent. They are sometimes so frequent, that several may be seen from the same position. Did they not possess so much beauty and so richly add to the picturesque and rural scenery of the country, there would be less propriety in bestowing upon them the dignified appellation of "*Lakes*," when a less elegant designation would be more appropriate to their extent. They are usually very deep, with gravelly bottoms, waters transparent and of a cool temperature, at all seasons. This latter fact is supposed to be in consequence of springs which furnish them constant supplies. They are the favorite resort of various kinds of aquatic fowls, and are supplied with an abundance of fish, of the varieties and sizes found in the great lakes; as the trout, bass, pickerel, pike, muskelunjeh, dace, perch, cat, sucker, bullhead, &c. &c. which often grow very large. It is usual to find some creek or rivulet originating in them, but what is a very singular fact, and not easily accounted for, many of these bodies of living water have no perceptible outlet, and yet are stored with fish. A lake of this description, with its rich stores of fish and game, forms no unenviable appendage to a farm, and is properly appreciated.

The *coast* of the great lakes, contiguous to either peninsula, wears a forbidding aspect and exhibits all the evidences of sterility. The northern and southern shores of Lake Superior are rocky, barren, and in some places elevated. From Point Iroquois to the Pictured Rocks, it is sandy, then rocky to Fon du Lac, with occasional plains of sand, exhibiting the usual forest trees of those latitudes, as the pine, hemlock, birch, poplar, spruce, &c. There are several objects of curiosity on the southern shore, as the *Pictured Rock*, *Doric Rock*, *Cascade La Portaille*, &c., (for which See *Third Part.*)

The eastern coast of Lake Michigan is more regular, but exhibits a continued line of barren sand, covered occasionally with pine and some other evergreens, and extending sometimes, but rarely, several miles from the shore. The most prominent features are frequent sand hills, or bluffs, rising often from one hundred to two hundred and fifty feet high. The "*Sleeping Bear*" is a noted curiosity of this kind. (See *Third Part.*)

The northern coast of Green Bay and Lake Michigan is,

in general, barren, consisting, in the main, of pine ridges or naked calcareous rocks.

The Peninsular coast of Lake Huron has generally high and gravelly banks, some of it rocky, exhibiting frequently, primitive boulders of very large dimensions, especially north of Saginaw Bay. These may be seen likewise in great numbers at the bottom of the lake, at a great depth, near the coast. The Highlands of Sauble, which extend a considerable distance along and above Saginaw Bay, are seen from the lake, covered, like the coast, with firs and evergreens.

The southern shore of Lake Erie, in part, presents a rock bound, inhospitable appearance, not greatly unlike what has heretofore been mentioned, but it may be remarked that all these outward appearances have proved very incorrect indices to the condition of the interior country.

Wild fruits of different kinds are found on all these coasts. Juniper and strawberries, red and black sand-cherries are found on the islands and shores of Lake Huron, in the greatest abundance. The latter grow to the size of the common tame cherry, and have a sweet, delicious taste.

The rocky shores and uniform transparency of its waters, render it probable that the bottom of Lake Superior is of rock. From like indications, partial soundings, and other signs, the same is inferred of Lake Huron. The bed of Lake Michigan is of both rock and sand. The foul, turbid state of Lake Erie, when ruffled by a gale of wind, is conclusive evidence of a muddy bottom, even where it is not proved by soundings. St. Mary's strait, and some parts of the strait of Detroit, have a rocky bottom.

The *depth* of the three larger lakes has been the subject of speculation. It is generally said, though incorrectly, that they are "*unfathomable!*"*

* That is, some suppose there is no bottom, and others, that it cannot be ascertained. Is not this word, (unfathomable,) a reproach, when applied to any tangible object? The use of this and like terms, which indicate impossibility or impracticability, implies a listlessness, a want of perseverance, disreputable to the cause of science, so worthy of being cherished. If the sounding of a lake or of the hidden recess of the ocean do not bring up a pearl; or if the circumnavigation of the globe, or the discovery of the poles do not produce immediate golden treasures, it may add those facts to science, which, indirectly,

Lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron, have been put down at 150 fathoms, till more recently, discoveries have doubled that depth, placing it at 300 fathoms, or 1,800 feet. Their depth below this is uncertain. A trial to this depth is said to have been made at the entrance of Saginaw Bay in Lake Huron, without reaching the bottom. No soundings are found in either Huron or Michigan, 15 miles from shore. Lake Erie is comparatively shallow. The deepest water found in this lake is opposite and between Long Point and the town of Erie, Penn. Here the water has been found 60 fathoms, or 360 feet deep. The average depth of this lake is 25 or 30 fathoms, 150 to 180 feet. The average depth of Lake St. Clair is only 20 feet.

The *transparency*, *color* and *temperature* of the waters are somewhat remarkable. Their great transparency is universal; in fact, it is, in a great measure, common to the waters of a large section of this north-western region, extending westward, sufficiently far to include many of the subsidiary streams of the Upper Mississippi. Either the soil, from which these waters arise, or the waters themselves, possess a defecating principle, by which they are purged of all extraneous matter. If they are rendered turbid by the occurrence of storms, or any other cause, they become perfectly pure by the intervention of a calm. Not so with the Mississippi. Whatever clarifying property may exist in any portion of her original waters, it loses its power when they come in contact with the turbid Missouri, and they roll on, dark and thick, till they meet the gulf.

The color of the water is, in general, a light green, having different shades in different lakes. In Green Bay, and the northern part of Lake Michigan, it is a dark bottle green, and in the southern part of the lake a light green, similar to Lake Erie and the lower straits. Huron has a dark aspect with a green tinge of a slighter shade, and cor-

may accomplish the same thing; or if not, it will satisfy an inquiring, restless mind; nay, millions of such minds, which is equivalent to wealth itself. The discovery of apparently trifling facts and principles, (as we have had occasion to observe in another place) though unforeseen at the time, are often productive of the most momentous results to science. It is to be hoped, that future exertions may yet be directed to elicit every geographical or scientifical knowledge respecting the largest lakes in the world.

responds with the representations of Lake Superior. The color appears brightest when the surface is ruffled, and hence, from the reflection of light, in conjunction with their transparency, is inferred the origin of the phenomenon. Objects can be discerned from ten to fifteen feet below the surface. Huron is the most transparent, and it is said that, in a calm, a piece of white paper may be plainly seen upon the bottom, 100 feet below the surface.

A very agreeable scene is remarked to occur in some parts of this lake during a calm. The tranquil waters, at one view, appear like a vast transparent mirror, and at another, by a kind of optical deception, the vessel seems suspended, as it were, in the heavens, the objects on the surface are reflected, the depth is magnified, and the spectator is left to indulge in all the pleasing or sublime reveries his imagination can suggest, till the enchantment is broken by the light breeze or the gale which often succeeds.

The *temperature* of the deeper lakes is always cool. The heat of summer warms the surface, while a few feet below it is excessively cold. Lakes Huron and Superior are the coldest. A bottle sunk to the depth of a hundred feet, and filled, in mid-summer, feels, when brought to the surface, like ice water, and the water produces a like sensation to the teeth when drank. Even the surface of Huron is so cold, that a person falling into it at any season, and remaining the shortest possible time, is thrown into violent chills.

The course of the *prevailing winds* varies according to the position of the lake. On Michigan and Huron, they are northerly and southerly, and on Erie, north-easterly and south-westerly; the former prevailing in spring, and the latter in autumn. They generally blow lengthwise with the lakes, and are heaviest from the north.

There are but two serious obstructions to the navigation of these waters from Lake Superior to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, viz: the Falls of Niagara, which entirely puts an end to navigation, and the Falls (in Fr. *Sault*) of St. Mary which it partially interrupts. There is a prospect of the latter's being remedied by the construction of a ship canal around them. (See *Sault de St. Marie and St. Mary's river, Third Part.*) The present and safest route in sail-

ing is to keep the American shore of Huron and Erie, both in going and returning, taking the Wisconsin coast in passing up Michigan, and the Peninsular coast in coming back. Lakes Michigan, Huron, Erie and St. Clair, are generally plain sailing and of easy navigation.

The strait of St. Mary, to the falls, is the most difficult to navigate. Its common sailing channel is a perfect labyrinth, devious and circuitous, around islands and sunken rocks, passing cross-channels and shoals. It is ascended by a south-east wind only, and then none but the most experienced can pilot a vessel either up or down it. The entrance to Green Bay through the Traverse islands and the strait of Mackinac, is difficult to navigate without experienced pilots. Lake Superior is reputed to be of dangerous navigation. Lake Huron, on the contrary, is not only the most safe, but likewise the most agreeable to sail, but from Mackinac, on the northern shore of the latter, as far as Cape Head, it is precarious and dangerous from the multitude of shoals, sunken rocks, or sunken islands, just under the surface of the water. There is a dangerous shoal eight miles N. E. of Bois Blanc Island. The northern shore of Lake Erie is to be avoided. Long Point projecting from it is especially dangerous.

Of the other obstructions to navigating these waters, may be ranked the *fogs*. These are of frequent occurrence in summer, in the northern parts of Huron and Michigan, in Green Bay, St. Mary's strait and Lake Superior, and are truly frightful to the mariner and canoe-man, and particularly so in the strait and in the latter lake. These fogs are so dense as to obscure the nearest objects. They generally commence of a sudden, and often last three or four days, sometimes amid heaving billows and pointed breakers.

The lakes are subject to *gales*, noted for being more dangerous than what occur on the ocean. The violence of the tempest is to be attributed perhaps to their great elevation, giving the winds a more ample range, raising waves less mountainous, but rougher than the ocean. As a reason for this, has been assigned by some, the shallowness, limited circumference, and less specific gravity. This might be the operating cause on Erie and Ontario which are

more shallow, but will not apply to the three deeper lakes as it regards specific gravity.

The meteorological phenomena of *currents* and *counter currents*, is of common observation on land, and is well understood. A beautiful illustration of the fact sometimes occurs upon the lakes. When a vessel is driving before a wind, a counter wind strikes the vessel above or below, and stops her progress; her superior sails are filled from one quarter, while her inferior ones are filled from another; and thus she stands suspended by the action of two opposite and equal forces. It is probably attributable to these currents and counter-currents, acting vertically instead of horizontally, that have produced the sand dunes lining the eastern coast of Lake Michigan.

The great extent of lake coast of the two peninsulas furnish a less number of good harbors than perhaps would be expected, yet there are several that afford a good shelter from storms. In Lake Erie they are found exclusively on the southern coast. These are at Silver Creek, Dunkirk, Portland Harbor, Erie, Conneaut, Ashtabula, Fairport, Cleveland, Black River, Vermilion, Huron, Sandusky, Maumee and Put-in-Bay Islands. Plaisance Bay furnishes a good lee for common lake vessels at all times, as likewise the port of Havre.

Between Saginaw Bay and Mackinac, there are six harbors that make a good shelter. The first is Tauwause Bay. This is a recess on the west margin of Saginaw Bay, from one to two miles wide at the entrance, with two or three fathom water, perfectly land locked, 60 miles from the mouth of Saginaw river, and 20 from the Charity Islands. Thunder Bay furnishes another good harbor. Thunder Bay Islands have a good shelter for vessels on the south and west side, 40 or 50 rods from shore, in five or six fathom water. These two last are a protection from the northern winds only. About twelve miles from Thunder Bay is a lee, between Middle Islands and the main land, in three or four fathom water, good against the northerly winds. Presque Isle and False Presque Isle furnish each a good shelter from storms, the former of which in all kinds of weather. In all these, the shore is bold, and the country around has a sterile and forbidding aspect.

The harbor of Mackinac is capacious and deep, perfectly land locked, and equal to the best on the lakes. There are several on the Lake Michigan coast, as at St. Helena Island, 12 miles from Mackinac; a second at Big Beaver Island, 20 or 30 miles from the latter. Little Traverse Bay makes an excellent port.

The Grand Traverse Bay, the two Fox Isles, and the Manito Isles, each have good harbors. One hundred and forty miles from the latter is the mouth of Grand river, which is a superior port to any on this coast. The harbor at St. Joseph is good at times, but requires improving. On the southern shore of Lake Superior, there are two superior natural harbors. These are Grand Isle and Chegoimegon Bays. The former is situated on the Upper Peninsular coast, immediately north of the northern extremity of Green Bay, and it is reputed to be "equally capacious, deep, and as completely land locked as any in America." The other is located on the Wisconsin coast.

Fish.—The numbers, varieties, and excellent quality of the lake fish are worthy of notice. It is believed no fresh waters known, can in any respect bear comparison. They are, with some exceptions, of the same kinds in all the lakes. Those found in Lake Superior and in the strait of St. Mary, are of the best quality, owing to the cooler temperature of the water. Their quantities are surprising, and apparently so inexhaustable, as to warrant the belief, that were a population of millions to inhabit the lake shores, they would furnish an ample supply of this article of food, without any sensible diminution. There are several kinds found in Lake Superior, and some of the most delicious quality, that are not found in the lakes below; as the sisquoelle and muckwaw, which grow to the weight of eight or ten pounds. The salmon and some others are found in Ontario, but not above the Falls of Niagara.

The following is a very partial list of a few of the prominent varieties. The sturgeon, white fish, mackinac and salmon trout, muskalunjeh, pickerel, pike, perch, herring, white, black and rock bass, cat, pout, eel pout, bull-head, roach, sun fish, dace, sucker, carp, mullet, bill fish, sword fish, bull fish, stone carrier, sheep's head, gar, &c. &c.

The lamprey eel is found in all, but the common eel is

found in neither of the lakes, nor in any of their tributaries except one.

The weight to which some of these attain is not exceeded by any other inland fresh waters, without it is the Mississippi. The comparative weight of several varieties is here given.

	Greatest weight.	Average.	
Sturgeon,	120 lbs.	70 lbs.	
Trout,	60 "	10 to 20	
Muskelunjeh,	40 "	10 " 15	
Pickerel,	15 "	5 " 6	
Mullet,	10 "		
White fish,		2 " 3,	at the Sault 4 and 5.
Perch,	1		
Roach,	1		
Black Bass,		2 " 3	
Bill fish,		6 " 8	
Cat fish,		10 " 20	

The supply of food they furnish to the inhabitants on the margin of the lakes, and in the interior, is not inconsiderable. Besides, their superior quality has produced a market in the adjacent States, which makes them a considerable article of export. The demand seems to increase in proportion to the increase of western population. In 1830 the amount put up was estimated at 8,000 barrels, ($5, per barrel) valued at $40,000. According to an estimate of one of the most respectable houses in Detroit, which is extensively engaged in the fish trade, we find both the value and amount of the article much enhanced. The following is the statement for the year 1836:

No. barrels white fish and trout taken at Whitefish Point and above, on Lake Superior, and in St. Mary's strait,	2,000
Do. do. at Mackinac,	1,200
Do. do. at River Aux Sauble, Green Bay,	600
Do. do. at other points on Lake Huron,	500
Do. do. on Detroit river, (about)	4,000
Do. do. pickerel, at Rapids, Fort Gratiot,	2,500
Do. do. herring, " "	600
Whole number of barrels,	11,400

The average price of white fish and trout, per barrel,	$11,00
Pickerel,	8,00
Herring,	7,00

Total value of fish, $115,500.

The estimated amount for 1837 is somewhat increased.

No. of barrels of white fish and trout taken on Lake Superior by the American Fur Company, about	5,500
Quantity taken in St. Mary's,	600
White fish taken at Fort Gratiot,	100
Pickerel " " "	3,400
Herring " " "	600
White fish taken in the Detroit,	2,500
White fish and trout taken on Lakes Huron, Michigan and Strait of Mackinac,	800
Total number of barrels,	13,500
Average value of white fish and trout per barrel,	$10 00
Pickerel,	8 00
Herring,	6,00

Total value of fish on the Lakes and Straits, $125,800.

Of the above, one fourth part is supposed to have been consumed within the State, one half shipped to Ohio for the western and southern market, and the balance to New York and Pennsylvania.

They seem to be more numerous some years than others, and likewise of better quality. The kinds best for pickling and export, are the white fish, Mackinac and salmon trout, sturgeon, and pickerel. The fisheries at which these are caught, are at Mackinac, at several points in each of the four straits, the south-east part of Lake Superior, at Saginaw Bay, and Fort Gratiot. The mode of taking them is in seines and gill nets, and the trout with hooks.

The ordinary class of French, whose inclinations and improvident habits of life favor the pursuit, is engaged in this occupation. At Mackinac, St. Mary's Strait, and Lake Superior, the fishermen are composed of French, Indians, and Mestizoes or half-breeds. They are generally employed by capitalists, and in Lake Superior by the American fur company, furnished with necessary outfits, and paid

in such goods as their necessities may require. The fish trade is consequently made lucrative.

Elevation of the Lakes. The height of the lakes above the ocean, is ascertained to a proximate exactness, only, where results have not proceeded from precise admeasurements. The following shows the fall from Lake Superior to the Atlantic.

	Feet in.		Feet in.
"The mean fall *St. Mary's Strait* from Pt. Iroquois, 60 m. (exclusive rapids)	12	10	
Sault (falls) *St. Mary*, as ascertained by Gen. Gratiot, Eng'r. Dep't., 3-4 mile	22	10	
Sugar Island rapids - - -	4	0	
Nibish rapids at Sailor Encampment Isle	5	0	
Total St. Mary's river, or Lake Superior elevated above Lake Huron, - - - - -			44 8
Lake Huron. St. Clair rapids, 1-2 mile	1	6	
do. do. 1 3-4 "	1	6	
St. Clair Straits, as ascertained by Mr. Lyon, 30 miles, 4 inches per mile	10	0	
Lake St. Clair. Detroit Strait, 25 m., 3 inches per mile, - - -	6	3	
Lake Erie above the Atlantic, as ascertained by N. Y. Canal Commiss'rs.*	560	0	
Lake Huron above the ocean - - -			579 3
Total elevation of Lake Superior† - -			623 11"

Reckoning Lake Superior, at 1800 feet only, its bottom would be, at least, 1176 feet below the tide water of the ocean.

Recession, fluxes, refluxes, &c. There are signs existing in the vicinity of the lake shores, to warrant the belief that their waters once covered a much greater surface than they

* Surveys of the Southern Rail Road route show Lake Michigan to be 14 feet above Lake Erie.

† Encyc. Americana.

now do. These signs consist of ridges of various elevation, running parallel, but at various distances from the shore. Instances are reported upon living authority, which go to show that some portion of the bottom of Lake Erie, near the shore, has either been thrown up, or else the water has receded, and left firm land. Around Saginaw Bay, especially at its head, there is a ridge 25 feet in height, running parallel with the shore, and at a distance from it of four miles, bearing the aspect of having been the true coast of the bay. There are ten or twelve similar but smaller elevations between it and the water. This is but one of the many like occurrences of the kind observed around the lakes. There is a like appearance of recession of the interior lakes.

The banks of the Saginaw river are generally very low, and the country around exhibits evidences of former inundation. The large quantity of shells found near this river, seven miles from the bay, four feet below the surface, may be noticed as another indication. Lake St. Clair has similar appearances, and the traditionary accounts of the Indians say, that it was, and very recently too, much larger than at present. These, in part, may perhaps be accounted for, though not very satisfactorily, from the action of the water during their high and continued elevations, which sometimes occur, and which will soon be noticed.

The belt of level timbered land, of a width sometimes exceeding 25 miles, lying much lower than the interior table lands, and encompassing the Peninsula, has before been alluded to. This evidently was in a state of inundation at a period long anterior to the formation of the ridges just mentioned.

This emersion of land, or recession of water, finds a parallel on the Atlantic coast, though referable perhaps, to a different cause. There is a belt of land upon the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, extending from Chesapeak Bay through the Southern States, Texas, and Mexico, to Central America, of a width, in the Southern States, of from 70 to 100 miles, lying between the coast and a high ridge, that, at some period, probably formed the bed of the ocean: and it has been thought by some, that at the same period, the waters of the Gulf of Mexico covered a considerable portion of the Mississippi valley. But

whether that theory be correct or not, the waters could not have extended to the Peninsula, with its present elevation, as the highest ridges of the Southern States are much below the lowest lands in Michigan.

Near the mouth, and at two or three other points on the Ohio, there are indications of the former existence of moles of considerable height, believed by some of respectable authority, to have supported an immense inland sea, or seas, now extinct, covering more or less of the North-Western States, and that the present lakes are its remains. Similar indications are to be seen below Newburg, on the Hudson; at Middletown, on the Connecticut; and in various parts of the continent,—facts common to the country, and well known to geologists. In view of this supposition, it may be inferred that the waters of this sea covered the borders of the Peninsula.

But again, there are evidences that lead to the belief, that the ancient outlet of the upper lakes was in nearly a direct line with the St. Mary's strait, through Manito lake and Gloucester bay, by way of Lake Sincoe and several small lakes to Lake Ontario, a little above Kingston. A communication already exists through this line, from Gloucester bay to Lake Ontario. And it is supposed by appearances to be the traces of a strait now extinct, existing anterior to the time, when, from some unknown cause, the waters burst the barrier between Lake Huron and Erie, through the present strait. Some have supposed an ancient communication between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, by the course of the Illinois river; and beside the indications favoring this, the waters of the Illinois and the Lake are said now to communicate, when the former and its tributaries are at their greatest height. *Where* the barrier existed that caused the inundation of so considerable portion of country, will necessarily continue to be in a measure uncertain, without some further exploration in reference to it.

We offer no opinion upon any of these points. Whether the volume of the lake waters is less than formerly; whether they are receding, or the bottom emerging, is not determined. There appear to be some signs of a wasting away of the beds of the several straits, but whether sufficiently to account for the tumefactions on the coasts or not, they

do not account for the recent mysterious appearance of the Lake Erie bottom; nor is the latter satisfactorily accounted for by the common supposition of *alluvial accumulations* or deposites from the lake.

At different points on the lakes, their inlets, and straits, has been observed an apparent *tide*. From their frequent and irregular fluctuations, different opinions have obtained, favoring the supposition, of a horal, diurnal, annual, and even septennial flux and reflux of their waters; all of which have more or less plausible evidence to substantiate them. The phenomena are notorious, but the motive principle is invisible, and after all the speculations on the subject, the reasonings and assigned causes, when examined together, prove mostly inconclusive and unsatisfactory.

The infinite irregularity to these fluctuations oppose the strongest obstacle to indentify the cause. The water is noticed to rise at one time on a sudden, at another by slow degrees; at one time at a maximum and at another a minimum height; here a few inches above the mean, and there several feet below; for several days or weeks continuing very high, and falling several inches, or perhaps half that height in as many hours, and *vice versa;* in this inlet the coast is submerged, and in that strait the fleeting waters have vanished from its shore; this season the waters appear unusually high, and the next as much depressed: in truth, they are as capricious as the fickle and inconstant winds. Hence color has been given to almost every theory. Sometimes an observer can discover no great variation in the level of the waters for several weeks or months; again he may mark a trifling rise and fall in an hour or a day, continuing for two or three days together. Thus there is, as appears from the observations already made, no regular time for the fluxes and refluxes, or assignable height for the rise of waters.

In an article already too much extended for this work, we shall not attempt any philosophical investigation of the causes of these phenomena. Neither would such speculation be, at present, profitable. How are we to deduce valid conclusions from insufficient or hypothetical premises? How is a problem to be solved without the proper *data?* It will be perceived, therefore, that, in absence of more extensive and diversified observations, all argument must be nugatory. Some, reasoning from partial observations made,

suppose planetary influence to be the prime cause; others, the winds exclusively; while others, with whom we should be inclined to coincide, impute it to both influences united, but mostly to the latter. But what is individual opinion founded upon partial evidence and isolated fact? We do not hesitate to say, then, that no proximate certainty of the operating causes, can be assigned, with satisfactory reliance, unless founded upon *extensive* and *accurate* observations.*

It can hardly be supposed that lunar attraction should pass over the deep waters of these lakes without raising a wave, however trifling, though the cohesive attraction of the waters to the bottoms of the shallow lakes, and to the shores of the deeper ones, would oppose an obstacle to an incipient wave on their coast. The winds have, undoubtedly, a gaeat influence, and, perhaps, a greater than any other power.

The freshets and spring floods, however great, have never been discovered to impart the slightest increase, or the constant evaporation caused by parching droughts, to diminish the volume of their waters. There are sometimes cases whose effects are so palpably atmospheric as not to be misunderstood, as is noticed in some of the recesses of the lake coast. For instance, at the head of Saginaw Bay, and

* We here suggest the propriety of instituting new and thorough observations, not for the reason that what have been made are incorrect, but because they are too local for general results. The question should be settled. Let observations be made at as many different points on each of the great lakes and straits as possible, and upon the judicious plan adopted by Gov. Cass at Green Bay. Let the charge of these notations be entrusted to responsible persons, whose laudable curiosity will prompt a faithful discharge of the duty. Let there be mutual concert of action, and knowledge of each other's operations. Let the tables of notation be directed to contain the day of the month, hour of the day, course and strength of wind, height of water, the quantity of rain fallen at any particular time, and likewise during the whole period of observation, which should be not less than one or two years. A greater length of time would be desirable. Observation should be made at each place, at precisely the same hour, and three or four, at least, during each day; and likewise any intermediate changes of the wind, the nature, position, and conformation of the coast at those points, &c. Many other observations interesting to meteorological science, not however, pertaining to this object, might also be made. This course is deemed practicable, and is noticed, merely as a suggestion to those who feel an interest and who will take measures to know the causes of these phenomena.

especially in the Saginaw river, which has a very trifling descent, and therefore very favorable to notice any change on its waters.

This stream is noticed to rise, apparently, from the convolutions of the waters in the bay, and highest when the wind is north-east. By glancing at the map, and noticing the position of this bay and its littoral conformation with the cardinal points, the cause will be readily ascribed to the wind. By such a wind the waters might very readily be driven to the head of the bay and thus forced into the river. They sometimes rise three feet. At Lower Saginaw, they have been noticed to rise ten inches above their usual level in twenty minutes. Similar results are to be observed in other places. But what is more singular, in some cases, the same supposed cause exhibits an opposite effect. This has been more particularly noticed at the Strait of Mackinac, where a strong wind is blowing in one direction, while the tide current sets more strongly the opposite.

It is the common received opinion, that the lakes are rising seven years and falling during the same succeeding period. If this is true, the entire volume of water must be periodically increased and decreased, by means, which seem to be inexplicable on any known laws of science. This popular notion seems to have obtained and to have been transmitted to the present time by the ancient inhabitants of the strait, and the fact is, in a measure, confirmed by several respectable living witnesses. The interior lakes are subject to a like fluctuation. It is reported that a great rise of water took place in 1800, though of a corresponding fall in 1807, nothing is said. Another great rise took place in 1814 and in 1830, with a corresponding depression in 1820.* They are at an unusual height the present season, covering parts of the river road and portions of the lower street and some of the wharves in Detroit. The water is now† said to be between four and a half and five feet above low water mark, and it has been very high during the spring past. Some state the elevation and depression, at once in eleven years. This unexpected inundation has

* Vide Historical and Scientifical Sketches, and Silliman's Journal of Science.

† June 1838, and it appears to be progressively rising.

spread over considerable tracts upon Lake St. Clair and the straits, to the destruction of the crops and injury of roads. Time may develop facts more satisfactory, but we are inclined to attribute the concurrent circumstances to the fortuitous coincidence of time and fact, rather than to any settled law governing this apparent periodical fluctuation.

Some have supposed increase of moisture and heavy rains, and a decrease in the amount of annual evaporation, sufficient to explain the phenomena; but this hypothesis is unsupported by scientific observation, and, although the amount of evaporation upon large surfaces is very great, it cannot be believed that the disparity between any two equal periods, in the amount of water fallen upon the earth, deducting all evaporation, can in any measure account for the known elevation and depression of these immense bodies of water.*

Since the foregoing was written, some facts, through a highly respectable source, have been reported, which tend explain the cause of this increase in the volume of water in the lakes.

During the past and present year, the outlets of some of the northern and north-western lakes, lying beyond Lake Superior, have been so choked up by the accumulation of sand, flood wood, and other alluvion, as entirely to impede their navigation, much to the detriment of the Hudson's Bay Company, which has been accustomed to use these streams in the transportation of goods, furs, &c. The consequence has been, a great rise of water in Lake Winnipeg and some of the other lakes connected with it. The geography of this region of country is very imperfectly known, except to the Indians and fur traders, and this lack of information is no inconsiderable obstacle to a definite understanding of this interesting question. Whether the Nelson or Severn is the principal outlet to lake Winnipeg, and to what extent this lake is connected with the Lake of the Woods and the various other lakes in the vicinity, is somewhat uncertain. It is however understood, that these

* It is reported that the engineers on the western section of the Erie Canal, upon enquiry, and examination of water marks, have ascertained Lake Ontario to be higher this summer than in 1825, by six feet, ten inches; Lake Erie and Strait of Niagara, by about four feet, eight inches; that the water, since that period, had been *gradually*, and for three years past, *rapidly* rising.

lakes, to a greater or less extent, communicate with the Lake of the Woods, and the northern tributaries of Lake Superior, by straits, at high water. If this is the case, the immense body of water collected from that extensive region, would, by the damming up of one or more of the outlets, be raised above its natural height, diverted from its natural channel to Hudson's Bay, and discharged into the proper tributaries of Lake Superior. If this be correct, this permanent rise of the great lakes may be readily accounted for, as any considerable portion of those waters would be sufficient to raise the straits and great lakes, were it continued for a long period. There seems to be more plausibility in this than any other theory, and it may be expected that a thorough investigation will demonstrate the phenomenon to proceed from this cause.

In closing an article, already too diffuse for the original plan of the work, we shall barely allude to the call for a general lake survey, and an accurate Lake Chart, which is of high importance, and much needed. To old and experienced mariners, it is of less consequence, though desirable; but to the less practiced seaman, whom, the unexampled increase of lake navigation has rendered the majority, it is indispensable. By reference to the present tonnage owned on these lakes, and its past and prospective increase, the momentous importance of the subject will be more apparent. It should not be delayed. Science, as well as commercial utility, claim the exertions of the proper authorities to effect it.

PUBLIC LANDS.

'In all the new States and Territories, the lands which are owned by the general government, are surveyed and sold under one general system. In the surveys, "*meridian*" lines are first established, running due north from the mouth of some noted river. These are intersected at right angles by lines running east and west, and called "*base*" lines. There are six principal meridians in the land surveys, each having its proper base line. The "*First Principal Meridian*," is a line due north from the mouth of the

Miami river. The "*Second Principal Meridian*," is a line due north from the mouth of Little Blue river, in Indiana. The "*Third Principal Meridian*," is a line due north from the mouth of the Ohio. The "*Fourth Principal Meridian*," is a line due north from the mouth of the Illinois. The "*Fifth Principal Meridian*," is a line due north from the mouth of the Arkansas.'* The *Principal Meridian* of the Peninsula of Michigan, from which all the government land surveys of this state have been made, consists of a line due north from the mouth of the Auglaize, a subsidiary stream of the Maumee, discharging into the latter at Defiance, in the State of Ohio. The Base line of this meridian crosses it 54 miles north of the southern boundary of the State, and forms the northern boundary of the counties of Wayne, Washtenaw, Jackson, Calhoun, Kalamazoo and Van Buren.

The following are the details of some of the surveyor's operations, which will exhibit to the inexperienced the simplicity of the plan upon which the surveys of the western lands are conducted. First, the Principal Meridian is established. The next operation is to establish the *Base* line, and then the surveyor proceeds to lay off tracts six miles square, called *townships*.

In numbering the *townships* the commencement is made at the *Base line*, counting 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. *north* and *south* from it. In numbering the *ranges*, the commencement is made at the *Meridian*, counting I. II. III. IV. &c. east and west from it. The townships, when counted east or west, are, for distinction, called *ranges;* that is, ranges of *townships;* when counted north or south they are called *townships*. So that the same township in the one case may be designated as a *township* when counted north or south, and in the other as a *range*, when counted east or west, as in the first diagram, which represents a map of surveys, laid out into townships only. If it was required to designate the township *(a)* for instance, it would be said to be in township 5, South Range, III. east; signifying that it lies in the fifth tier of townships south of the Base line, and in the third range of townships east of the Meridian.

Townships are subdivided into thirty-six equal parts, or thirty-six square miles, containing 640 acres each, called

* Peck's Gazetteer.

sections, as is exhibited in the second diagram, which is a map of a township laid off into sections. These sections are subdivided into halves of 320 acres each, and again into quarter sections of 160 acres. The quarter sections are again divided and subdivided into halves and quarters, that is, into eighths of sections of 80 acres, and sixteenths of sections of 40 acres each.

Fractions are parts of sections, intersected by streams or confirmed claims, or reservations, and are always found upon the north and west portions of a township.

Excesses or *deficiencies* are the parts of townships, sections, quarters, &c. made at the lines of either townships or meridians. Each surveyed township is six miles square, containing 36 square miles or sections. The *sections* are numbered from right to left and from left to right, beginning at the north-east corner section in the township, progressing west to the range line, and then returning, progressively east to the range line, and so on alternately, from one to thirty-six, terminating at the south-east corner of the township, as in the second diagram.

No. 1.

					Meridian.	7
						6
						5
						4
						3
						2
	Base.					1

VI	V	IV	III	II	I	1	II	III	IV	V	VI
						2					
						3					
						4					
						5		III 5 (a)			
						6					
						7					

Principal

No. 2.

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	x 16*	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

The sections are numbered and marked by the surveyor, at each respective corner, upon four trees standing by such corner on the four different sections; or, if in a prairie, upon billets of charred wood, which are buried in mounds, raised for the purpose. The trees are marked for the purpose of designating the *township*, *range*, *section*, respectively, of that particular section.

Let it be supposed that the second diagram is a map of the township *(a)* in the first diagram; and that the section numbered 8, on the second diagram, is to be designated. Thus, at *(x,)* which is the corner of the sections 8, 9, 17, 16, is marked upon each tree, first, *T.* 5. *S.* which means *township five south*, or the fifth township south of the Base line; second, *R.* 3 *E.* is marked, which means *range three east*, or the third range of townships east of the Principal Meridian. The number of the section on which the tree stands is next found; as, on one, is *S.* 9; on another, *S.* 8; on a third is *S.* 16, and on a fourth *S.* 17, indicating section No. 9, section No. 8, section No. 16, and section No. 17. The corner tree then of section eight, will have marked upon it, *T.* 5. *S.*—*R.* 3. *E.*—*S.* 8., which signifies that that particular section is in the fifth township south of the Base line; in the third range east of the Principal Meridian, and section No. 8, of said township.

Upon two trees at each corner, called witness or bearing trees, are marked the distance and course it is from the corner stake. The quarter posts, or limits of a quarter section, are marked upon four trees simply thus, $\frac{1}{4}$.

Upon the north tier of townships however, the section corners *only* are marked; there are no quarter posts or limits of quarter sections marked, and this omission is designed to prevent the confusion which would otherwise occur from there being two sets of trees marked near each other, to indicate the quarter limits of different sections. Therefore, the quarter post, *e. g.* standing upon the town line, say between towns 2 and 3 north, in range 8 east, is intended to designate the quarter section boundaries upon the south line of town 3 north, and not the quarter section limits of the north line of town 2 north.

In every Land District is a land office, at which is effected the sale of all public lands belonging to that district. The officers of each district are a Register and Receiver, appointed by the President and Senate, and paid for their services by the general government.

"The land, by proclamation of the President, is first offered for sale at auction, by half-quarter sections. If no one bids for it at $1.25 per acre, it is subject to private entry at any time after, upon payment at the time of entry $1.25 per acre. No credit is allowed."

"In special cases, Congress have granted pre-emption rights where settlements and improvements have been made prior to public sale. *Pre-emption rights* confer the privilege only of purchasing the tract containing the improvements at $1.25 per acre, by the possessor, without the risk of purchasing at public sale."

Unlike some of the Western States, resident and non-resident landholders are upon an equality as it regards taxation. According to the Revised Statutes, improvements of the value of one hundred dollars and under, on lands actually used and occupied for farming purposes, and all buildings of the same or a less value, erected thereon, are exempted from taxation. All taxes on real estate are assessed to the person who is the owner or in possession thereof, on the third Monday of April, in the township where the land lies. All lands are to be appraised at their true cash value, but no lands are to be assessed at less than two dollars and a half per acre.

The assessment roll of all taxable persons and property in the township is made out between the third Monday in April and the second Monday in May. The apportionment

of state, county, and township taxes are made by the board of commissioners for the county, at its session in October following. On or before the 15th of November, the corrected assessment roll, with the taxes annexed to each valuation, is given to the collector of the township for the collection of taxes. Taxes returned to the county treasurer unpaid, may in proper time be paid to such treasurer by the person upon whose property they are assessed. The collector is authorized to distrain and sell goods and chattels for the satisfaction of taxes. upon neglect or refusal to pay the same on demand made. Taxes remaining unpaid before the 1st of April, and so certified to the auditor general, are subject to a yearly interest of fifteen per cent. till paid, and if the tax and interest remain unpaid three years from the first of January, following the year in which the same was assessed, the auditor general advertises the land for sale; and on the first Monday of June, the county treasurer, under his direction, offers the same for sale at auction, at the county seat of the county in which the land lies—or such portion of it as is deemed necessary to pay all taxes, interest, and charges which may have accrued upon the lands. Upon sale of the lands, if the amount received exceeds the amount of taxes, interest, and expenses, the balance is deposited in the State treasury, to the credit of the owner, to be refunded to him upon proving to the satisfaction of the auditor general that he is the proper owner.

The purchaser receives a certificate of sale from the treasurer, and upon presenting the same to the auditor general, receives a conveyance of the land in fee simple, from the auditor in the name of the people of the State; which conveyance, if the previous proceedings have all been legal, is conclusive evidence of title.

Provision is made, and the auditor general is required from time to time to give to any person applying for the same, a certificate of the amount of any tax, interest, and charges due on any tract or parcel of land, and upon presentation of such certificate, the treasurer may receive such tax, interest, and charges, and give a certificate of receipt of the same to the person presenting it.

LAND DISTRICTS.

There are five Land Districts in Michigan, viz.: Detroit, Monroe, Kalamazoo, Saginaw, and Grand River. They are bounded as follows:

The *Detroit Land District* has for its southern boundary the river Huron from its mouth to the south-east corner of township 3 south, range 8 east, and the line dividing townships 3 and 4 south, from said river west to the principal meridian; its western boundary is the principal meridian, commencing at the south-west corner of township 3 south, range 1 east, and running north with said meridian to the north-west corner of township 5 north, range 1 east—also the line commencing at the south-west corner of township 6 north, range 12 east, dividing the 11th and 12th ranges of townships east, and running north by said line to Saginaw Bay; the northern boundary is the line which divides townships 5 and 6 north, commencing at the meridian at the north-west corner of township 5 north, range 1 east, and running east from thence to the north-west corner of township 5 north, range 12 east—also so much of the coast of Saginaw Bay as extends from the line dividing the 11th and 12th ranges of townships to Lake Huron; the eastern boundary extends from the eastern termination of the last mentioned boundary, following the western shore of Lake Huron, south to St. Clair strait, down the St. Clair strait and the western shore of Lake St. Clair to the Detroit strait, down said strait to Lake Erie, and from the mouth of said strait on the western shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Huron river.

This District embraces the entire counties of St. Clair, Macomb, Oakland, and Livingston, together with all of Sanilac east of the division line between ranges 11 and 12 east; the four eastern townships of Lapeer; the two southern townships of Genesee; the four southern townships of Shiawassee; the eastern half of Ingham; the six north-eastern townships of Jackson; the fifteen northern townships of Washtenaw; and all of Wayne save one and a half townships in the south-western part of the county.

The *Monroe Land District* is bounded east by Lake Erie, and that part of the principal meridian separating town-

ships 1, 2, and 3 south; on the south by the southern boundary of the State; on the west by the line dividing Michigan from Indiana, and the line dividing the counties of Hillsdale and Branch, and also by the western boundary of Jackson county; on the north by the northern boundary line of township 5 south, range 4 west, and that part of the Base-line separating ranges 1, 2, and 3 west, also, by the line commencing at the north-west corner of township 4 south, range 1 east, and running east with said line to the Huron river, thence down said river to Lake Erie.

This District embraces the entire counties of Monroe, Lenawee and Hillsdale, together with the twelve western and two south-eastern townships of Jackson—the five southern townships of Washtenaw, and the south-western township, and one half of the adjoining township east of it in the county of Wayne.

The *Kalamazoo Land District* is bounded east by a line commencing at the north-east corner of township 3 north, range 7 west, and running south to the Base line—also by the line dividing the 3d and 4th ranges of townships, west, commencing at the Base line, and running south to the south-east corner of township 4 south, range 4 west—also by the line dividing the 4th and 5th ranges of townships, west, commencing at the north-west corner of township 5 south, range 4 west, and running south by said line to the southern boundary of the State; on the south by the line dividing the States of Michigan and Indiana; on the west by Lake Michigan; and on the north by the line which divides townships 3 and 4 north, commencing at the north-west corner of township 3 north, range 6 west, and running with said line due west to Lake Michigan—also by so much of the Base line as divides the 4th, 5th, and 6th ranges of townships west.

This District embraces the entire counties of Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph, Branch, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, and Van Buren, together with the counties of Allegan and Barry, save the northern tier of townships in each, which are in the Grand River Land District.

The *Saginaw Land District* is bounded on the east by the line commencing at the south-west corner of township 6 N., range 12 east, and running north with said line to

Saginaw Bay, on the south by the division line between townships 5 and 6, north of the Base line, ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 east; also by the northern boundary line of townships 10 north, ranges 1 and 2 west; on the west by the Principal Meridian, commencing at the S. W. corner of township 6 north, range 1 east and running north with said Meridian, to the south west corner of township 11, N., range 1 east; also, by the line commencing at the S. W. corner of township 11 north, range 2 west, and running due north, to the northern extremity of the Peninsula; and on the north-east, by lake Huron, and Saginaw Bay. This district embraces the entire counties of Saginaw, Midland, Gladwin, and Arenac, all of Sanilac west of the division line between ranges 11, and 12, east, likewise the four north eastern townships of Gratiot—all of Lapeer, save the four eastern townships, and of Genesee, save the two southern townships, and of Shiawassee, save the four southern townships, together with all of Mackinac County, in the Peninsula, not included in the Grand River Land District.

The *Grand River Land District*, is bounded by the line beginning on the shore of Lake Michigan, between townships 3, and 4 north, and running east on said line to the line between ranges 6 and 7, west of the Principal Meridian; thence on said range line, south to the Base line, thence on said line, east to the Principal Meridian line: thence N. on said Meridian to the north boundary line of township 10 N., thence west on the line between townships 10 and 11, N. to the western boundary of range 2, west; and thence north, following the line between ranges 2, and 3, W., so as to include all that portion of the Peninsula lying west of the last mentioned line. This District embraces the counties of Ottawa, Oceana, Kent, Montcalm, Ionia, Isabella, Clinton, Eaton; the western half of Ingham; the eight western, and four South-eastern townships of Gratiot; and the northern range of townships in the counties of Barry and Allegan. It likewise includes all the surveyed country in Mackinac, north of the aforesaid counties.

PUBLIC LANDS.

(I.)

The following table exhibits the names of the several land districts, the time and place of the location of the land offices and the names of the Register and Receiver of each respectively.

Land Districts.	When established.	Offices where Located.	Registers.	Receivers.
Detroit,	1804*	Detroit,	Olmsted Hough,	Jonathan Kearsley,
Monroe,	1823	Monroe,	G. T. Bulkley,	D. B. Miller,
Kalamazoo,	1831†	Kalamazoo,	Abraham Edwards,	Thos. C. Sheldon.
Saginaw,	1836	Flint,	Michael Hoffman,	Chas. C. Hascall,
Grand River,	1836	Ionia,	Benjamin Sherman,	Wm. A. Richmond

(II.)

By certificate of the Clerk of the United State's Land Office, we have the following statement of the sale of the Public Lands in the Detroit Land District, from the year 1820, to 1836, both inclusive.

Year.	Acres. 100ths	Dollars. Cts.
1820	2,860.82	3,575,40
1821	7,444.39	9,305,53
1822	20,068.01	25,718,95
1823	30,173.71	37,717,23
1824	61,919.15	77,770,09
1825	92,332.55	116,920,72
1826	47,125.13	58,906,60
1827	34,964.45	43,713,11
1828	17,433.72	21,792,21
1829	23,409.48	29,261,93
1830	70,441.12	88,051,65
1831	217,943.51	272,444,49
1832	177,635.27	222,374,59
1833	771,503.76	214,389,77
1834	136,598.69	170,759,22
1835	405,331.88	506,761,56
1836	1,475,725.59	1,845,207,16

* The establishment of the Detroit Land Office, in 1804, seems to have been merely for the adjustment of land titles, as none of the public domain in this territory had been sold previously to 1818, when the public lands were first brought into market by Proclamation of the President.

† The Land Office of this District was first located at White Pigeon, where it continued till the Spring of 1834, when it was removed to its present location.

(III.)

Exhibit of Sales made at the Kalamazoo Land Office, up to the first of Jan. 1838.

Years.	Acres. 100ths.	Dollars. Cts.
1831	93,179 36	117,128 26
1832	74,696 17	98,060 23
1833	95,980 25	123,465 25
1834	128,244 47	160,321 85
1835	745'661 34	932,076 64
1836	1,634,511 82	2,043,866 87
1837	313,855 15	394,316 77
	3,086,128 56	3,869,235 87

Vacant public lands in this district subject to entry at the above date were 449,056.15 acres. The amount of School Lands, was 95,662.60. University Lands, 35,014.84. Indian Reservations, 83,001.69 acres.

(IV.)

Exhibit of the state of the lands in the several counties in this district.

County.	Lands Subject to entry.	School Lands.	University Lands.	Indian Reserves.
Allegan,	122,932.88	11,140.34		
Van Buren,	90,003.39	11,471.45		
Barry,	66,901.69	7,638.92		
Calhoun,	39,609.55	12,726.70	4,993.85	
Berrien,	33,914.61	12,264.14	9,136.83	18,525.68
Branch,	29,694.88	10,186.51	3,860.44	
Cass,	27,036.76	9,923.08		
Kalamazoo,	22,520.87	10,171.80	9,559.45	31,777.19
St. Joseph,	16,441.52	10,139.66	7,464.27	32,788.82

From a communication received from the clerk of the Receiver's Office of the Grand River Land District, the following general statement is collected.

The whole amount of land sold since the first commencement of sales in this district, 20th Sept. 1836, up to the first Oct. 1837, was 568,317.56 acres, amounting at the prices at which it was sold, to $714,253.85. The quantity of lands remaining unsold, and which *was then subject* to sale, as near as could be ascertained, was about 1,100,000

acres. The whole number of acres then surveyed in this district, including the lands sold and those remaining unsold, was upwards of 2,300,000 acres.

(v.)

The annexed table shows the amount of lands sold and moneys received at the Land Offices, for the sale of Public Lands, in the several States and Territories, within the year 1836, so far as returns have been received, as appears from a document sent to Congress.

Ohio,	1,282,991.80	$1,663,116 56
Indiana,	3,245,344.13	4,061,492 68
Illinois,	3,199,708.64	4,000,294 36
Missouri,	1,655,687.66	2,071,204 35
Alabama,	1,901,409.00	2,375,771 47
Mississippi,	2,023,709.69	2,531,282 59
Louisiana,	879,456.06	1,099,323 58
Michigan,	4,189,823.12	5,241,228 70
Arkansas,	963,535.12	1,204,544 20
Wisconsin Terr'y,	646,133.73	808,932 32
Florida, Territory,	87,071.97	108,839 94
Total,	20,074,870.92	$25,167,833 06

(vi.)

The following statement of the progress of sale of the public lands in the Western Land District, which then included all of the Peninsula west of the meridian, was made by Col. Abraham Edwards in 1832.

"Public lands within this district which have been offered for sale at the minimum price, and which remained unsold and subject to private entry on the 31st Dec. 1831, were 3,843,930 acres. Lands that have been sold in the settled counties, and that were subject to entry in each, on the 31st Dec. 1831, as follows:

	Sold.	Remaining unsold.
Hillsdale,	2,450	433,395
Branch,	8,873	289,867
St. Joseph,	44,814	226,487
Cass,	44,312	260,154
Berrien,	18,899	290,017

*Jackson,	15,479	247,543
Calhoun,	15,357	413,863
Kalamazoo,	38,318	267,259

"The first land offered for sale in the counties of Hillsdale, Branch, and St. Joseph, was in Oct. 1828; in Cass and Berrien in June 1829 and 1831; fifteen townships in Calhoun in June, 1831; Kalamazoo in 1830 and '31; and a part of Jackson in 1831.

"The lands, with very few exceptions, have been sold to actual settlers. A few hundred acres only have been sold in Van Buren and Barry."

By act of Congress, approved June 23, 1836, proffering certain public lands to the State, on compliance with certain conditions therein contained, and which were accepted by the State the 25th of July, 1836—section No. sixteen of every surveyed township is granted to the State for school purposes—seventy-two sections, equal to two townships of land, are granted for the support of a university—five entire sections of public land, to be selected and located under the direction of the legislature, for the erection or completion of public buildings of the State—all salt springs within this State, not exceeding twelve, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, for the use of the State—five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of the public lands, lying within the State, which have been or shall be sold by Congress, from and after the first day of July, 1836, to be appropriated to make public roads or canals in the State, as the legislature may direct.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Public works, calculated to facilitate internal communication and commercial intercourse, are either those constructed or to be constructed under the auspices of the State, or those to be constructed by incorporated companies;

* "12 townships, that part attached to this district."

and they consist of rail-roads, canals, and the larger rivers improved for slack-water navigation.

The *State* has taken upon itself the construction of several of the most important projected works, and has adopted measures to ensure their vigorous prosecution. To the end of forwarding these and other State improvements most judiciously, the legislature, at its session in March, 1837, appointed a board of commissioners consisting of seven members, called the "*Board of Commissioners on Internal Improvement*," who are constituted supervisors and overseers of all public works belonging to the State, and who have the care and superintendence of all rail-roads, canals, and other State improvements.

The legislature authorized this board to cause surveys to be made for three several rail-road routes across the Peninsula, *(viz.)* the *Southern route*, *Central route*, and *Northern route;* likewise, for the survey of the *Clinton and Kalamazoo Canal route*, and the *Saginaw* or *Northern Canal;* the *Havre Branch Rail-road*, and of the *St. Mary's Canal;* and of the Grand, Kalamazoo, and St. Joseph rivers; to each of which the requisite appropriations were made. The board were also authorized to purchase the rail-road and improvement of any incorporated company, where the same would be infringed upon, by the location and construction of State works.

Under the direction of the board, and during the summer of 1837, competent engineers were appointed, and surveys made of the several works designated by the legislature. These surveys have extended over two thousand miles, and levels have been taken for almost an equal distance, at an expense in the aggregate of nearly sixty thousand dollars.

The survey of the *Southern* and *Havre Branch* rail-roads were entrusted to the charge of Joseph S. Dutton; the *Central* route to J. M. Berrien; the *Northern* to Tracy McCracken; the *Clinton* and *Kalamazoo* canal to Jarvis Hurd; the *Northern* canal, the *St. Joseph*, and *Bad* rivers, to Charles F. Smith; the *Maple* river to H. S. Miles; and the *St. Mary's* canal, the *Grand* and *Kalamazoo* rivers to John Almy: all of which works were surveyed by the respective engineers, and, without exception, favorable reports have been made for the contemplated improvements.

It is to be remarked that the surface and soil of the Pen-

insula are unusually well adapted to the construction of canals and rail-roads, and superior for these purposes to most other sections of country.

Southern Rail-road. This road has been located in a manner that supersedes the "*Maumee rail-road route,*" passing through the southern tier of counties, (viz.) Monroe, Lenawee, Hillsdale, Branch, St. Joseph, Cass, and Berrien, established by the Maumee rail-road company, chartered in 1835, with a capital stock of $1,500,000. The Southern rail-road was located by the commissioners, to commence on the navigable waters of the river Raisin, and to pass through the city of Monroe, through, or as near as may be, to the villages of Adrian, Hillsdale, Coldwater, Mason, Branch, Centreville, Constantine, Mottville, Adamsville, Edwardsburgh, crossing the St. Joseph at Bertrand, and terminating at New Buffalo.*

The road, when finished, will pass near some of the highest lands in the Peninsula. These are in the county of Hillsdale, about 12 miles east of Jonesville. The summit level of the road is about two miles west of Hillsdale, and 631 feet above Lake Erie. Lake Michigan, at New Buffalo, is found to be 14 feet above Lake Erie. The superstructure, adopted for this, as well as for the other rail-roads in this State, is of wood. The maximum grade or inclination adopted by the engineer, is 40 feet per mile, and the maximum radius of curvature, 2000 feet. The grades are 20 miles at the rate of 40 feet per mile, and 26 3-5 miles at the rate of between 30 and 40 feet per mile. The average inclination per mile for the whole distance, is 15 3-4 feet. The entire length of the road is 183 miles; and the estimated cost of construction, $1,496,376, or $8,176 92 per mile. The amount appropriated in 1837 and 1838,—$450,000.

Havre Branch Rail-road. The Havre Branch Rail-road Company was incorporated in 1836, with a capital of $100,000. All its chartered rights have been assigned to the State, and the commissioners have located the same to

* There was a local variation in some portion of the Southern route, made by the legislature at its session in 1827 and '28, but not of material general niterest.

commence at the village of Havre, running a few degrees north of west, to intersect the Erie and Kalamazoo rail-road about two miles north of the Ohio State line.

The estimated expense of construction is $82,043, or about $6,360 per mile. Its length is 13 miles. Amount appropriated to construct it, $20,000.

Central Rail-road, or Detroit and St. Joseph Rail-Road. This work commences at the city of Detroit, and is to cross the Peninsula through the second tier of counties, viz: Wayne, Washtenaw, Jackson, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, Van Buren, and Berrien, and to pass through, or as near as may be, to the villages of Dearbornville, Wayne, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbour, Dexter, Leoni, Michigan Centre, Jackson, Barry, Albion, Marshall, Battle Creek, Comstock, Kalamazoo, Lafayette, Mason, and Waterford, terminating at the village of St. Joseph.

A private company was chartered in 1831, with a capital of $1,500,000, to construct this work. In had been commenced, and was in progress, when in 1837 the State purchased the road and the chartered rights of the company. The company had expended thereon $116,902 67. The road is in progress of construction, and from Detroit to Ypsilanti, 30 miles, it was completed and cars commenced running in the month of January, 1838.

The cost of constructing this section of the road, including purchase of locomotives and cars, erection of depot buildings, &c. &c. was about $400,000

The estimated expense of constructing the balance of the road from Ypsilanti to St. Joseph, 1,528,195

Making the total estimated expense of constructing the road from Detroit to St. Joseph, 1,928,195

or nearly $10,000 per mile.

The length of the road is 194 miles, and the amount of appropriations to construct it, $750,000.

By certificate of the collector of tolls at Detroit, appears the following exhibit of freight and receipts for 30 miles of the Central Rail-road, from Detroit to Ypsilanti, during its first operation, four months and eleven days, commencing Jan. 10, and ending May 20, 1838:

Receipts for this period,		$23,963 54
From May 20, to July 18th,		
Passengers,	9,796	
Lbs. Merchandise,	2,086,980	
Bbls. Flour,	1,123	
M. feet Lumber,	67	
M. Shingles,	233	
		18,908 61
Total receipts up to July 18th,		$42,872 15

There were at the last date, four locomotive engines in operation, five passage and ten freight cars. The business was increasing upon the means of transportation. The average weekly receipts for the six or eight weeks preceding the first of July, was about $2,500. Up to the 24th of May, 4,500 persons had been transported from Detroit to Ypsilanti, mostly emigrants, and about 1,600 to intermediate places, making 6,100. An extension of the road is making from the depot in Detroit, to the river, through Woodward Avenue, extending 1,000 feet in the lower street, each side of it. The road is constructing from Ypsilanti to Ann Arbour, and both improvements will be complete by the first of October, 1838.

Northern Rail-road. This road is located to commence at Port Huron, at the mouth of Black river, near the outlet of Lake Huron, and, passing through the counties of St. Clair, Lapeer, Genesee, Shiawassee, Clinton, Ionia, and Kent, and through, or as near as practicable, to the villages of Lapeer, Flint, Owasso, Corunna, to Lyons, at the mouth of the Maple river, thence on the south side of the Grand river, to the village of Grand Rapids. This road, as located, falls within, and will form a connecting link of the contemplated "Great Western Rail-road," from Boston, passing through Massachusetts, New York, Upper Canada, Michigan, and Wisconsin, to the Mississippi river.

The summit level is 300 feet between the head waters of Mill creek and Flint river, 35½ miles from the St. Clair. The maximum grade is 30 feet per mile, and least radius of curvature, 5,000 feet.

The estimated cost of the road from Port Huron, extending by survey to Grand Haven, 201 miles, is $1,310,361, or about $6,504 per mile, exclusive of depot, locomotives, &c.

The distance from Port Huron to Grand Rapids is 167 miles, and the amount of appropriations for its construction, $110,000.

Clinton and Kalamazoo Canal. This work is to commence at Mount Clemens, on the Clinton river, in Macomb, and pass across the Peninsula through the counties of Macomb, Oakland, Livingston, Ingham, Eaton, Barry, and Allegan, terminating at the mouth of the Kalamazoo river. It will connect Lakes Michigan and St. Clair. Its length, by survey, is estimated at 216 miles. The summit level, commencing at Pontiac and extending a distance of more than 42 miles, is 344.61 feet above the surface of Lake St. Clair, and 336.11 feet above Lake Michigan. The elevation of Lake Michigan above Lake St. Clair, is eight and a half feet.

Amount of lockage on the eastern declivity, 349.61 feet; on the western declivity, 341.11 feet, giving a suitable distance between the locks. The six longest levels are (in whole numbers,) one of 42 miles; one of 28; one of 27; one of 18; one of 17, and one of 12 miles. The requisite amount of water to supply the canal for its entire length, is 27.313 cubic feet per minute. The ascertained available amount receivable from Deer and Sycamore creeks, and the Cedar, Rabbit, Thornapple and Grand rivers, is 98,846 cubic feet per minute. The requisite amount upon the summit level is 4,833 cubic feet per minute, and the ascertained available amount is 8,915 cubic feet per minute, exclusive of several streams and lakes not included in the estimate. The surface and soil on the surveyed line of this work is reported more than ordinarily favorable to the construction of a canal.

Estimates have been made for the construction of 61 miles of the canal, from L'ance Creus Bay in Lake St. Clair, to Ore Creek. Cost of construction for this distance, $1,000,701; average per mile, $16,404. From Mount Clemens to Ore Creek, distance 59 miles, total estimated expense of construction, $990,550; average per mile, $16,-890. Total expense, by substituting timber locks, for 61 miles, $662,231; average per mile, $10,856. Total expense for the 59 miles, substituting timber locks, $658,020; average per mile, $11,153.

The detailed expense for the remainder of the work is

not estimated, but taking every tenth mile as a basis, the engineer estimates the entire expense of constructing the canal between the termini at $2,250,000.

Appropriations made for its construction, amounted in 1838 to $245,000.

Saginaw or Northern Canal. The object of this work is to connect the navigable waters of the Saginaw and Grand rivers, by canal. It is to commence at the forks of the Bad river, 15 miles above Saginaw, and terminate at the bend of the Maple, 32 miles from its confluence with the Grand river. Its length will be about 14 miles.

Estimate for improving Bad river for small canal boats, with towing path, a distance of about seven miles, $60,000; for steam navigation, $57,829.

Estimate for small canal connecting the Bad and Maple rivers, a distance of 14 miles, $121,830; for large canal, $148,731.

The estimate for improving the Maple, 32 miles from the bend to Lyons, by clearing its channel, removing timber from its banks, cutting new channels across short bends, construction of locks, dams, &c. $31,680.

The total estimated expense of improving the navigation of the Bad and Maple rivers, and the construction of the aforesaid canal for steam boats, $238,240; and the appropriations for this purpose amounted in 1838, to $62,000.

St. Mary's Canal. By this improvement it is intended to obviate the obstruction to the navigation from Lake Huron to Lake Superior, caused by the falls in the Strait of St. Mary, by the construction of a ship and steam boat canal around the rapids.

The proposed dimensions of the canal are 4,560 feet in length, and where the excavation is to pass through rock, 50 feet in width upon the bottom, and 75 feet upon the surface of the water, and a depth of 10 feet; the residue of the canal 100 feet wide upon the surface of the water.

Estimates are made for three locks, each 100 feet long in the clear, and 32 feet wide. The amount of fall to be overcome by lockage is 18 feet.

The entire cost of construction is estimated at $112,544 80. The amount of appropriations made for the purpose, $50,000.

Grand River. It is found by survey, that from the mouth of this stream to the Rapids, the distance is 40 miles; the average width, 800 feet; amount of fall, 10 feet; the width of the rapids, 1000 feet; fall, 15 feet; distance from the rapids to Lyons, at the mouth of the Maple, 50 miles; average width, 500 feet; fall, 31 feet. The amount of fall from Lyons to Grand Haven, a distance of 90 miles, 56 feet. This stream is unusually free from the common obstructions to navigation. For 20 miles from the mouth, the depth of water is not less than eight feet, and the remainder of the distance to the rapids, variable, from eight to four feet. The rapids are caused by a stratum of lime rock which shows itself in the bed of the river, and in the banks, for a distance of a mile and a half. Its inclination is remarkably uniform, causing the water to descend without noise or commotion. A canal, owned by the Kent company, eighty-one feet wide and four and a half feet deep, is now cutting around them.

The estimates for the improvement of this stream, are—

From its mouth to the rapids,	$9,000
For cutting a canal around the rapids,	43,751
For improving and clearing the channel proper for navigation from the rapids to the mouth of the Maple,	14,558
The total amount of expense of improving the river,	$67,309
Amount appropriated,	30,000

Kalamazoo River. It is proposed to improve this river from its mouth to the village of Kalamazoo, a distance of 75 miles, by clearing its channel to the village of Allegan, a distance of 38 miles, and by erecting 21 dams, removing obstructions, &c. to create a slack-water navigation from Allegan to Kalamazoo, a distance of 37 miles.

The average depth of water for eight miles from its mouth is 12 feet—for the next four miles, five and a half; average width of channel, 200 feet, with a current flowing at the rate of one and a half miles per hour.

From Kalamazoo to Allegan, the average fall is about three feet per mile, or 111 feet for the whole distance, requiring, according to estimate, for slack-water, 21 dams of an aggregate height of 75 feet.

Estimate for improving the Kalamazoo river,—from its mouth to the village of Allegan, $7,799
For constructing locks, dams, &c., and removing obstructions from Allegan to Kalamazoo, 118,125

Total estimated expense of improving this river, $125,924
Amount appropriated, 8,000

St. Joseph River. This river has been surveyed from its mouth to Union city. The difference between high and low water mark varies from four to six feet, according to its width. From St. Joseph to Niles, it varies in width from 300 to 400 feet. The width at St. Joseph is 900 feet. Between Sturgeon lake and Union city, 20 1-4 miles, the average width is 125 feet.

Estimates for the complete improvement of the river have been made by the engineer, calculated to secure five feet of water to Three Rivers, and four feet from thence to Union city. The distance from the mouth of the stream to the Indiana line, is 48 1-2 miles. The whole ascent is 68 1-2 feet. The amount of rise necessary to be overcome by the construction of 12 dams and locks, 46 1-2 feet. The expense of constructing dams, clearing channel, &c. $93,868.

The whole distance of the river running through Indiana is 43 miles; ascent 99 feet, or 2 1-2 feet per mile; the whole rise to be overcome by dams and locks, 54 1-2 feet; and the requisite number of dams, 12. The estimated expense of improvement, $93,134.

The distance from the State line to Three Rivers, 21 3-4 miles; ascent, 34 3-4 feet; to be overcome by dams and locks, 11 feet; requisite number of dams, 4; estimated expense of improvement, $24,680.

The distance from Three Rivers to Union city, 46 3-4 miles; ascent, 83 3-4 feet; number of dams and locks, 14; estimated expense of improvement, $64,885.

Distance from St. Joseph to Union city, 160 miles.
Height of Union city above Lake Michigan, 285 feet.
Requisite number of locks and dams, 42.
Estimated expense of improvement, $276,568.
Distance within the State to be improved, 117 miles.
Number of locks and dams, 30.
Estimated expense to Michigan for its improvement, $183,434.

Surveys have been made to ascertain the feasibility of constructing canals—one from Union city to Homer, uniting the navigable waters of the St. Joseph and Kalamazoo rivers; another from the Kalamazoo to the Huron, at Dexter, thereby connecting the navigable waters of those two streams. Both projects are favorably reported.

The distance from Union city to Homer is 20 miles; the summit level between the two rivers 98 feet; the estimated expense of constructing the canal, $144,008.

TABULAR STATEMENT

Of Canal, Rail-Road, and River Improvements undertaken by the State.

NAMES OF WORK.	Length.	Estimated expense	Appropriated in 1837	Appropriated in 1838	Total amount appropriations for 1837 & '38
Southern Rail-road,	183 miles	$1,496,376	$100,000	$350,000	$450,000
Havre Branch Rail-road,	13 "	82,043	20,000		20,000
Central Rail-road,	194 "	1,928,195	400,000	350,000	750,000
Northern Rail-road,	*167 "	1,310,361	50,000	60,000	110,000
Saginaw or Northern Canal,	†53 "	238,240	15,000	47,000	62,000
St. Mary's Canal,	4560 feet	112,544	25,000	25,000	50,000
Clinton and Kalamazoo Canal,	216 miles	2,250,000	40,000	205,000	245,000
Improvement of Grand River,	90 "	67,309		30,000	30,000
Improvement of Kalamazoo do.	75 "	135,924		8,000	8,000
Improvement of St. Joseph do.	117 "	183,434			
Total length of Improvements,	1109 miles	$7,794,430	$650,000	$1,075,000	$1,725,000
Total length of Rail-roads,	557 miles				
do. do. Canals,	231 "				
do. do. Rivers,	321 "				

* Report Pres. Board Internal Improvements to the Legislature.

† The canal is only four miles long; but in the estimate, the length and expense of improvement of the Maple river (32 miles) and the Bad river (7 miles) are included. (See *ante.*)

Michigan Internal Improvement Fund. To carry on the projected State improvements, the legislature resolved to create a fund, which should be exclusively devoted to that particular purpose, called the *Internal Improvement Fund.* The requisite sum was not to exceed *five millions* of dollars. The Governor was authorized to negociate for a loan or loans to this amount, bearing an interest not exceeding five and a half (afterwards extended to six) per cent., payable semi-annually, redeemable at the pleasure of the State, after the expiration of 25 years, after the first of Jan. 1838.

To effect this loan, certificates of stock or bonds of not less than one thousand dollars each, bearing interest as aforesaid, payable the first of January and July respectively, were directed to be made and issued, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Secretary of State, with the great seal of the State affixed thereon, drawn in favor of, and indorsed by, the Auditor General. These were then made transferrable to, and by, the Governor, who was authorized to sell them at not less than par value, the faith of the State being pledged to the payment of the loan, principal and interest, according to the terms of the contract made by him.

Sinking Fund. For the extinguishment of the debt arising from this loan, a separate fund is created, denominated the *Sinking Fund*, which is to be applied to the payment of the principal and interest of this loan. This fund is constituted, by the proceeds of all canals and rail-roads constructed by the State; by the interest on all loans which may hereafter be made by the State from the internal improvement fund; and by the dividends arising from all bank stock owned, or which may hereafter be owned by the State.

The *Internal Improvement Fund* is derived from the following sources, (viz.:) Deposite of surplus revenue; five per cent. proceeds from sales of public lands within the State; and from the State loan.

"The amount placed to the credit of the fund of internal improvement, as appears from the books of the auditor, up to the first day of January, 1838, is as follows, to wit:

From Surplus revenue, - -	$286,751 49
Five per cent. from sale pub. lands, -	151,800 00
State loan, - - - - -	180,000 00
Sale iron to Det. & Pon. R. R. Co. -	5,293 00
	$623,844 49

"The whole amount expended up to the first of January, 1838, as appears by the books of the anditor, is as follows, *viz.*

On the Southern Rail-road, -	$12,605 07
" Havre Branch " - -	61 74
" Central " - -	367,995 25
" Northern " - - -	8,226 25
" Clinton and Kalamazoo Canal,	12,117 27
" Northern or Saginaw "	9,048 04
" St. Mary's "	1,152 27
Survey of Grand and Kalamazoo Rivers,	1,287 84
Contingencies of the Board, -	3,145 02
	$415,618 75
Leaving unexpended Jan. 1st, 1838, a balance of - - - - -	$208,225 74"

Vigorous measures are making to forward each of the improvements, and more or less of each is under contract, and in progress of construction.

RAIL-ROAD AND CANAL COMPANIES.

Of those works in the construction of which the State has no concern, may be classed those which are merely projected, and only the preliminary steps taken to their commencement, and those which have been already commenced and are in progress, or, in some cases, partly in operation. Several of these, and those the most important routes, are superseded by the State works, others have been suspended from causes proceeding from the derangement of the currency; and others are suspended, and will probably be entirely discontinued.

The following statements exhibit the present condition of those roads which are to be constructed by chartered com-

panies, the time when each was incorporated, capital stock, the terminating and intervening points connected, the limitation of construction by charter, and such other matter as may show the progress of the improvement, and the probability of final completion. The length of each route as here stated, is put down as an *estimate* only, but purposely within the mark, and not the distance by survey, except in those cases where the ascertained length by survey has been received.

The *Romeo* and *Mt. Clemens* Rail-road Company, was incorporated in 1833, with a capital of $150,000, the design of which was to connect Romeo and Mount Clemens, in the county of Macomb. Nothing had been done to forward it in 1837. The company on pain of forfeiture of its charter is limited to six years, to construct and complete the road. Estimated length 15 miles.

The *Detroit* and *Maumee* Rail-road Company, was incorporated in 1835, with a capital stock of $500,000, designed to connect the City of Detroit with the Maumee Bay, in Ohio, by rail-road, through Monroe. It is by another act, authorized to vary the location so as to go to, or pass through the village of Havre. By charter it must be commenced within three years, and be finished in seven years. Its length when completed cannot be less than 55 miles. Its charter has since been still farther extended.

The *Allegan* and *Marshall* Rail-road Company, was incorporated in 1836, with a capital stock of $400,000. The design of this road is to connect the village of Marshall, in Calhoun county, and Allegan, in Allegan county, and to pass through the villages of Battle Creek, in Calhoun, Comstock and Bronson, in Kalamazoo. The charter requires 25 miles of it to be constructed in four years. The work is in active progress, and a considerable portion will soon be in operation. Its entire length when completed will be more than 50 miles. The State has loaned $100,000 to this company, to forward its construction.

The *Monroe* and *Ypsilanti* Rail-road Company was incorporated in 1836, with a capital stock of $400,000. The company have power to construct a road from some suitable point on the route which shall be designated for the

River Raisin and Lake Erie Rail-road, so as to connect with the same at or near the village of Monroe, passing Rawson's Mills, or near them, to some suitable point of intersection with the Detroit and St. Joseph Rail-road, to Ypsilanti. It is limited to commence in two years; to have 12 miles finished in four years, and the whole completed in eight years.

It remains in *statu quo*, being neither surveyed nor stock taken up. Its length would probably not be less than 25 miles.

The *Kalamazoo* and *Lake Michigan* Rail-road Company was incorporated in 1836, with a capital stock of $400,000. The road is to commence at the village of Kalamazoo, in Kalamazoo county, and terminate at the mouth of South Black River, in the county of Van Buren. Its charter requires its commencement in three years, the construction of 25 miles in six years, and the final completion of the whole in eight years. Its length will not be less than 40 miles.

The *Monroe* and *Ann Arbour* Rail-road Company was incorporated in 1836, with a capital stock of $300,000. This road is to commence at the village of Ann Arbour, and to intersect the River Raisin and Lake Erie Rail-road, at or near the village of Monroe. Its commencement is limited to four years; 12 miles to be finished in six years, and the entire route in eight years. Nothing further has been done for it. Its length is not less than 33 miles.

The *Constantine* and *Niles* Canal, or Rail-road Company was incorporated in 1836, with a capital of $250,000. It is to commence at Constantine, in St. Joseph county, and terminate at Niles, in Berrien county. The object is to connect the waters of the St. Joseph river by either canal or rail-road, at those points. It is required by charter to commence in two years, and complete the whole route in eight years. Its entire length will not be less than 33 miles. Nothing done to forward the work.

The *Detroit* and *Shiawassee* Rail-road Company was incorporated in 1837, with a capital stock of $500,000. The road is to commence at the city of Detroit, and terminate at the village of Shiawassee, passing through the villages of Farmington, Kensington, Howell and Byron. Its charter re-

quires it to commence in one year, to finish 25 miles in two and a half years, and complete the whole in six years. Its length will not be less than 85 miles.

The *Saginaw* and *Genesee* Rail-road Company was incorporated in 1837, with a capital stock of $400,000. The road is designed to commence at Saginaw city, and intersect the northern rail-road from St. Clair to Grand River, at such point in the county of Genesee, as may be deemed practicable. It must, according to charter, commence in one year; 25 miles be put in operation in two and a half years, and the whole completed in six years. Its length will probably not be less than 40 miles.

The *Gibraltar* and *Clinton* Rail-road Company was incorporated in 1837, with a capital stock of $400,000. This road is to commence at Gibraltar, in Wayne county, and passing through Lisbon, terminate at Clinton, in the county of Lenawee. It must, according to charter, commence in one year; 25 miles be finished in four years, and the whole completed in six years. Its length will probably not be less than 40 miles. From Gibraltar to Flat Rock, a canal is constructing, one half of which is completed, and the remainder will be in the course of the season, a distance of six miles, which will unite the Huron river with the Detroit.

The *Owasso* and *Saginaw* Navigation Company was incorporated in 1837, with a capital stock of $100,000, the object of which is to improve the Shiawassee river, by making slack water navigation between Owasso and its confluence with the Flint river in Saginaw county, so that it may be navigated by barges and steamboats. It must, according to charter, commence in eighteen months; one third be completed in three years, and the whole in five years.

The *Pontiac* and *Huron River* Canal Company was incorporated in 1837, with a capital stock of $100,000. The object is to connect the village of Pontiac, in Oakland county, with the Huron river, by a canal. It is limited to commence in two, and to be completed in six years.

The *River Raisin* and *Grand River* Rail-road Company was incorporated in 1835, with a capital stock of $1,500,000. It was intended to connect the navigable waters of the

River Raisin with the navigable waters of the Grand River, commencing at the head of ship navigation of the River Raisin, passing through the city of Monroe, the villages of Tecumseh, Clinton and Marshall, to Grand Rapids. By the charter, it must commence in two years, finish 30 miles in six years, one half in 15 years, and the whole in 30 years. The road is surveyed from Monroe to Marshall, and the stock all taken up. Its length from Monroe to Grand Rapids, is not less than 150 miles.

The *Macomb* and *Saginaw* Rail-road Company was incorporated in 1835, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, designed to connect the Saginaw and Clinton rivers, commencing at Mount Clemens, in Macomb, passing through Lapeer, and terminating at Saginaw city, in Saginaw county. Its charter limits the commencement of the road to four years from the passage of the act of incorporation—10 miles to be finished in eight years, one half in 15 years, and the whole in 40 years. The stock is taken. Its length cannot be less than 90 miles.

The *St. Clair* and *Romeo* Rail-road Company was incorporated in 1836, with a capital stock of $100,000. It is designed to connect the villages of Palmer and Romeo, in the county of Macomb. It is surveyed, and the stock taken, and 10 miles under contract, and in progress of construction. The charter limits its commencement to two years—the completion of 12 miles in four, and the completion of the whole in eight years. Its length is 26 miles.

The *Shelby* and *Belle River* Rail-road Company was incorporated in 1836, with a capital stock of $100,000. The road is to commence at the northern termination of the Shelby and Detroit rail-road, at the village of Utica, in Macomb county, and pass northerly through the village of Romeo, to the Belle river, in Lapeer county. It must be commenced, according to charter, in two years—have 12 miles finished in four years, and the whole completed in eight years. The stock is taken, but it is unsurveyed. Its length will not be less than 25 miles.

The *Clinton* and *Adrian* Rail-road Company was incorporated in 1836, with a capital of $50,000. The road is to commence at Clinton, and terminate at Adrian, Lenawee

county. Its charter requires its construction in five years. The stock is all taken. Its length is 15 miles.

The five following roads are in part completed, and in progress.

The *Erie* and *Kalamazoo* Rail-road Company was incorporated in 1833, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The design of this road is to connect the navigable waters of the Maumee and Kalamazoo rivers. The road commences at Toledo, in Ohio, and passes through Sylvania, Blissfield, Palmyra and Adrian, and from thence it is to continue on the most eligible route, to such point on the Kalamazoo river, as may be deemed most proper and needful. By the charter, it is limited to commence in three years—to finish to the village of Adrian in six years—one half the road in 15 years, and to complete the whole in 30 years. From Toledo to Adrian, a distance of 33 miles, the road is finished, and it went into operation on the first of October, 1836. It has been surveyed through the remainder of the route, and it is in progress of construction. The point at which it will meet the Kalamazoo is uncertain, but supposing it to be at Marshall, in Calhoun county, the entire length of the road would not be less than 90 miles.

Abstract of statement of the Erie and Kalamazoo Rail-road, from Toledo, Ohio, to Adrian, in Michigan, 33 miles:

Cost of rail-road, buildings, two engines, cars, wells, well-houses, and every thing, to 31st December, 1837, (About $7,807 87 per mile.)		$257,659 72
The expense of repairs, and running, up to said time, December 31st,		14,181 52
Earnings of road,	$55,821 52	
Deduct expenses, &c.,	14,181 52	
Leaving profits for dividend,		$41,640 00

or about 16 1-6 per cent. on whole cost of road, engines, property and fixtures.

The *Detroit* and *Pontiac* Rail-road Company was incorporated in 1834, with a capital stock of $100,000, to connect the city of Detroit with the village of Pontiac, by rail-road. The charter limits its construction to six years. It is

finished, and has been for some time in operation, to Royal Oak, a distance of 12 miles. It is in active progress the remainder of the route, and the company confidently expect to have the whole completed by the first of May, 1839. Cost of construction, 12 miles, about $6,000, per mile. Length from Detroit to Pontiac, 24½ miles. The company have received from the State a loan of $100,000, to forward its construction.

The *Shelby* and *Detroit* Rail-road Company was incorporated in 1834, with a capital stock of $100,000. The object of this road is to connect Utica and Shelby with Detroit. It has been surveyed and located, and the stock taken, and six miles, commencing at Utica, is under contract, and in progress of construction. The whole route is expected to be finished by the close of 1838. By its charter it was limited to commence in two years, and to be completed in six years. The time was afterwards extended two years. Its length is about 23 miles.

The *Palmyra* and *Jacksonburg* Rail-road Company was incorporated in 1836, with a capital stock of $300,000. The route is from Palmyra through Tecumseh, Clinton, Manchester and Sandstone, to Jackson. It is required to construct 10 miles of the road in four years, and in ten years finish the whole route. It is surveyed, stock taken, and 12 miles, commencing at Palmyra, finished, and the remainder is expected to be completed by the spring of 1839. Its length is 46 miles. The State has loaned $20,000, to this company to forward its construction.

The *River Raisin* and *Lake Erie* Rail-road Company was incorporated in 1836, with a capital stock of $300,000. This road commences at La Plaisance Bay, in Monroe county, passes through the city of Monroe, and up the south bank of the river Raisin, through Dundee to Blissfield, where it is to intersect the Erie and Kalamazoo rail-road. A branch of this road is to commence at Dundee, and intersect the River Raisin and Grand River Rail-road, at the village of Clinton, in Lenawee county. It is limited to commence in two years, and to be completed in 10 years. It is surveyed, located, and the stock taken, and the work is in progress, and four miles, from its commencement to Monroe, completed. Its length, including the branch, is not less than 50 miles.

The *Auburn* and *Lapeer* Rail-road Company was incorporated in 1838, with a capital stock of $300,000, for the purpose of constructing a road from the county site of Lapeer to the village of Auburn, in Oakland, where it is to intersect the Clinton canal. Its construction to be commenced within one year—10 miles finished within two and a half years, and the whole to be completed within four years. Estimated length, 30 miles.

The *Ypsilanti* and *Tecumseh* Rail-road Company was incorporated in 1838, with a capital of $200,000, and authorized to construct a road from Ypsilanti, in Washtenaw, to Tecumseh, in Lenawee. Its construction must commence within two years, and be completed within four years. One hundred thousand dollars have been loaned by the State to this company, in aid of its construction. Estimated length, 25 miles.

The *Mottville* and *White Pigeon* Rail-road Company was incorporated in 1838, with a capital of $100,000, to construct a road from Mottville through White Pigeon, to an undetermined point on the Indiana state line. Its commencement is limited to two years, and its completion to four years.

The *Medina* and *Canandaigua* Rail-road Company was incorporated in 1338, with a capital stock of $100,000, for the purpose of constructing a road from the village of Morenci through the villages of Canandaigua and Medina, to an indeterminate point on the southern rail-road, in Lenawee county. It must be commenced within two, and finished within four years.

The following comprehends a list of the names of the several Rail-roads to be made under the auspices of chartered companies, together with the estimated or ascertained length of each.

Name.	Miles.	Name.	Miles.
Romeo and Mount Clemens,	15	Clinton and Adrian,	15
Erie and Kalamazoo,	90	Palmyra and Jackson,	46
Detroit and Pontiac,	25	Kalamazoo and Lake Michigan,	40
Shelby and Detroit,	23	Monroe and Ann Arbour,	33
River Raisin and Grand River,	150	River Raisin and Lake Erie,	50
Macomb and Saginaw,	90	Constantine and Niles,	33
Detroit and Maumee,	55	Detroit and Shiawassee,	85
Allegan and Marshall,	50	Saginaw and Genesee,	40
St. Clair and Romeo,	26	Gibralter and Clinton,	40
Shelby and Belle River,	25	Auburn and Lapeer,	30
Monroe and Ypsilanti,	25	Ypsilanti and Tecumseh,	25
Medina and Canandaigua.		Mottville and White Pigeon.	

The number of chartered Rail-roads is 24, and their aggregate length 1,011 miles.

Territorial Roads. The principal turnpike roads in Michigan, are what are termed the Territorial or State roads. They were all constructed by authority of the general government previous to her admission into the Union as a State. They are six rods wide, and they were originally well constructed. They all commence at Detroit, and have their termination in different sections of the State. There are five of them.

The *first* is the Detroit and Perrysburg State road, commencing at Detroit, and passing through Monroe, terminating at Perrysburg in Ohio. Its length is 65 miles.

A *second*, the Chicago State road, commencing at Detroit and terminating at Chicago, in Illinois, passing through Ypsilanti, Clinton, Saline, Jonesville, Coldwater, White Pigeon, Mottville, Adamsville and Bertrand, in this State. After leaving this State, it passes through the northern section of Indiana, passing along the southern coast of Lake Michigan, in the State of Illinois, to its termination at Chicago. The travel on this road is immense, equal to, if not more, than on any other in the United States of the same length. Its whole length is 254 miles.

A *third*, the Grand river State road, commences at Detroit and passes through Redford, Farmington, Kensington, and Howell, on to some point on the Grand river not yet determined. This road is only in part completed. It is the last work of the kind undertaken by the general government while Michigan was a territory.

A *fourth*, the Saginaw State road, leading from Detroit through Pontiac, and Flint village to Saginaw. The whole distance is 100 miles.

A *fifth*, the Fort Gratiot State road, leading from Detroit through Mount Clemens to Fort Gratiot, a distance of 55 miles.

There are also State roads intersecting the Chicago road from Fort Wayne in Indiana, on the Maumee, and from the mouth of the Maumee river.

Since Michigan has been admitted as a State, there seems to have been a disposition on the part of the general government to relinquish the construction of these roads; but efforts have been made to obtain appropriations for the pur-

pose, and it is presumed a claim so just will meet with the favorable consideration of Congress.

The State roads, laid out by the State legislature in different parts of the State, are too numerous to mention.

As a general remark, it may be said, that the roads from the eastern, or rather south-eastern border of the State, a distance of 15 or 20 miles west, are not good, especially in a wet season. After passing over that distance the soil and surface are more congenial, and the roads are tolerable across the peninsula.

MAIL ROUTES.

There are *sixty-eight* different *Mail Routes* in this State, on which the United States Mail is transmitted at assigned intervals. A statement of only *forty-two* of them has been received. Of that number, the following exhibit shows the *commencement and termination*, and the *distance* between those extremes—the intermediate *post offices*—and the number of mails per week, received at each respectively; agreeably to a statement from the General post office department dated Oct. 25, 1836.

1. *Detroit and Lapeer Post Route*—by way of Rochester, distance 70 miles—mail forwarded and returned once a week.
2. *Detroit and Utica Post Route*—distance 24 miles—mail forwarded and returned once a week.
3. *Detroit and Howell Post Route*—distance 50 miles, by way of Redford, Livonia, Farmington, Novi, and Redville—mail forwarded and returned once a week.
4. *Toledo and Adrian Post Route*—by way of Blissfield and Palmyra, distance 32 miles—mail forwarded and returned three times a week.
5. *Toledo and Blissfield Post Route*—by way of Tremainsville and Whiteford post offices, distance 25 miles—mail forwarded and returned once a week.
6. *Maumee and Jonesville Post Route—via* Whiteford, Bakers, Unionville, Canandaigua, and Lanesville post offices, distance 75 miles—mail forwarded and returned once a week.

MAIL ROUTES.

7. *Ypsilanti and Plymouth Post Route*—distance 15 miles—mail forwarded and returned once a week.
8. *Saline and Grass Lake Post Route*—*via* Columbia Lake and Richfield post offices, distance 27 miles—mail forwarded and returned once a week.
9. *Saline and London Post Route*—by way of York post office, distance 15 miles—mail transmitted once a week.
10. *Clinton and Kent Post Route*—by way of Napoleon, Jacksonopolis, and Eaton C. H. post offices, distance 120 miles—mail forwarded and returned once a week.
11. *Jonesville and Marshall Post Route*—*via* Homer and Eckford post offices, distance 29 miles—mail forwarded and returned once a week.
12. *Coldwater and St. Joseph Post Route*—*via* Centerville and Cassopolis post offices, distance 90 miles—mail forwarded and returned once a week.
13. *Niles and New Buffalo Post Route*—*via* Hudson post office, 29 miles—mail forwarded and returned once a week.
14. *Plymouth and Dexter Post Route*—*via* Rider's, Northfield, and Webster post offices, 28 miles—mails forwarded and returned once a week.
15. *Ann Arbour and Pontiac Post Route*—by way of Northfield, Green Oak, Lyon, and Walled Lake post offices, 48 miles—mail transported back and forth once a week.
16. *Ann Arbour and Ionia Post Route*—*via* Dexter, Sterling, North Lake, and Unadilla post offices, 96 miles—mail transported back and forth once a week.
17. *Jacksonopolis and Durham Post Route*—by way of Spring Arbour, Concord, Jonny, Tekonsha, and Goodwinville post offices, 59 miles—mail transported to and from once a week.
18. *Marshall and Centreville Post Route*—*via* Lyon Lake, Tekonsha, and Grand post offices, 27 miles—mail forwarded and returned once a week.
19. *Marshall and Centreville Post Route*—by way of Johnson, Athens, Durham, and Nottawa post offices, 43 miles—mail forwarded and returned once a week.
20. *Pontiac and Ionia Post Route*—by way of White Lake, Byron, Shiawassee town, and county seat of Clinton, 110 miles—mail forwarded and returned once a week.

MAIL ROUTES.

21. *Mount Clemens and Fort Gratiot Post Route*—by way of Desmond post office, 66 miles—mail forwarded and returned once a week.
22. *Mount Clemens and Lapeer Post Route*—by way of Macomb, Washington, Romeo, Bruce, and Bristol, distance 48 miles—mail forwarded and returned once a week.
23. *Adrian and Jonesville Post Route*—by Rollin and Adams, a distance of 35 miles—mail forwarded and returned once a week.
24. *Adrian and Defiance (Ohio) Post Route*—by Canandaigua, distance 53 miles—mail forwarded and returned once a week.
25. *Michigan City (Indiana) and Grand Haven Post Route*—by New Buffalo, St. Joseph, and Saugatuc, distance 115 miles—mail transported back and forth once a week.
26. *Battle Creek and Eaton C. H. Post Route*—by Verona and Bellevue, distance 28 miles—mail transported back and forth once a week.
27. *Black Creek and Kent Post Route*—by Geloster and Middle Village, distance 63 miles—mail forwarded back and forth once a week.
28. *Battle Creek and Schoolcraft Post Route*—by Climax Prairie, distance 30 miles—mail carried back and forth once a week.
29. *Kalamazoo and Saugatuc Post Route*—by Allegan, distance 46 miles—mail forwarded and returned once a week.
30. *Kalamazoo* to the *mouth of South Black river Post Route*—distance 36 miles—mail forwarded and returned once a week.
31. *Kalamazoo and Kent Post Route*—by Plainville and Grandville, distance 55 miles—mail forwarded and returned once a week.
32. *Saginaw and mouth of Saginaw river Post Route*—distance 18 miles—mail transported to and from once a week.
33. *Cassopolis and Elkhart (Indiana) Post Route*—by Edwardsburgh and Adamsville, distance 25 miles—mail transported back and forth once a week.
34. *Lapeer and Grand Blanc Post Route*—by Farmer's

Creek and Davison's mills, distance 32 miles—mail forwarded and returned once a week.

35. *Howell and Kent Post Route*—by Saranac post office, 96 miles—mail forwarded and returned once a week.

36. *Kent and Grand Haven Post Route*—distance 33 miles—mail forwarded and returned once a week.

37. *Centreville and Michigan City (Indiana) Post Route*—by Constance, Mottville, Bristol, Elkhart, Mishawaukie, South Bend, and Laporte post offices in Indiana, distance 100 miles—mail transported to and from once a week.

38. *Northfield and Howell Post Route*—by Hamburgh, distance 17 miles—mail forwarded and returned once a week.

39. *Ionia and Saginaw Post Route*—by Maple river, distance 75 miles—mail forwarded and returned once a week.

40. *New Buffalo and Laporte (Indiana) Post Route*—distance 15 miles—mail forwarded and returned once a week.

41. *Bellevue and Middle Village Post Route*—by Hastings post office, distance 37 miles—mail forwarded and returned once a week.

42. *Eaton and Ionia Post Route*—distance 35 miles—mail forwarded and returned once a week.

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE.

Michigan, considering her insular position, and her facilities for internal and external communication, possesses commercial advantages, unequalled perhaps by any other inland State. The Upper Peninsula, having Lake Superior on its northern, and Lake Michigan and Green Bay on its south-eastern buundary, has a navigable lake coast estimated at more than 700 miles. This estimate includes the whole distance from the mouth of the Montreal to Point de Tour, and from thence to the mouth of the Monomonie river. Besides this, it enjoys singular advantages for intercommunication by means of numerous streams, small lakes,

and portages. It has been estimated, that five sevenths of this portion of Michigan can be visited by such vessels as commonly navigate the lakes.

The Peninsula Proper is not the less favored portion of the State. Having Lake Michigan upon one border, and Lakes Huron, St. Clair, and Erie, together with the Straits of St. Clair and Detroit on the other, it cannot, agreeably to the other estimates, possess less than 800 miles of navigable coast. To this may be added the facilities of penetrating the interior by means of the various navigable rivers discharging into the lakes. The whole coast navigation of Upper and Lower Michigan may therefore be estimated at not less than 1,500 miles.

Under the head of Internal Improvement, is exhibited the various works of internal communication, by which every portion of the southern half of the State is to be united. The amount of these prospective improvements, to be made by the State and by incorporations, is 2,065 miles, of which 557 miles of Rail-road, 231 miles of Canal, and 321 miles of slack water navigation, amounting to 1,109 miles, are constructing by the State, and 956 miles of rail-road and canal by chartered companies. At the expiration of five years hence, should the country return to its wonted financial prosperity, the most *important* at least, of these works will undoubtedly be completed, and many of them before that period, or half that period expires.

The pre-eminent advantage which Michigan is destined to possess, in a commercial point of view, is her eligible situation with respect to the principal markets, New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans. With the former she is already connected by direct communication, and with the two latter, she will soon be connected by the internal thoroughfares and improvements making in the adjacent States. The contemplated improvement through Wisconsin, uniting the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and through Illinois, uniting Lake Michigan with the Illinois river by canal, and through Indiana, connecting the waters of Lake Michigan with the Wabash river, is calculated to open a direct channel from the western part of the State to New Orleans. The canal now constructing to unite Lake Erie with the Wabash, through Ohio and Indiana, and the rail-roads and canals made and making

from Lake Erie to the Ohio river through the State of Ohio, will furnish other avenues to the southern and southwestern markets. The improvement making from Cleveland to Pittsburg, through Ohio, and the rail-road constructing from Erie to Philadelphia, by way of Sunbury, through Pennsylvania, will open a new market to this State. The Great Western Rail-road constructed in part, and constructing from Boston through Massachusetts, New York, and Upper Canada, will, when completed, give Michigan an expeditious route to the eastern markets.

At present, the great flow of emigration here gives an ample market within the State. But after the State becomes more settled, and emigration subsides, these several improvements will be completed, and then will be perceived the great advantage of being placed, as it were, midway between the three principal markets in the Union. To the farmer and the merchant, no local advantage can be superior to that which gives a choice in markets, while others are mostly confined in their purchases and sales to the fluctuations of only one market.

The lake navigation is now quite extensive, and the commerce upon the lakes is fast increasing. The obstruction to the navigation of the St. Mary's, is about being removed by the construction of a ship canal around the falls, and for which purpose $50,000 have been appropriated by the State. This will extend the commerce of the lower lakes into Lake Superior.

From four to five months in the year, the navigation is entirely closed by ice. From various causes, it opens and closes at different points at different periods. The southern portion of Lake Michigan, the western extremity of Erie, and the Detroit strait, clear their ice much sooner than other portions of the lakes. Navigation opens at Detroit, Maumee Bay, and as far east as Cleveland, on an average, from the 20th of March to the 1st of April; at Mackinac, sometimes the 15th of April; at Sault St. Mary and Buffalo, on an average, from the 1st to the 10th of May, though sometimes sooner or later. St. Clair breaks up long before Huron, and the southern part of Michigan two or three weeks before the northern part. The ice shuts up the lakes, and puts a final stop to all navigation at St. Mary, by the 20th of November, and at Buffalo, and on all

the lake waters, generally, by the 1st or the 15th of December. Ice freezes to a various thickness, from two to four feet on and near the shore. The continual action of the waters prevents their freezing across. Floating hillocks of ice, or ice-berges, sometimes accumulate and rise to the height of 15 or 20 feet.

The following, from authentic sources, shows the opening of navigation at different ports, for several years.

Lake opened at Buffalo,	Lake opened at Buffalo,
1807, June 1.	1818, April 21.
1809, May 26.	1819, May 6.
1810, April 30.	1820, " 6.
1811, June 4.	1821, " 19.
1814, April 19.	1822, April 16.
1816, May 16.	1823, " 27.
1817, April 29.	1824, " 29.

Average, 6th May.

Since the mole was built,

Lake opened,	Canal opened at Buffalo,	Canal opened at Albany,
1826, May 23.		
1827, " 1.	April 21.	April 21.
1828, April 1.	" 1.	" 1.
1829, May 10.	" 25.	" 29.
1830, April 6.	" 15.	" 20.
1831, May 8.	" 16.	" 16.
1832, April 27.	" 18.	" 25.
1833, " 23.	" 22.	" 22.
1834, " 8.	" 16.	" 17.
1835, " 8.	" 15.	" 15.

Average, 26th April.

The following is a statement made by the collector of the port of Cleveland.

1829,	first	arrival	from	Detroit	to	Cleveland, April 10.
"	"	"	"	Buffalo	"	" May 23.
1830,	"	"	"	Detroit	"	" April 3.
"	"	"	"	Buffalo	"	" " 17.
1831,	"	"	"	Detroit	"	" Mar. 29.
"	"	"	"	Buffalo	"	" May 12.
1832,	"	"	"	Detroit	"	" Mar. 28.
"	"	"	"	Buffalo	"	" May 8.
1833,	"	"	"	Detroit	"	" April 2.
"	"	"	"	Buffalo	"	" " 17.

"This statement continued to the present time, stands thus:

1834,	first clearance for Detroit,	Feb.	1.
"	" arrival from " "		15.
"	Lake opened at Buffalo,	April	6.
1835,	arrival from Sandusky,	March	20.
"	Lake opened at Buffalo,	May	8.
1836,	cleared for Detroit,	April	14.
"	arrival from Buffalo,	"	30.

From these facts, the difference in favor of early navigation from Cleveland to Detroit, over that from Cleveland and Buffalo, was, in

1829, 42 days.	1833, 15 days.
1830, 17 "	1834, 66 "
1831, 44 "	1835, 49 "
1832, 40 "	1836, 14 "

Being for a period of the eight preceding years, an average of a little under 36 days, as shown by actual arrivals and departures. The lake, as stated above, is often open many days before voyages are made between Detroit and Cleveland." This will account for two or three discrepancies between this and the former statement. "Although there is no uniformity in the differences shown, a period of four weeks might be relied on as available for business purposes, on the western section of the lake, previous to the opening of the eastern. An examination of the custom house files discloses the fact, that actual navigation from Cleveland up the lake, commences earlier now than formerly."

Of the history of the commercial increase of the imports and exports, and navigation upon these lakes, less satisfactory information is possessed than is desirable. The exports, for many previous years, consisted mostly of fish, furs, and peltries. The latter trade is on the decline in this region, but the former is increasing. The imports have increased with the increase of emigration to consume them.

It appears the first vessel that ever navigated the lakes, was the "*Griffin*," built at Erie, in 1679, for the expedition of the celebrated La Salle. The first steamboat navigating the lakes, was of 338 tons burthen, built in 1818, and

called the "*Walk-in-the-Water.*" The amount of tonnage on Lake Erie for this year, is stated at about 1,000 tons. From that period to the present, it has constantly increased. In 1836, October 1st, the total amount of the registered tonnage of this lake, reckoning vessels of every description navigating the lakes, was 24,045.76 tons, consisting of 45 steamboats, with an aggregate tonnage of 9,016.56 tons; 2 ships, 7 brigs, 1 barque, 47 sloops, 144 schooners, and 10 schooner scows, amounting in number to 256.

The *Buffalo District* had registered 13 steamboats, 2 ships, 3 brigs, 1 barque, 41 schooners, 1 sloop, and 10 schooner scows. *Detroit District* had 17 steamboats, 3 brigs, 43 schooners, and 37 sloops. *Cleveland District* had 4 steamboats, 1 brig, 39 schooners, and 3 sloops. The *Sandusky District* had 4 steamboats, 9 schooners, and 6 sloops. The *Presque Isle District* had 4 steamboats, and 7 schooners. The *Miami District* had 3 steamboats, and 5 schooners.

The aggregate steamboat tonnage for the Buffalo District was 2,769.61; for the Detroit, 2,694.93; for the Cleveland, 1,488.26; for the Presque Isle, 1,105.37; for the Sandusky, 986.67; and for the Miami District, 571.72 tons.

The aggregate tonnage for each District, including lake boats and vessels of every description, was as follows, (viz.)

Buffalo,	8,541.09
Detroit,	6,703.73*
Cleveland,	4,518.33
Sandusky,	1,792.75
Presque Isle	1,562.29
Miami,	927.57
Total,	24,045.76

To this, add 5,950 tons for seventeen steamboats building at different ports on Lake Erie in 1837, averaging 350 tons each, and the tonnage is increased to 29,995.76 tons,

* This statement was published at Buffalo, in 1837, as the accurate tonnage of this district; but there appears to be a great discrepancy between it and the one below for the same year.

without making any account for sloops and schooners building at the same time in different ports. The number of men employed on these vessels was estimated at over 5,000.

The following shows the name, tonnage, and district where owned, of 19 of the larger steamboats navigating the lakes in 1836 and '7:

Districts.	Steamboats.	Tonnage.
Detroit,	Michigan,	472 tons.
"	Monroe,	341 "
"	Uncle Sam,	220 "
"	Niagara,	210 "
Sandusky,	Sandusky,	377 "
"	U. States,	366 "
Buffalo,	De Witt Clinton,	413 "
"	Daniel Webster,	358 "
"	Gen. Porter,	342 "
"	New York,	325 "
"	Chas. Townsend,	312 "
"	Sheldon Thompson,	241 "
Miami,	Oliver H. Perry,	352 "
Cleveland.	Columbus,	391 "
"	N. America,	368 "
"	Robert Fulton,	368 "
Presque Isle,	Thomas Jefferson,	428 "
"	Pennsylvania,	305 "
"	Wm. Penn,	251 "

But since that period the steamboat tonnage has much increased, and boats are constructed of much larger dimensions, and many with a beauty, elegance, and strength, unrivalled by either the Eastern or Mississippi boats.

The returns for the present year are very imperfect, and the notice respecting them must consequently be limited. The largest boat yet constructed upon the lakes, is the Illinois, 755 tons, built at Detroit. Some of the other large boats are, the James Madison, stated by the proprietors at 720 tons; Erie, 650 tons; Cleveland, 580 tons; the Great Western, Buffalo, Milwaukie, Anthony Wayne, Constitution, Constellation, Wisconsin, Bunker Hill, Rochester, and New England, will range from 400 to 600 tons.

In 1819, the shipping owned in this territory was about

600 tons. The vessels were of the smaller size, varying from 10 to 60 tons burthen.

The following is a statement of the aggregate tonnage belonging to the Detroit district in each year, from 1830 to 1837, both inclusive, as given by the clerk of the custom house in that district.

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1830	995	1833	2,575	1836	5,066
1831	1,105	1834	4,009	1837	6,994
1832	2,740	1835	4,652		

The tonnage for 1838, it is estimated will exceed 8,000 tons.

From 1795, the time of cession of this territory to the United States, to the commencement of the last war, the supply of a garrison at Detroit, and goods for traffic in the fur trade, constituted most of the commerce. After the war, it began to increase, and has continued to keep pace with the progress of emigration ever since.

A statement of the imports and exports of the territory for 1819, has been prepared from an exhibit published at the time, and is here presented; although a like statement for the present year could not be procured for comparative reference, as was originally intended.

The imports for the fur trade in that year, were estimated at $150,000; but the exports, including furs and peltries, were much greater.

The coasting trade, carried on with Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, consisted of salt, pork, beef, flour, corn, butter, cheese, lard, whiskey, &c. which were trafficked for cider, apples, fish, &c. Furs were transported to Buffalo, Albany, and New York markets in large quantities. The value of the fur trade has never been made known by those engaged in it, at any period.

There were two collector's districts, Detroit and Mackinac; but the coasting trade was principally connected with the former. In 1818, there were entered at the port of Detroit, 3,501 bbls. flour, 2,843 bbls. salt, 1,948 bbls. whiskey, 888 bbls. pork, 295 bbls. fish, 693 firkins butter, 5,062 bush. corn, 1,042 head beef cattle, 1,435 fat hogs.

There were cleared from the same port during the same year, bound principally to the military stations on Lake

Huron and Michigan, 2,024 bbls. flour, 1,282 bbls. salt, 753 bbls. cider, 1,478 bbls. fish, 105 bbls. pork, 394 bbls. beef, 453 bbls. whiskey, 153 firkins butter, 1,280 bush. corn.

Merchants then, as they do now, supplied themselves with European goods mostly from the city of New York. But the mercantile interest has ever been much impaired, and the revenue of the United States defrauded, by the illicit trade which is continually carried on with the neighboring province.

The present trade is very great, and in the absence of custom house reports, we may suppose its increase commensurate with the increase of tonnage, and that there is a common ratio between the value of trade the present year and 1818, and the amount of tonnage at these two separate periods. (Vide farther *Detroit*, Third Part, and for the fish trade, see Article *Rivers and Lakes.)*

From a statement published at Buffalo, in 1836, the capital invested in steamboats was estimated to exceed $1,000,000. The expense of running those boats which perform regular trips through the lake, including wages of men, wood, provisions, and ordinary contingencies, was from $100 to $150 per day each.

The amount of wood consumed by a steamboat during a trip through the lake and back, from 100 to 300 cords, averaging probably 150 cords. Each boat performs from 30 to 35 trips in a season, and of course consumes 5,000 cords of wood. The whole amount consumed by 24 boats, the number usually engaged in regular trips through the lake, would be 120,000 cords. The smaller boats, and those employed upon the rivers, use probably 30,000, which would make the whole amount consumed 150,000 cords. The price of wood varies in different ports from $1 50 to $2 per cord—average $1 75; making the average cost of wood consumed by steamboats over $250,000 a year.

The number of hands employed on steamboats running through the lakes, is from 20 to 30 each. The smaller boats employ from 8 to 15 each. The whole number of men engaged in conducting the steamboat navigation was about 1,000.

Wages of men are various.

The Captain, per year from $600 to $1000

MANUFACTURES.

First mate,	per month, from	$36	to	$40
Second mate,	"	18		28
Steward,	"	25		35
Engineer,	"	50		90
Wheelman,	"	15		20
Fireman,	"			18
Sailors,	"			16
1st Cook,	"			25
2d "	"			18
3d "	"			10
Other hands	"	10		15

MANUFACTURES.

Both Upper and Lower Michigan possess almost unlimited facilities for manufacturing. Several large, and many considerable streams, with innumerable branches, rise in every part of the State, and furnish any desirable amount of hydraulic power.

From diligent inquiries on the subject, it is found to be in a measure universal, although some sections are, from the various declivity in the surface of country, better provided than others. The Raisin, the Huron, the St. Joseph, the Little St. Joseph, Clinton, and the branches of each, have a large amount of water power. There can be no doubt, if, in the course of time, the interest of the State should require a more especial attention to this particular source of national wealth, but that manufacturing might be carried to any assignable extent. The Clinton canal, when constructed, will furnish an additional source of hydraulic power. The rapids of Grand river, and of the Maskegon, have individually a large supply.

Steam mills are not unfrequent, and steam power is sometimes used where hydraulic power might be easily substituted. The present application of steam and hydraulic power, is in the manufacture of flour, lumber, and in carding and cloth-dressing. Manufactures in Michigan, as well as in all new States, are in an incipient condition, and

carried on no farther than the immediate wants of the settler absolutely require.

Several saline springs known to be of value exist within the State, but the manufacture of salt has been little attended to till very recently; their value having become known, enterprise and capital have been enlisted in the business. The "Clinton Salt Works" are among the most noted and valuable, and a company has been chartered to prosecute the business of manufacturing. (See *Salines.)*

The cultivation of the mulberry, and manufacture of silk, which is undoubtedly destined to be a lucrative business, are beginning to attract public attention, and preparations are making to embark in the enterprise in various parts of the State.

Public attention has likewise been turned to the growing of the sugar beet, and to the manufacture of sugar from its root. This vegetable attains a large growth, and the manufacture of sugar has been quite successful. The State has offered a bounty of two cents for every pound of beet sugar manufactured within the State. Legislative aid has also been given for the encouragement of the silk manufacture.

Ship and boat building has been carried on to a considerable extent at Detroit, Mt. Clemens, on the St. Joseph, and several points on the eastern and western coast. The number of manufactories of different descriptions within the State, in November, 1837, according to the census returns made to the Secretary of State's office, as is shown in a table appended to this work, was 114 grist mills, 433 saw mills, 23 carding machines, 12 cloth-dressing shops, one glass manufactory, and 16 distilleries. The returns were incomplete.

GOVERNMENT.

SYNOPSIS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF MICHIGAN.

The Convention, which formed the present Constitution, met on the 2d Monday of May, 1835. The Constitution is, in general, similar to those of the other States of the Un-

ion, and many of its provisions are literally the same. The first article is principally a rehearsal of the inherent rights of the people. The second article defines the qualifications of electors, and provides that all white male citizens above the age of 21 years, having resided in the State six months next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote at the same, limited in the exercise of this right, to the district, county, or township in which they actually reside. All votes are to be given by ballot, except in cases specified. Electors are privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going and returning from the same, except in cases of treason, felony, or breach of the peace;—they are likewise exempted from performing military duty on election days, except in time of war. The powers of Government are divided into three distinct departments—the Legislative—the Executive—and the Judicial.

By the fourth article, the Legislative power is vested in a senate and house of representatives; the number of members of the house is never to be less than 48—nor to exceed 100; and the senate is to equal one third of the house, as nearly as may be. Representatives are to be chosen annually, on the first Monday of November and the following day; each organized county to be entitled to at least one representative. Senators are elected for two years, and at the same time of the election of representatives.

The State is to be divided, at each new apportionment, into not less than four nor more than eight senatorial districts. The qualifications of representatives and senators are, simply, to be citizens of the United States, and to be qualified electors in the respective counties and districts which they represent. Certain officers therein named are precluded from holding the office of senator or representative. They are privileged from arrest and any civil process during the session of the legislature, except in cases of treason, felony, and breach of the peace. In all elections by either or both houses, votes are to be given *viva voce*. Every bill passed by the legislature must be presented to the Governor for approval. The Governor if he approve, must sign it; if not, he is required to return it to the house from whence it originated, with his objections. The bill is then to be reconsidered by both houses successively, and if passed in each by a majority of two thirds, it becomes a law, without the signature of the Gov-

ernor. The bill may likewise become a law in the former case, by a retention of the same by the Governor for ten days after presentation. The legislature are to commence their session on the first Monday in January, and at no other time, except when directed by law or the constitution.

The Executive power is vested in a Governor and Lieutenant Governor, who hold their offices for the term of two years. They are each elected directly by the people. Their qualifications are, to be citizens of the United States five years, and of the State two years previous to their election. The Governor is commander in chief of the militia, army, and navy of the State. The Lieutenant Governor is, by virtue of office, president of the senate—and, in case of the death, resignation, absence from the State, or removal from office of the Governor, he is to discharge the duties of that office until such disability shall cease.

The Judicial power is vested in one supreme court and such other courts as the legislature may establish. The judges of the supreme court hold their offices for the term of seven years. They are nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appointed by the Governor. The supreme court appoint their own clerk or clerks. Each organized county is to have a court of probate established in it; and each organized township is entitled to four justices of the peace, who hold their offices for four years, and are elected by the qualified electors of the township. Judges of probate, judges of all county courts, associate judges of circuit courts, are to hold their offices four years respectively, and are to be elected in the same manner as the clerk of the county court—by the qualified electors of the county in which they reside.

Article seventh directs that there shall be a Secretary of State, Auditor General, Attorney General for the State, Prosecuting Attorney for each county, who shall hold their offices for two years, and receive their appointment from the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. Their duties are prescribed by the Constitution and by law. There is to be a State Treasurer appointed by joint vote of the two houses of the legislature—holding his office for two years. There are to be a sheriff, county treasurer, one or more coroners, register of deeds, and county surveyor, to hold their offices for two years respect-

ively, and to be chosen by the qualified electors of each of the several counties.

A *Superintendent of Public Instruction* is to be nominated, and, by and with the consent of the legislature on joint vote, appointed by the Governor biennially. His duties are prescribed by law. Slavery and involuntary servitude are forbidden, except for the punishment of crimes. All officers of the State—executive, legislative, and judicial—except such inferior officers as are exempted by law, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, are to take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of this State, and to faithfully discharge the duties of their offices to the best of their ability. The government of the State is enjoined to encourage internal improvement and promote the cause of education. Acts of incorporation cannot be passed without the assent of at least two thirds of each house.

The legislature cannot pass bills of divorcement, but may authorize the higher courts to grant them. Lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets within the State are forbidden. The seat of government of the State is to be located at the city of Detroit until 1847, when it is to be permanently located by the legislature. The legislature is authorized to cause a census to be taken of the people of the State, in 1837, in 1845, and in every tenth year thereafter.

These are some of the principal features of the Constitution,—fraught, however, with other provisions equally liberal and honorable to its framers.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

The State is divided into thirty-nine counties, the names and area of which will be found in a table in the *Third Part*. The number of the Peninsular counties surveyed or in progress of survey, is, exclusive of Mackinac, 37, containing in the aggregate, 25,636 square miles, or about five-twelfths of the State. The balance, or seven-twelfths, which includes the counties of Mackinac and Chippewa, is

unsurveyed. Those counties at present laid out in the surveyed portion of the State, average 700 square miles each. If the balance of the State should be laid out according to the plan heretofore pursued, the counties of Mackinac and Chippewa have surface sufficient for 52 more counties, making in all 89, each of which, on an average, would contain 700 square miles. Each county is subdivided into townships, which mostly accord with the land surveys. They contain 36 square miles each. In some cases where the population is sparse, several surveyed townships are united into one organized township. Fractional townships are often included in the adjacent organized townships. The present number of organized townships is 317.

The policy of constituting these minor civil divisions in a State with adequate executive and judicial powers, vested in appropriate officers, is admirable for the purposes of government, the support of internal police, and for the convenience of the people. The policy is of ancient origin, and its wisdom has been amply tested and approved, both in France and England. It has been adopted in New England generally, and it is believed in all the north-western States, except Illinois. Its comparative good effects in the different States, are observable in these respects, that those States in which it is adopted to the greatest extent, are most noted for their efficient police and good order.

There are two cities, viz: Detroit and Monroe, and 23 incorporated villages, viz:

Ann Arbour,*	Grand Rapids,	Pontiac,
Adrian,	Jackson,*	Romeo,
Allegan,	Kalamazoo,	St. Joseph,
Centreville,	Marshall,	Tecumseh,
Clinton,	Mackinac,*	Utica,
Coldwater,	Mt. Clemens,	White Pigeon,
Constantine,	Niles,	Ypsilanti.
Dearbornville,	Palmer,*	

Agreeably to the late act for the apportionment of Senators and Representatives, the Legislature consists of 17 Senators and 52 Representatives.

Senatorial Districts. The State is divided into seven Districts, for the election of senators, as follows, viz: The first district consists of the county of Wayne, and elects

two senators. The second district consists of the counties of Monroe, Lenawee, and Hillsdale, and elects three senators. The third district consists of the counties of Oakland, Lapeer, Genesee, Shiawasse, and Clinton, and elects three senators. The fourth district consists of the counties of Macomb, St. Clair, Saginaw, Chippewa, and Mackinac, and elects two senators. The fifth district consists of the counties of Washtenaw, Jackson, Livingston, and Ingham, and elects three senators. The sixth district consists of the counties of Kent, Ionia, Ottawa, Allegan, Barry, Eaton, Kalamazoo, and Calhoun, and elects two senators. The seventh district consists of the counties of St. Joseph, Branch, Berrien, Van Buren, and Cass, and elects two senators to the legislature.

Apportionment of State Representatives. The county of Wayne is entitled to elect seven members to the house of representatives; the county of Washtenaw, six; the county of Oakland, six; the county of Lenawee, four; the county of Macomb, three; the county of Monroe, three; the county of Kalamazoo, two; the county of Calhoun, two; the county of Jackson, two; the county of St. Joseph, two; the counties of Cass and Van Buren, two; the counties of Livingston and Ingham, two; the county of Hillsdale, one; the county of Branch, one; the county of Lapeer, one; the county of St. Clair, one; the county of Saginaw, one; the county of Chippewa, one; the county of Mackinac, one; the county of Berrien, one; the counties of Ionia, Kent, and Ottawa, one; the counties of Allegan, Barry, and Eaton, one; and the counties of Genesee, Shiawassee, and Clinton, one.

Judicial Circuits. The State, for judicial purposes, is divided into three circuits, in each of which, twice in a year, a court is held in each of the organized counties, by one of the three judges of the supreme court, who, by law, is allotted a particular circuit, and who, with two associate judges appointed in each county, constitutes the circuit court.

The *First Circuit* is composed of the counties of Wayne, Macomb, St. Clair, Lapeer, Mackinac, Chippewa, and the country attached to each of said counties for judicial purposes.

The *Second Circuit* is composed of the counties of Monroe, Lenawee, Washtenaw, Oakland, Saginaw, Jackson, Hillsdale, and the country attached to each for judicial purposes.

The *Third Circuit* is composed of the counties of Branch, St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Kalamazoo, Allegan, Calhoun, Kent, and the country attached to each for judicial purposes.*

The chancery court, which has an independent jurisdiction from the courts of common law, is held by the chancellor, two sessions in a year, in each judicial circuit of the State, at the place appointed for holding the supreme court in each of the aforesaid circuits. The supreme court is the final court of appeal from the court of chancery.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

The extensive geographical limits of Michigan, naturally produce a local difference of temperature, and hence we have the climates of Upper and Lower Michigan. The distinctive difference consists in the great extremes of heat and cold to which the former is subject, while the latter is mild and temperate; the one is exposed to quick and violent changes, while the other has a more equable temperature. The winters of the Upper Peninsula are generally long and cold—the summers short and often subject to intense heat. As is usual in such cases, the period of spring or autumn is brief, and the transition from winter to summer and from summer to winter, rapid.

The register annexed, made at different military posts, in nearly the same latitude, exhibits a comparative state of the climate of Upper Michigan for three successive years. The observations were made by the surgeon attached to each post, by order of the war department, and may be implicitly relied upon for their correctness. The hours of observation were 7 A. M. and 2 and 9 P. M. for each day in the three years stated. As to the position of Fort Brady,

* Unorganized counties attached to those organized, at the time of the signing of the Constitution.

in addition to its being located about 2° farther north than either of the other posts, it may be remarked, that it is situated at the falls of the St. Mary's strait, and, from its contiguity to Hudson's Bay, the open country intervening, the cold winds which course over the country direct from the ice that accumulates in and around the bay, together with the exposure to the winds of Lake Superior, must consequently give an aspect to the climate at that point, of greater severity, than would be found in other portions of this Peninsula, unexposed to these influences. The position of Fort Howard, likewise, at the head of Green Bay, is exposed to the winds, blowing up the bay from the north-east, and over the extensive open country from the west and south-west. The larger portions of the Peninsula north of Saginaw Bay, and of the Upper Peninsula, must consequently be of a temperature much warmer than at either of those points. With these considerations, an inspection of the following table is the best comment upon the comparative climate of the northern part of Michigan, the coast of the Atlantic, and the regions lying upon the Mississippi, in the same latitude. (Vide also Upper Peninsula.)

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR 1823.

Fort Brady, (at Sault St. Marie, Upper Michigan,) Lat 46° 39′, Long. 84° 43′. Elevation above tide water, 595 feet.

Fort Snelling, (junction St. Peter's and Mississippi rivers, Wisconsin,) Lat. 44° 53′, Lon. 93° 08′. Elevation above tide water, 780 feet.

Fort Sullivan, (near Eastport, State of Maine,) Lat. 44° 44′, Lon. 67° 04′. At tide water.

Fort Howard, (mouth Fox river, Wisconsin,) Lat. 44° 40′, Lon. 87° 00′ Above tide water, 600 feet.

Places of Observation.		THERMOMETER.				Prevailing winds	Prevailing weather
		Aggregate mean temperature	highest degree.	lowest degree	range		
Jan.	Fort Brady,	22.10	52	— 6	58	N.	Snow.
	Fort Sullivan,	21.02	42	—10	52	N.	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	19 74	42	—21	63	S.W.	CPdy.
Feb.	Fort Brady,	9 47	24	—30	54	——	Fair.
	Fort Sullivan,	17.30	34	— 7	41	N.W.	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	15.17	40	—38	78	N.W.	Fair.
March,	Fort Brady,	20.48	54	—29	83	S.E.	Fair.
	Fort Sullivan,	28.91	51	— 7	58	S	——
	Fort Howard,	25.98	54	—21	75	S.W.	Fair.
April,	Fort Brady,	39.69	68	8	60	S.E.	Fair.
	Fort Sullivan,	39.02	60	17	43	——	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	42.60	76	5	71	N.E.	Rain.
May,	Fort Brady,	46.96	76	29	47	N.W.	Fair.
	Fort Sullivan,	47.61	70	32	38	S.	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	52.23	76	30	46	N.E.	Fair.
June,	Fort Brady,	59.77	90	31	59	W.	Fair.
	Fort Sullivan,	54.73	84	39	45	S.	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	66.01	100	32	68	N.E.	Fair.
July,	Fort Brady,	68.44	90	50	40	W.	Fair.
	Fort Sullivan,	62.67	88	50	38	S.	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	71.73	94	50	44	S.W.	Fair.
Aug.	Fort Brady,	64.17	88	42	46	W.	Fair.
	Fort Sullivan,	62.22	90	52	38	S.	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	69.09	86	54	32	S.W.	Fair.
Sept.	Fort Brady,	53.20	74	31	43	W.	Rain.
	Fort Sullivan,	54.97	80	33	47	S.	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	53 45	80	24	56	S.W.	Fair.
Oct.	Fort Brady,	42.49	76	26	50	S.	Rain.
	Fort Sullivan,	47.36	66	30	36	S.	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	42.56	74	16	58	S.W.	Fair.
Nov.	Fort Brady,	29.72	48	6	42	——	Snow.
	Fort Sullivan,	31.65	51	8	43	N.W.	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	29.91	56	8	48	S.W.	Fair.
Dec.	Fort Brady,	19.69	51	— 8	59	——	Snow.
	Fort Sullivan,	28.30	45	0	45	N.W.	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	20.06	42	— 8	50	S.W.	Fair.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR 1824.

Places of Observation.		THERMOMETER. Aggregate mean temperature	highest degree	lowest degree	range	Prevailing winds	Prevailing weather.
Jan.	Fort Brady,	19.95	43	—21	64	S.E.	Fair.
	Fort Snelling,	17.17	42	—24	66	N.W.	Fair.
	Fort Sullivan,	20.91	40	— 1	41	W.	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	24.45	44	— 2	46	S.W	Fair.
Feb.	Fort Brady,	12.65	38	—33	71	W.	Fair.
	Fort Snelling,	14.20	43	—27	70	S.W.	Fair.
	Fort Sullivan,	21.11	47	—19	66	——	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	17.95	52	—18	70	N.E.	Fair.
March,	Fort Brady,	25.19	54	—14	68	S.E.	Fair.
	Fort Snelling,	23.86	57	—10	67	N.W.	Fair.
	Fort Sullivan,	29.30	53	1	52	N.W.	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	28.48	52	— 4	56	S.W.	Fair.
April,	Fort Brady,	39.34	62	26	36	W.	Fair.
	Fort Snelling,	41.78	73	25	48	S.W.	Fair.
	Fort Sullivan,	40.38	58	20	38	N.W.	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	42.19	74	24	50	S.W.	Fair.
May,	Fort Brady,	48.54	89	33	56	W.	Fair.
	Fort Snelling,	56.29	89	27	62	S.W.	Fair.
	Fort Sullivan,	46 07	64	32	32	——	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	53.53	92	24	68	N.E.	Fair.
June,	Fort Brady,	60.07	84	39	45	W.	Fair.
	Fort Snelling,	66.03	85	54	31	——	Fair.
	Fort Sullivan,	55.85	86	42	44	S.	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	65.12	100	38	62	N.E.	Fair.
July,	Fort Brady,	64.56	84	49	35	W.	Fair.
	Fort Snelling,	73.03	96	55	41	——	Fair.
	Fort Sullivan,	63.52	84	52	32	S.	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	73.07	98	56	42	S.W.	Fair.
Aug.	Fort Brady,	62.87	81	51	30	W.	Fair.
	Fort Snelling,	70.50	92	53	39	——	Fair.
	Fort Sullivan,	62 27	80	52	28	S.	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	67.92	92	48	44	S.W.	Fair.
Sept.	Fort Brady,	57.86	79	44	35	S.E.	Fair.
	Fort Snelling,	61.03	84	42	42	——	Fair.
	Fort Sullivan,	56.69	82	42	40	S.	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	59.54	90	32	58	S.W.	Fair.
Oct.	Fort Brady,	42.61	67	31	36	W.	Rain.
	Fort Snelling,	41.92	68	25	43	S.W.	Cl'dy.
	Fort Sullivan,	45.33	66	30	36	N.W.	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	42.52	70	24	46	S.W.	Fair.
Nov.	Fort Brady,	31.35	48	17	31	S.E.	Snow.
	Fort Snelling,	29.96	57	— 1	58	S.	Cl'dy.
	Fort Sullivan,	34.28	48	20	28	——	Cl'dy.
	Fort Howard,	30.50	50	0	50	S.W.	Cl'dy.
Dec.	Fort Brady,	26.45	46	2	44	S.E.	Snow.
	Fort Snelling,	22.23	42	0	42	N.W.	Cl'dy.
	Fort Sullivan,	27.67	48	12	36	——	——
	Fort Howard,	27.25	54	4	50	S.W.	Cl'dy

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR 1825.

Places of observation.		THERMOMETER. Aggregate mean temperature	highest degree	lowest degree	range	Prevailing winds	Prevailing weather
Jan.	Fort Brady,	18.73	36	—25	61	S.E.	Snow.
	Fort Snelling,	14.84	38	—14	52	S.E.	Fair.
	Fort Sullivan,	21.18	44	— 4	48	———	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	18.51	42	—12	54	S.W.	Fair.
Feb.	Fort Brady,	25.62	47	—14	61	S.E.	Snow.
	Fort Snelling,	26.25	50	—15	65	S.E.	Clo'dy
	Fort Sullivan,	22.35	47	— 2	49	N.E.	Clo'dy
	Fort Howard,	28.15	48	— 2	50	S.W.	Clo'dy
March,	Fort Brady,	30.97	52	6	46	———	Fair.
	Fort Snelling,	36.29	61	21	40	S.E.	Fair.
	Fort Sullivan,	32.92	53	14	39	N.W.	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	34.05	60	18	42	N.E.	Fair.
April,	Fort Brady,	41.54	72	18	54	W.	Fair.
	Fort Snelling,	55.19	82	34	48	S.E.	Fair.
	Fort Sullivan,	42.29	70	22	48	S.W.	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	47.29	84	20	64	N.E.	Fair.
May,	Fort Brady,	52.55	80	30	50	S.E.	Fair.
	Fort Snelling,	60.90	83	42	41	S.E.	Rain.
	Fort Sullivan,	50.14	77	34	43	S.	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	56.93	88	32	56	N.E.	Fair.
June,	Fort Brady,	61.96	88	44	44	W.	Fair.
	Fort Snelling,	70.67	83	54	29	S.W.	Clo'dy
	Fort Sullivan,	60.97	92	46	46	S.	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	69.26	94	46	48	———	Fair.
July,	Fort Brady,	67.39	89	51	38	W.	Fair.
	Fort Snelling,	75.54	92	54	38	S.W.	Fair.
	Fort Sullivan,	67.33	94	52	42	S.	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	79.13	100	54	46	S.W.	Fair.
August	Fort Brady,	67.99	88	55	33	W.	Fair.
	Fort Snelling,	73.01	89	59	30	S.W.	Fair.
	Fort Sullivan,	64.83	91	50	41	S.	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	68.56	100	54	46	———	Fair.
Sept.	Fort Brady,	54.84	71	42	29	W.	Rain.
	Fort Snelling,	62.87	79	43	36	S.W.	Fair.
	Fort Sullivan,	56.57	79	41	38	N.W.	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	56.55	83	32	51	S.W.	Fair.
Oct.	Fort Brady,	45.70	78	29	49	N.W.	Fair.
	Fort Snelling,	45.98	82	20	62	N.W.	Fair.
	Fort Sullivan,	47.81	87	28	59	S.W.	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	48.95	84	20	64	S.W.	Fair.
Nov.	Fort Brady,	36.77	72	4	68	S.E.	Fair.
	Fort Snelling,	33.94	69	10	59	———	Fair.
	Fort Sullivan,	37.94	66	18	48	N.W.	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	37.25	76	6	70	S.W.	Clo'dy
Dec.	Fort Brady,	17.48	40	—21	61	S.E.	Clo'dy
	Fort Snelling,	14.36	40	0	40	N.W.	Fair.
	Fort Sullivan,	28.33	50	— 5	55	W.	Fair.
	Fort Howard,	16.19	40	—25	65	S.W.	Fair.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

AVERAGE FOR 1823.

Places of observation	THERMOMETER				Prevailing wind	Prevailing weather
	Aggregate mean temperature	Highest degree	Lowest degree	Range		
Fort Brady,	39.66	90	—30	120	W.	Fair.
Fort Sullivan,	41.25	90	—10	100	N. W.	Fair.
Fort Howard,	42.38	100	—38	138	S. W.	Fair.

AVERAGE FOR 1824.

Fort Brady,	40.94	89	—33	122	W.	Fair.
Fort Snelling,	43.17	96	—27	123	S. W.	Fair.
Fort Sullivan,	41.66	86	—19	105	N. W.	Fair.
Fort Howard,	44.37	100	—18	118	S. W.	Fair.

AVERAGE FOR 1825.

Fort Brady,	43.52	89	—25	114	S. E.	Fair.
Fort Snelling,	47.51	92	—15	107	N. W.	Fair.
Fort Sullivan,	44.39	94	— 5	99	N. W.	Fair.
Fort Howard,	46.70	100	—25	125	S. W.	Fair.

AVERAGE OF THE OBSERVATIONS AT EACH POST,

FOR THE YEARS 1822–3–4 AND 5.

Fort Brady,*	41.37	90	—33	123	W.	Fair.
Fort Snelling,†	45.00	96	—29	125	N. W.	Fair.
Fort Sullivan,	42.44	94	—19	113	S.	Fair.
Fort Howard,	44.50	100	—38	138	S. W.	Fair.

* Not included in the report for 1822.

† Not included in the report for 1823.

TABLE OF WEATHER FOR 1823.

Places of observation	Number fair days	Number cloudy days	Number rainy days	Number snowy days	Number days of observation
Fort Brady,	154	37	94	74	359
Fort Sullivan,	213	105	30	17	365
Fort Howard,	176	110	43	36	365

TABLE OF WEATHER FOR 1824.

Fort Brady,	166	38	93	69	366
Fort Snelling,	195	87	59	24	366
Fort Sullivan,	211	111	35	9	366
Fort Howard,	204	84	56	22	366

TABLE OF WEATHER FOR 1825.

Fort Brady,	162	43	95	65	365
Fort Snelling,	194	64	88	19	365
Fort Sullivan,	215	120	24	6	365
Fort Howard,	215	76	56	18	365

To form correct conclusions respecting the climate of any assigned section of country, it is necessary, that extensive observations should be scientifically taken, by qualified and responsible persons, at the same times, under (as near as possible) the same local influences, and during several consecutive years. Observations taken without attention to these, or at least some of these particulars, are unworthy of reliance. Even the position of the thermometer is important. Two instruments, equally graduated, placed in proximity to substances conducting caloric in different degrees, will give, at any given place of observation, results, at variance with each other, in proportion to the strength of those influences. It is equally important that observations should continue for a series of years, as a succeeding year, or month, at any place, is subject to greater or less atmospheric variation from the one preceding it.

The history of climate, in America at least, shows a successive series of cold or moist seasons or years, and a series of warm or dry ones, mutually following each other like the waves of the sea. The inutility of partial observations is therefore quite obvious.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.—METEORÓLOGICAL REGISTER.

The meteorological observations taken at Detroit and Fort Gratiot, not having been seasonably received for this work, the following table has been compiled from detached fragments published at the time the observations were made. They were taken by the surgeon at the hospital attached to the garrison at Detroit, in the years indicated.

By comparing these with those taken at Fort Columbus in the harbor of New York, and at Fort Wolcott at Newport, R. I., conclusions are drawn in favor of the climate of this State.

Detroit is in N. lat. 42° 19′ 53″, and in lon. W. from Greenwich 82° 58′.

Month.	Year.	Mean temperature at 2 o'clock.	Aggregate mean temperature.	Highest degree.	Lowest degree 2 o'clock.	Lowest deg. 7 o'clock morn.	Prevailing wind.	Clear days.	Cloudy days.	Rainy days.	Snowy days.	Total depth of snow in inches.
	1817*	31.10°	28⅓°	41	8	—10°	W.	5	16	4	6	14
Dec.	1821	31.12	27	50	16	zero.	S.W.	21	9	—	1	—
	1827	37.33	35½	50	25	21	S.W.	9	13	7	2	4½
	1818	28.66	24⅓	43	12	—14	W.	14	12	—	2	
Jan.	1822	27.33	23⅓	48	10	—14	N.&N.W.	11	16	1	3	
	1828	36.00	33	60	9	3	S.W.	6	12	11	2	5
	1818	23.50	16	44	3	—13	W.	12	11	2	2	
Feb.	1822	34.00	30	62	16	10	S.&S.W.	16	11	—	1	
	1828	38.50	35⅔	51	21	16	S.W.	15		9	4	10½
	1818											
March,	1822	44.00	41	64	33	18	S.W.	24	6	1		
	1828											
Aug.	1817	64.00	61	84	58	57	W.					

* These observations were taken during the series of universally cold seasons,—and, as is perceived, the year succeeding the cold summer of 1816—known to all at the present day, as "*the cold summer*."

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

By a diary of the weather kept in the summer and fall of 1816, from the 24th of July to the 22d of Oct., making eighty-nine days, it appears that 57 were fair, 12 cloudy, and 20 showery or rainy. By a diary kept at the garrison, from the 16th. Nov. 1818 to the 28th Feb. 1819, making 105 days, 40 of these were clear, 40 cloudy, 13 clear and cloudy, and 12 cloudy with rain or snow.

For January, February, and March, 1824, 90 days, 48 were fair, 27 cloudy, 8 rainy, and 10 snowy days.

1824	high'st degree.	lowest degree.	prevailing wind	fair days	clou-dy	rai-ny	snowy
Jan.	63	—10	S.	20	7	3	1
Feb.	66	4	N.W.	15	9	1	4
March	66	19	S.E. & W.	13	11	2	5

The winter of 1817 and '18 was one of unusual severity for Michigan, as was testified by the ancient residents on the Strait; and yet, seasons may be found in some of the Atlantic States, having a more southern latitude, of still greater severity. Less snow falls here, and continues for a shorter period, than in the Eastern States. The eastern climate is generally less mild and temperate, while this is more humid, and subject to more frequent showers. This remark seems to result from the experience of emigrants, and is in a good measure confirmed by observation.

Both results are undoubtedly caused by the proximity to the immense bodies of fresh water with which Michigan is surrounded, and the extensive forests, which, in part, overspread the country; and, it is not improbable, that the influences that soften the climate of the Mississippi valley, extend by the prevalence of the western and south-western winds, to this region. Unseasonable frosts sometimes occur, but not, it is believed, more frequently than in New England or New York. "Snow," it has been said, "falls at Detroit from six to eight inches deep, and remains two or three weeks. The transition from the cold of spring to the heat of summer is rapid—from summer to winter, gradual and prolonged. As general characteristics, the spring is wet and backward—summer dry—autumn mild—winter cold and dry. The average temperature is, in the spring, 50° Fahrenheit—summer, 80°—autumn, 60° and 65°—winter,

20°." These remarks, without material variation, apply to the southern half of the Peninsula.

The serenity of a Michigan autumn is proverbial; and the beauty of an autumnal twilight is the admiration of visitors. Before sunset, the western heavens occasionally assume a deep golden effulgence, too beautiful to admit of description. The sun seems to set in a sea of golden flame, (if we may be allowed the comparison,) which reflects upon the broken clouds from the horizon to the zenith, in a thousand varied shades. This is succeeded by a brilliant orange of the most lively hue, which grows fainter and vanishes with the twilight. The same appearances, though less splendid, are exhibited in the morning; and it requires no ordinary exertion of the fancy to imagine the beauties of the scene. The most splendid scenes are seen only under a peculiar state of atmosphere and a certain combination of clouds. The phenomenon is known neither in the East, South, or South-west, but is witnessed in the vicinity only of the great lakes. It commences in the fall, after the foliage of the forest has fallen or turned yellow, and continues with variations through autumn and winter, and until the forests are again covered with their wonted green. The cause has been assigned to the contiguity of immense forests and lakes, and the reflection, refraction, and combination of light upon the clouds.

It is not uncommon for persons at the east, otherwise pleased with the country, and desirous of availing themselves of its advantages, to be deterred from emigrating, through the apprehension of finding a sickly climate. This is a prevalent error in the New England States. With but occasional local exceptions, we find a pure atmosphere, a country covered with clear crystal lakes and ever-living springs of wholesome water, which discharge themselves into the great lakes, through lively channels. These are not the usual concomitants of sickness, but, on the contrary, the unequivocal evidences of general health. The principal cause of indisposition among emigrants to the Western States, is generally to be traced to imprudent exposure; and it cannot be too well inculcated in their minds, that prudence is the conservative of health.

Comparisons may seem invidious; but it is not the less true that there are grounds for believing the general salu-

brity of the Michigan climate superior to that of the central part of Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois. The observation and experience of residents in the two sections, will go to the support of this position. The remark receives further confirmation from the observation of travellers. No one who has visited Michigan, and the central part of those States during the intensity of summer, or even in winter, but has involuntarily observed the evident contrast in the ruddy complexions of the former, and the more sallow complexion often incident to the latter. This may be observed to a greater or less extent, throughout the central and southern portion of the Mississippi valley. The cause cannot be assigned to temperament of body, as it is too general. It may naturally be supposed to be the effect of climate.

Diseases. We have been informed by medical gentlemen who have had ample means for making observations on these subjects, that the diseases most prevalent in Michigan, are such as have their origin in *malaria*, or marsh exhalations. These are the various forms of autumnal or bilious fever, and fever and ague. Being governed by a general law, which increases their virulence in proportion to their approach to the tropics, they become milder here, than diseases of the same type are, when prevalent in any of the States south of Michigan.

Our population is also, at different seasons of the year, subject to various affections depending upon atmospheric vicissitudes, such as catarrh, pneumonia, rheumatism, and diarrhea; but not equally so with the inhabitants of the States to the south-west of us, where there is less timbered country, and greater diurnal changes in the temperature of the atmosphere. Along the shores of the lakes and the intervening straits, the disease known under the name of goitre, or swelled neck, is rather prevalent, particularly among females, and may be regarded as peculiar to this region; at least, it is altogether unknown in the eastern part of the United States. There are also some species of cutaneous disease prevalent in this State, which are scarcely known in New England. Strangers, on first arriving in the State, are apt to experience derangements of the digestive organs, owing to the quality of the water.

Consumption, which is so desolating in the eastern parts of the Union, is comparatively rare in the Peninsula, and

many instances have been known of relief having been obtained from impending pulmonary disease, by removal to this State. It has been claimed by some, that an *original* case of consumption has never occurred here. To show, however, that this affection was not altogether unknown in the State prior to the commencement of active emigration hither, we quote the following from a statement made by Z. Pitcher, M. D., surgeon U. S. army, (now of Detroit) to S. G. Morton, M. D., author of a valuable work on this subject. "My recollections of twelve years intercourse with our Indian tribes, authorize me to assure you, that consumption is a disease familiar to all those with whom I have had any personal acquaintance: and I think also, that I may go farther, and state without the fear of contradiction, that it is prevalent among all the tribes of natives of the northern section of our continent."

"It has been remarked by others, and my experience goes to confirm the observation, that the mixed blood descendants of the European and the Red race of Gmelin, are more liable to become the victims of phthisis than the full blood Indian."

Endemical disease is incident to all large districts of country, and sometimes to those more confined, and proceeding from causes merely local; but as before observed, there are none in Michigan of that incorrigible character, that cannot be prevented by the emigrant if he use the requisite prudence until he become acclimated.*

EDUCATION.

The constitution of Michigan not only recognizes the right and expediency of advancing the cause of science and literature, but enjoins upon the legislature, the

* It may not be uninteresting to notice a fact almost entirely unknown in the east, and, it is believed, mostly peculiar to the western country. We allude to diseases of the liver, to which domestic animals are subject. From the age of one and two years, and upwards, this viscous becomes diseased to an extent to render it unfit for use. This is universal in the west. But what may appear singular, of the large number of beeves slaughtered for the Detroit market, the proportion found to be diseased, was much greater in cattle driven from Ohio, than those raised in Canada or Michigan, by a disparity, as estimated by proper judges, of seven to one.

encouragement of learning, and the general diffusion of knowledge among the people.* It authorizes the appointment of a "Superintendent of Public Instruction"—the inviolable application of the interest of the proceeds of all lands granted to the State for primary instruction, exclusively to that purpose—a general system of common school organization—the establishment of at least one library in each township, and the application of the proceeds of all penal and military fines to the support of such when established—the disposition of the university lands, and the investment of their proceeds in a permanent fund, and the application of the interest arising from it, to the support of a State University and its several branches.

The first and most important act done by the legislature, was the appointment of a "Superintendant of Public Instruction," giving him the entire supervision and management of the university and primary school lands and other property devoted to the purposes of public education, requiring him to report to the legislature all matters pertaining to them, and likewise to prepare and report a plan for a university and its branches, and a system for the organization of common schools.

In pursuance of this act, (of July 26, 1836,) the superintendant made to the succeeding legislature a report, proposing a plan for the university and its branches—a system of primary schools, and a plan for the disposition of the university and primary school lands, all of which, with little variation, were adopted by the legislature. This act has been recently amended and improved, as embodied in

* Similar provisions, for education, have been added to the fundamental law of several States, the utility of which is found, more in the effect of the policy of inserting them, and thereby putting to rest any doubt of constitutional right, which might arise from the cavilings of the opponents to legislative enactments on the subject, than in conferring any additional right or power to the legislature. It is a principle of natural or universal law, founded as a maxim in the conventional organization of government, that every government, of whatever nature, possesses the attribute—the peculiar right of *perpetuating itself*. There is not the least doubt that republican government is based upon the *intelligence*, as well as the virtue of its members. Hence, the encouragement of universal education among the people, is a prerogative, not to say an imperative duty, inherent in the government of every republican State, whether the provisions for that purpose are expressed, or not expressed in its constitution.

the Revised Statutes, the substance of which is here presented.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

This institution has been permanently located at the village of Ann Arbour. When completely organized, it will embrace the various departments of literature, and the whole circle of the sciences and arts. The government is vested in a board of twelve Regents, who are nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appointed by the governor. The governor, lieutenant governor, judges of the supreme court, and chancellor of the State, are *ex officio*, members, and the governor is president of the board of Regents. This board is constituted a body corporate, empowered to elect a chancellor and appoint the prescribed number of professors and tutors, and likewise a steward, and to fix the amount of their salaries, and to enact laws for the government of the university.

The university consists of three departments.

First, The department of literature, science and the arts.

Second, The department of law.

Third, The department of medicine.

In the first department is to be established one professorship of ancient languages; one of modern languages; one of rhetoric and oratory; one of the philosophy of history and logic; one of the philosophy of the human mind; one of moral philosophy; one of natural theology and history of all religions; one of political economy; one of mathematics; one of natural philosophy; one of chemisty; one of geology and mineralogy; one of botany and zoology; one of the fine arts, and one of civil engineering and drawing.

In the second department is to be established one professorship of international law; one of common law and equity; one of constitutional and statute law; one of commercial and maritime law, and one of jurisprudence.

In the third department is to be established one professorship of anatomy; one of surgery; one of pathology and physiology; one of practice of physic; one of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children, and one of materia medica, pharmacy and medical jurisprudence.

The regents regulate the course of instruction, and pre-

scribe, under the advice of the professorships, the books to be used—confer degrees and grant diplomas. The immediate government of the several departments is intrusted to their respective faculties. Under the regulations prescribed by the regents, the institution is to be open to all persons resident in the State, who may wish to avail themselves of its advantages, without charge of tuition; and to all others, under restrictions to be prescribed by the regents. The fee of admission never to exceed ten dollars.

The superintendent of public instruction appoints annually, a board of visiters, consisting of five persons, who make a personal examination into the state of the several departments of the university, and report to the superintendent, which report is transmitted to the legislature. The regents are likewise required to make an annual exhibit to the superintendent, of the condition of the university, in all its departments. They are authorized to expend a portion of the interest of the university fund, in the purchase of the necessary philosophical and other apparatus, a library, and cabinet of natural history.

Branches. The board of regents, together with the superintendent, are authorized to establish branches of the university in different parts of the State, and to establish proper rules for their government. No branch has permission to confer degrees. Provision is made for the establishment of an institution, in connexion with each branch, for the education of females in the higher branches of knowledge, to be under the same general direction and management as the branch with which it is connected. In each branch is to be a department especially devoted to the education of teachers for primary schools, and such other departments as shall be prescribed by the regents. Provision is made for the establishment of a department of agriculture, in some one of the branches, with competent instructors in the theory of agriculture, including vegetable physiology, agricultural chemistry, and experimental and practical farming.

The buildings of the university have not yet been constructed, but they are to be erected as soon as the most appropriate plan shall be decided upon. It seems to have been most convenient and practicable to establish the

branches first, instead of the university, and thus creating supports or tributaries to the latter, preparatory to its becoming fitted for the reception of pupils.

Pursuant to the law authorizing the same, branches have been established at the following places, viz: Detroit, Monroe, Kalamazoo, Pontiac, Centreville, Niles, Grand Rapids, Palmer, Jackson, and Mackinac. The male department of the Detroit, Pontiac, Kalamazoo, and the male and female departments of the Monroe branch, have gone into successful operation.

To aid in hastening the operation of the university, in anticipation of the funds that will soon accrue, the State has made it a loan of $100,000. Provisions have been made for enriching its cabinet of natural history, by entitling it, and the branches, to sixteen specimens of all collections, in each branch of science, which shall be made in the geological survey now in progress.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Every organized township in the State is separated into a suitable number of school districts, in each of which, a school is to be established for the education of youth between the ages of 5 and 17 years. Schools so established, are supported by the interest arising from the primary school fund, and an equal amount raised by tax upon the township, as apportioned by the county commissioners, and by voluntary tax by the legal voters of the school district.

The officers consist, first, of *three School Inspectors*, who are chosen by the people of the township at the annual township meetings, to act in the capacity of inspectors of schools for the township. It is their duty to divide the township into suitable districts, receive and apportion all school moneys arising from school fund or township tax, and money to be applied to the support of libraries. Those districts that neglect to provide a school kept three months in the year, by a qualified teacher, forfeit their proportion of school money, and likewise the money to be apportioned for libraries, when provision for their support according to law is neglected. The board are required to report to the county clerk annually, the number of districts in the township, and to transmit the several reports of

school directors in the same, under a penalty of $50, together with the full amount lost by their failure.

It becomes the duty of this board, to examine all candidates for teaching primary schools, as to moral character and ability to teach school, and if satisfied with the qualifications of such candidates, to give certificate of the same, signed by the members of the board, which certificate shall be in force one year. The board have power to re-examine any teacher at any future time, and annul his certificate. It is the duty of the board to visit all primary schools twice in a year, inquire into their condition, examine scholars, and give proper advice to both teacher and scholars, and to fill any vacancy that may occur from whatever cause. School inspectors receive one dollar and fifty cents per day for their services, and a refusal to serve in the office, forfeits, from the person refusing, to the use of the township school fund, twenty-five dollars. The township clerk is, *ex officio*, clerk of the board, and performs the various duties incident to the office.

The district officers are a moderator, director, and assessor, elected annually, and obliged to serve or to forfeit, by refusal, to the use of the district library, ten dollars. The moderator presides at all meetings of the district, signs warrants for the collection of taxes and orders for the payment of money disbursed by the district, and countersigns warrants of the director upon the board of inspectors, for money apportioned to the district.

The assessor is bound to make out an assessment roll of the district, which is transcribed in part from the township assessment roll, with the addition of the property of resident and non-resident persons, purchased since the township assessment roll was last made—to give notice when a tax shall have been assessed—call a meeting of the board for the equalization of taxes—collect taxes, and pay them on the warrant of the moderator—distrain and sell goods for non-payment, after publishing the sale for ten days, &c. &c. Non-payment of school tax subjects lands and tenements to be sold by the county treasurer, in the same manner as is prescribed for the collection of county taxes.

It is the duty of the director to record all proceedings of the district, in a book kept for the purpose, and preserve copies of all reports made to the board of school inspectors,

to employ and pay a teacher—payment to be made by draft on the board of school inspectors—to call meetings of district board—to levy an additional tax when the former apportionment shall be insufficient to pay the teacher—the amount however not to exceed the sum voted by the district; and in case all prescribed resources fail, to assess the deficit upon parents and guardians in proportion to the time their children have attended school—to take a census of the children of his district, and register their names and furnish a copy thereof to the teacher—to keep the school-house in repair, and furnish proper appendages—keep and present an account of expenses to district board, and to give notice of annual and special district meetings. It is his duty to report to the board of school inspectors, at the end of the year, the census of the children of the district, the number attending school, the time a school has been taught by a qualified teacher, the amount of money received from the board of school inspectors—amount for library—amount of money raised in the district, the purposes for which it was raised, and the books used in the school.

The moderator, director, and assessor, form the district board, and have power to levy and assess all moneys voted by the district—equalize assessment roll, procure a school-house, purchase for the district, or dispose of district property as directed by the district at proper district meetings—to divide district money into not more than two portions, and apply one of such portions to each term in the payment of a qualified teacher—to require the assessor to give bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties—to make report to the annual district meeting, of the receipts and disbursements of the past year. The board receive their appointment at the annual district meetings, and such compensation, for their services, as is voted by district.

The qualified voters, when assembled at any legal district meeting, have power to designate or change the site for a school-house, and purchase or lease the same—to build, purchase, or lease a school-house, and impose a tax for the purpose, not exceeding five hundred dollars in a year, and such other taxes, from time to time, as may be necessary for the support of a school—to determine the length of time (not less than three months,) a school shall be kept,

and to fix the amount of money in addition to the apportionment, which may be raised for the support of a school the ensuing year, which sum is not to exceed ninety dollars.

Those districts procuring a library case and imposing a tax not exceeding ten dollars a year for the support of a library, are entitled to their proportion of all the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws; and also their proportion of the equivalent for the exemption from military duty, for the support of the district library.

UNIVERSITY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL LANDS.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, who has their care and disposition, was authorized to sell, at public auction, at the limited minimum price of *twenty dollars* per acre, so much of the University lands, as shall amount to a sum not exceeding *five hundred thousand dollars* ($500,000); and so much of the primary school lands, at a limited minimum price of *eight dollars* per acre, as will amount to a sum not exceeding *one million five hundred thousand dollars* ($1,500,000). The terms of payment being, one tenth of the purchase money in cash, the remainder in annual instalments of ten per cent., at an interest of seven per cent. to be paid annually at such place as shall be specified in the instrument of security. In the discretion of the superintendent, security in addition to the ten per cent. purchase money may be required. On the sale of any lands, the purchaser takes immediate possession, and is entitled to a certificate of the sale, which includes the conditions upon which the sale is made; and in case of the performance of the conditions therein contained, he is entitled to a conveyance of the land in fee simple; but upon failure, he forfeits all right to the land, and it reverts immediately to the State, and is again subject to sale by the superintendent as before.

All moneys arising from these sales, are to be deposited in the State treasury, and upon application, to be loaned to the several counties, to an amount not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars to each; the county receiving the same, agreeing, by its proper officers, to pay the interest annually,

and the principal when called for after the expiration of ten years. After supplying the counties applying for the money, the balance is loaned to individuals on bond and mortgage upon unincumbered lands, which, exclusive of buildings, are valued at double the amount of the money loaned. Lands remaining unsold, the superintendent is authorized to lease for a term not exceeding three years.

The foregoing embrace the main principles, the outlines, constituting the frame-work of the public system of education, and the means for its support, established in the State of Michigan. As a system, taken in all its ramifications, it is undoubtedly equal, if not superior, to that of any other State. The plan of the university and its branches, and that for the disposition of the university and school lands, are founded upon a firm basis, exhibiting a symmetry and wisdom in the projection, that may command the admiration of all.

There are but two obstacles that can seriously be supposed to interfere with the successful operation of the university—those which may originate in the conflicts of sectarian and political preferences and opinions. As it regards the former, there is but little cause of apprehension. To the honor of Christianity it may be said, few States exhibit that degree of harmony between the several denominations, that exists in Michigan. As to the effect of political preferences upon its prosperity, there may be ground for some solicitude. It is to be hoped, however, that a noble and more lofty principle may actuate the future controllers of this institution, than that which would sacrifice the lights of science and literature upon the altar of party.

The most important era in the history of a literary institution, is the period of its incipient operations. This may emphatically be said to be the climacteric of its existence. Reference is not here had to pecuniary affairs, but to the healthy tone of moral feeling. High trusts devolve upon those who conduct it; but much fortuitously depends upon the character of the first members who compose its various classes. If they bear a high moral character, that character will become a standard that will transmissibly stamp its

impress upon its future members. But, on the contrary, if the virus of corruption be inoculated within its first germ, it will become radical and pervasive—generating, instead of extinguishing the elements of pollution. The most rigid and discreet faculty, under such adverse circumstances, would find obstacles to encounter that might prove insurmountable. As it commences, so will it be apt to continue. As are the sources, so will be the stream itself; for it can hardly be expected, if the fountain be corrupt, to find the waters pure. As this is to become the nucleus around which will cluster the youth qualified at the several branches, how important that the latter severally commence under favorable auspices! Every institution is the receptacle of more or less vice, and it is believed to have originated, more from inattention under the first, than under any subsequent administration.

In the provisions of the primary school law, there is much to admire; yet, it is believed, that it will be found to be in some measure defective, not only in practice, but in principle. This is the most important law of a State. It is general in its operation, productive of the most important results, bearing upon the most momentous subject. Among the improvements that would be useful to this as well as the school systems of the other States, a well digested school code, adapted to every subject connected with the business of teaching, and fitted to the nature of republican institutions, and the genius of the American people, is worthy of notice. And it is a question of doubt, that our schools can flourish without a suitable collection of principles and laws, energetically administered by competent and efficient agents, invested with judicial and ministerial powers adequate to the proper discharge of their duties.

It was said the present system is defective—by which is meant, defective in principle, so far as the provisions of the law, deviate, in their application, from a scientific system of education. Our prescribed limits can admit of only a bare allusion to this vital point. Whatever is worthy the dignity of science, to maintain such appellation, it is required to be administered, and its principles carried out and applied in a scientific manner. To be thus conducted, efficient, learned, and experienced agents are indispensable, and an orgrnization, that does not provide such competent

agents, or that is not adapted to that particular science, must be defective. The competency of agents will be found to depend upon the intelligence, unity, and independence of the appointing power. If that power resides in a source subject to the instability of popular caprice, the inevitable consequence will be, the election of agents of a like character, and the like administration of their duties. The science thus degraded, becomes a mere nullity by the empiricism of its conductors. This reasoning is of universal application, and might be illustrated by the legal and military sciences.

Law, the highest of human sciences—"the perfection of reason,"—retains its rank as such, only through the learning and character of its agents, the wisdom and independence of a judiciary. Compare those States which have an independent judiciary, with those that have consigned it to the fate of popular election. The lawyer consults the reports of Massachusetts or S. Carolina; but, of the cases adjudicated in Mississippi or Georgia, (if reported,) he never examines or regards. In the two former, the administrators of justice are known to be learned, reputable, independent: in the two latter States, these qualities are wanting—in the one, law is placed upon the elevated stand of a science: in the other, it has, as administered, no claims to such an appellation—in the one case, the judges receive their appointment at the hands of the two other departments of government; and in the other, by popular election.

Military science is constituted such by the principles that compose it; and although, like every other, its principles are immutable, yet, its dignity may be prostituted, by the impotency of its organization, or the imbecility of its officers, so as to render its application fruitless. Witness the army and militia establishments, and trace the degradation of the latter, and the high standing and efficiency of the former, to the standing of their officers; and the worth of those, to the appointing power. The great point, then, is this; to have competent officers, invested with all necessary powers to the performance of their duties; and where science is concerned, to have those who are skillful and well versed in it. To obtain this desideratum, those officers should be appointed by a power, that may be *supposed*, at least, to

know the qualifications of those whom it appoints. It is in these respects, that weakness is attributed to the present common school systems. In the very able report of the superintendent to the legislature, in 1837, the various topics relating to primary school organization, are learnedly discussed. And if, as a community, the people of Michigan have arrived to that elevated standard of intelligence and refinement they are ready to boast of, and which will allow the application of scientific principles, it may be regretted, that, with regard to the point under consideration, the plan recommended was not more correspondent to the principles avowed.

The principles set forth in the report are undoubtedly correct; that it is "the duty of government to require, of all persons having the care of children, their education;" and yet it is recommended, and the law makes it *discretionary* with the school district, to support a school, or not. The report "regards education as a *science* and an *art*," and the avocation of a teacher as a learned "profession,"—the importance of entrusting the business of teaching "to the best talents of the country,"—the insufficient number of competent teachers, attributable to inadequate compensation allowed them, in respect to other professions; and yet, these, and many other essentials to the system, are intrusted to either the township school inspectors, or the district school board, whose election is immediate, and who, in many cases, may be supposed to be incompetent to the duties assigned them; or, from the tenure of their offices, subject to popular sway, especially if a majority should happen to be opposed to making provision for education. Will it be surprising, then, however perfect the system may otherwise be, if, in application, it should be governed by popular caprice? In this point lies the weakness of all American primary school systems. This popular method may apply efficiently to Germany or to Prussia, although subject to more arbitrary governments, but experience teaches that it will not succeed on this side of the Atlantic. If the business of education is a science, then let its concerns be controlled and managed, in all its ramifications, by scientific men—and *by scientific men alone*. It should be understood, that, by what has been said, no *right* is questioned, but merely the *practical expediency* of exercis-

ing that right. Every one perceives the absolute absurdity of a corps of geologists, a corps of engineers, the president and professors of a college, or the judges of a court, obtaining their offices through the influence of popular caprice or personal popularity: and is not a high order of talent and acquirement as necessary in rearing and instructing the youth of a State, as it is to grace the professions and stations referred to? It will not be denied. To secure such an order of persons as the guardians and instructors of youth, provision should be made to make the profession desirable to the teacher, respected by parents, and honored by the learned. And to obtain such persons, let their appointment be made by the superintendent. If this should not meet with public approbation, an assistant officer, appointed by the superintendent, might be associated with the board of school inspectors and the district school board, who should have the principal control of all concerns of the schools in the county. Strength, efficiency, and regularity, in every branch of the subject, are essentials to command respect to the system, and for its final success and usefulness; and these qualities are all as indispensable to a school as to a court of justice.

To correct and perfect the present system, let the government resume its powers over the whole subject, and commit the same to the superintendent. Let preparations be made for supporting a school in every district *through the year*. "A three months' school" will never prepare a youth of the rising generation for the duties of life, or the duties of a citizen. All taxes for the support of schools, should be levied and assessed in the same manner as the county or state tax—and distributed equally with the interest of the school-fund. School houses, appendages, and appurtenances—books, stationery, apparatus, &c.—should all be furnished by the proper officers, at the expense of the school-tax or the fund. Let the powers of school inspectors, the district school board, and the corporate powers of the district be abolished, and the same assumed by the superintendent of schools for the county. Let the superintendent of public instruction appoint one or more deputy superintendents for each county in the State, who shall assume all the duties incident to the before mentioned officers, and such others as are expedient, and who shall have full control of all matters, under his supervision, amenable to

the superintendent of public instruction, and who shall have a fixed salary.

Let a committee of three persons from the township and three from each district, be elected annually, assistants to the deputy superintendent in such matters as he may require. Let him have power to convene either of these committees at pleasure, or the members of any school district, for the purpose of conference, if he may deem necessary. And lastly, but not the least in importance, let every officer and teacher be well paid for his services.

Without stating the reasons for all these alterations, which are too obvious, it is confidently believed that these, with some other necessary corrections, would remedy nine tenths of the evils of our primary schools, in this and the neighboring States. But whatever the result may be, the subject is one of superlative moment to the rising generation, and should receive the candid consideration of the friends of education; and, whatever the plan of organization may be, it becomes the imperative duty of a people—of all parties and sects—unitedly to give it a cordial support.

SCHOOL FUND.

The primary school lands consist of section No. 16, in every surveyed township in the State, granted by Congress for the support of primary schools. It is estimated by the superintendent, making due allowance for waste lands, that the amount of primary school lands in the Peninsula will be not less than 704,000 acres, and in the Upper Peninsula, 444,160 acres, without any allowance for waste land, making in all, 1,148,160 acres. Taking the estimate for the surveyed portion of the State, for 1836, made in a note to the first article of this work, at 14,056,320 acres, one thirty-sixth part will give 390,453 acres of surveyed school lands. Most of these can be made available immediately, and if sold at no more than the minimum price of eight dollars per acre, would amount to $3,123,624. One thirty-sixth part of the Peninsula is 708,551 acres. If the excess of the round numbers, 700,000 acres, be allowed for waste, which is undoubtedly too much, the peninsular school lands would amount, at the minimum, eight dollars per acre, to

$5,600,000. One thirty-sixth part of the Upper Peninsula is 367,360 acres; giving the excess of 360,000 acres for waste, and at the minimum price they would amount to $2,880,000, and the aggregate of the Upper and Lower Peninsular school lands to $8,480,000. It is probable however, that the major part of the Upper Peninsular lands will not, when brought into market, sell at the rate of the minimum price. Taking the estimated avails, made by the superintendent, at $1,000,000, the aggregate of the school lands will amount to $6,600,000, which, at an interest of six per cent. would yield to the State annually, to be applied to the support of schools, $396,000.

"Under the act for the disposition of the university and primary school lands, 34,399 acres have been sold, at an average price of $11.97.1, per acre, amounting to $411,794.33, the interest of which, at seven per cent. is $28,825 60, payable between the 5th of July and the 20th of October, 1838. We have then this result—the unsold school lands, 1,114,294 acres, at $5 per acre, a safe estimate, will produce $5,571,470.00

34,399 acres at $11,97.1 per acre, as sold, 411,794.33

Total, 5,983,264.33

"To the interest, $28,825.60, add an equal sum, to be raised in the several counties, and we shall have for distribution on and after the first of January, 1839, $57,651.20, for the support of primary schools."*

UNIVERSITY FUND.

"This fund originally consisted of two townships, equal to seventy-two sections of land, reserved from sale, and granted by an ordinance of Congress, to the State, for the purpose of founding and supporting a university, and three sections obtained at the treaty made with the Indians at Fort Meigs, for the promotion of the same object. Nearly the whole of the seventy-five sections, equal to 48,000 acres, was selected in the early settlement of the country, and hence, comprising some of the most choice lands to be found in the State. Of this amount, four sections were sold by the former trustees for $———; of this sum,

* Second Annual Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

$5,000, with interest, amounting to $454,71, has recently come into the hands of the superintendent, to be re-loaned. During the summer of 1837, under the provisions of the act for the disposition of the university and school lands, 6,583 acres have been sold for $150,447.90, the interest of which is payable between the 5th of July and 8th of August, 1838; at which time it will pass into the hands of the treasurer of the State, to the credit of the university fund, to be paid to the treasurer of the university on the warrant of the auditor general. There remains, therefore, unsold, of the university lands, 38,857 acres. We have this result:

38,857 acres, at $20 per acre, the minimum price,	$777,140 00
6,583 acres at $22 85½ per acre, as sold,	150,447 90
" By former trustees,	5,000 00
Due on notes for use of improved lands and natural meadows,	2,000,50
Total,	$934,588 40

The superior excellence and eligible location of these, warrant the belief of their sale exceeding the minimum, $20 per acre, sufficiently to amount in the final aggregate to at least $1,000,000, which, at seven per cent. would give an annual income of $70,000, to be applied to the support of the university."*

COLLEGES, PRIVATE SEMINARIES, AND LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Institutions of learning, as well as those institutions connected with every other public improvement, are in an inchoate condition, and depend much upon the fostering aid of public spirited friends, for their existence. The number at present in operation is few, though most of them, considering the recency of their existence, and the embarrassments they have been liable to encounter, consequent to a new settled country, are in a prospering state.

MICHIGAN COLLEGE.

This institution, which is to be located at Marshall, county of Calhoun, was projected in the autumn of 1835, but

* Second Annual Report of John D. Pierce, Superintendent Public Instruction.

will not, probably, go fully into operation before the spring of 1839.

The Board of Trustees is composed of the following gentlemen, viz: Rev. John P. Cleaveland, Dr. Arthur L. Porter, Eurotas P. Hastings, and Robert Stuart, Esqrs. of the county of Wayne; Hon. Austin E. Wing, Hon. Wolcott Lawrence, and Col. Oliver Johnson, of the county of Monroe; Rev. John M. Ellis, and Rev. William Page, of the county of Jackson; Rev. Ira M. Wead, of the county of Washtenaw; Rev. Ashbel S. Wells, of the county of Oakland; Rev. William Wolcott, of the county of Lenawee: Rev. Alexander B. Brown, of the county of Berrien; Lyman Ketcham, Esq., and Dr. John P. Greves, of the county of Calhoun.

Rev. John P. Cleaveland, Chairman of the Board.
Rev. Ira M. Wead, Secretary.
Eurotas P. Hastings, Esq. Treasurer.

The Trustees are mostly of the Presbyterian denomination, and the institution may be considered as under its immediate patronage.

The Rev. John P. Cleaveland is president of the college. He received the appointment to this office on the 2d of February, 1837, and on the 20th of October, signified his acceptance. For this purpose he was dismissed from his congregation in Detroit, on the 26th of November. The site selected for the college buildings is one of the most beautiful in the State—upon an elevation overlooking the village between a handsome piece of table land in front, and a delightful oak grove in the rear. No information, as to the amount of funds belonging to it, has been received. A tract of land, of more than 350 acres, is owned by the Trustees, bordering the Kalamazoo to the extent of half a mile, and fronting the village of Marshall. The erection of buildings commenced in the spring of 1838. A preparatory school, under the care of the Trustees, is already in operation at Marshall, and an act of incorporation is expected from the legislature.

KALAMAZOO LITERARY INSTITUTE.

Trustees.—Hon. Caleb Eldred, Hon. Epaphroditus Ransom, Hon. Lucius Lyon, Hon. H. H. Comstock, Hon. Ross

Wilkins, Rev. William Taylor, Rev. John Booth, Rev. S. Goodman, Rev. John Harris, Rev. C. H. Swain, Rev. Robert Powell, Rev. H. J. Hall, Rev. Jacob Price, Rev. T. W. Merrill, Rev. Jeremiah Hall, Rev. Robert Adams, Deac. Isaac Briggs, Col. Anthony Cooley, Col. H. B. Huston, Col. J. W. Curtenius, Dr. John J. Treat, Rufus Tiffany, Esq., John P. Marsh, Esq., Enoch Jones, Esq., Nathaniel Cothren, Esq., William Duncan, Esq., Ezekiel Ransom, Esq., Nelson Sage, Esq., Allen Goodrich, Esq., Sands Mc Camley, Esq., James Newton, Esq., L. Pratt, Esq., D. S. Bacon, Esq., R. Manning, Esq., L. Goddard, Esq.

Hon. Caleb Eldred, *President.*

Rev. T. W. Merrill, *Secretary.*

Executive Committee.—Hon. Caleb Eldred, Rev. William Taylor, Rev. Jeremiah Hall, Col. A. Cooley, Col. H. B. Huston, Ezekiel Ransom, Esq., Z. Platt, Esq.

N. A. Balch, A. B., *Principal of the Academic Department.*

S. H. Ransom, *General Agent.*

Col. Roswell Stone, *Superintendent of the Boarding House.*

This institution is located at the village of Kalamazoo, in Kalamazoo county. It was incorporated in 1833, for the purpose of "promoting a knowledge of all those branches of education usually taught in academies and colleges." It may be considered as under the immediate charge of the Baptist denomination. It was established at Kalamazoo, by an act of the Board of Trustees, in September, 1835. It is located on a tract of twenty-four acres, in a beautiful plain, about 80 rods south of the court house. It was originally established upon the manual labor plan, and it is designed to furnish the diligent student with the means in part, of supporting himself.

Its funds consist of real estate, valued at	$3,000
Claims for property sold,	800
A subscription by responsible persons, amounting to	6,700
Total,	$10,500

The course of studies embraces the ordinary elementary branches of English; the higher branches of English, math-

ematics, the Latin, Greek, and French languages. Terms, for the ordinary branches, (per quarter,) $4; for the higher branches, (per quarter,) $5. Board is furnished at the institution, at $1 50 per week. Present number of pupils, 57.

ST. PHILIP'S COLLEGE.

This institution is under the auspices of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Rese, Bishop of Detroit, and located in Hamtramck, three miles above the city of Detroit, on the Strait, in view of Lake St. Clair. The regency of the college is Roman Catholic. The course of instruction embraces the classics, modern languages, &c. &c. It is governed by a president and three professors. It is contemplated to build two additional college buildings, with a chapel between them; the one for males, the other for females. Vacation six weeks from the 15th Aug. Annual commencement first Monday in Oct. Present number of pupils, 30.

WHITE PIGEON ACADEMY.

Trustees. Rev. P. W. Warriner, Rev. A. H. Brown, Rev. Luther Humphrey, Neal McGaffey, Esq., Henry Chapin, Jr. Esq., Elijah White, Esq.

Preceptor. David Wilson, A. M.

This institution, under the patronage of the Presbyterians, is located at the village of White Pigeon, in the county of St. Joseph, where it commenced in Nov. 1837, although it had been in operation, and had received its charter some years previous. The object is to afford every convenience and facility for young persons of both sexes to obtain a respectable education. Facilities are afforded for attention to husbandry and horticulture, to those who desire it. The institution, though in an incipient condition, and numbering, at present, but a few pupils, has spacious and commodious buildings, has commenced with apparent vigor, and, owing to many advantages in its location, it may be expected to become one of the future flourishing seminaries of Michigan.

ROMEO ACADEMY.

This is a flourishing classical seminary, under the superintendence of Mr. Ornon Archer, and is located at the village of Romeo, in the county of Macomb. It has been in operation some eighteen months. It is eligibly situated, in a healthy village, and, under the charge of its present preceptor, who enjoys public confidence in his vocation, its future prospects are promising of success. Present number of students, 35.

DETROIT FEMALE SEMINARY.

This is a permanent institution, devoted to female education, established in 1835, at the city of Detroit.

Mr. George Willson, } *Principals.*
Mrs. " Willson, }
Prof. Fasquelle, *Teacher of Modern Languages.*
Miss Euphemia Dudgeon, *Teacher of Music.*

The course of instruction embraces the several useful and ornamental branches of a finished education. The building is of brick, fifty-six feet front by forty feet deep, situated in one of the pleasantest parts of the city. It has three stories above the basement, which contain, inclusive of the school-rooms, eighteen rooms besides an ample hall in each story. The ground was given by the public authorities of the city, and the building erected by individual liberality, at a cost of about $8,000. The building is finished in an appropriate manner, with the addition of a valuable philosophical and chemical apparatus. Present number of pupils, 60.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Historical Society. This society was formed about 12 years since, by an association of literary and scientific gentlemen, for the purpose of collecting historical information of this State and the north-west, and likewise specimens in natural history—the formation of a library, &c. It is located at

Detroit. A series of discourses delivered before the society has been collected and published, which forms a valuable store of historical matter. It has likewise a respectable museum.

Michigan State Literary Institute. This is an association of "professional teachers and members of literary, philosophical, and historical societies" within the State, formed for the purpose of "promoting the interests of education and the diffusion of knowledge—to elevate the character of teachers by raising the standard of their qualifications; and to aid, as far as may be proper to do so, in the formation of plans for the early and efficient application of the university and common school funds of this State."

Members of the legislature are *ex officio* members of this society.

The officers are, a president, two vice presidents, also a vice president and one director from each senatorial district, a corresponding and recording secretary, and a treasurer, each of whom is chosen annually. Members residing in each senatorial district constitute a section, who meet for the promotion of the objects of the society, and report to the society annually. Provision is made for the appointment of lecturers to deliver addresses at either the annual or special meetings of the society.

The annual meeting is to be held on the second Monday of January, at the city of Detroit.

The society was formed at Detroit, in January, 1838, at which time were assembled, agreeably to previous notice, a highly respectable meeting of literary gentlemen from different sections of the State. Several days were spent in the interchange of views, and in the discussion of several interesting questions laid before them, pertaining to the great objects of education. The most useful result of this meeting was, the originating of the establishment of a periodical devoted to the interests of education.

Young Men's Society of Detroit. This is a highly respectable association of the young men of Detroit. The object of the institution is principally, the moral and intellectual improvement of its members, and the general diffusion of knowledge, by means of public lectures, debates, &c. It has been generally well sustained by talented and effi-

cient members. Preparatory steps have been taken for the erection of a building suitable for a reading room and the library, and a hall for lectures and debates. The society has, at present, a well selected library of 1,200 volumes, and 300 members.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The statistics of the various religious denominations may be considered as approximating to accuracy, although the increase of their members, the flux of emigration, and other circumstances, render them, in some cases, somewhat uncertain.

The most numerous religious denomination of Protestants in this State, is the *Methodist Episcopal.* The Michigan Conference embraces nearly all the Peninsula, and three districts in Ohio. It contains seven districts, viz. Wooster, Norwalk, Tiffin, (in Ohio,) Maumee, Detroit, Ann Arbour, and Flint River, (in Michigan.) There is one district in the State, called *Laporte*, which belongs to the Indiana Conference. There are six stations, viz. Detroit, Ann Arbour, Monroe, (in Michigan,) Maumee, Elyria, and Mt. Vernon, (in Ohio;)—41 circuits; 15 mission circuits—one of which is at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, for the Wyandot Indians;—and 100 travelling preachers, including those in probation. The whole number of communicants in the Conference, in 1836, was 18,826 whites, 29 colored, and 12 Indians. The whole number of communicants in the State, after deducting the three districts in Ohio, and adding Laporte district, was 9,241. The aggregate number of communicants for 1837, is, for the whole conference, 20,759 white and 43 colored. The estimated number for Michigan, is about 10,000.

The *Presbyterian Denomination* consists of one Synod which embraces the State, and contains five presbyteries, viz. Detroit, Monroe, St. Joseph, Marshall, and Washtenaw; the two latter of which were established by the Synod in Oct. 1837. The following statistics are from the min-

utes of the General Assembly for 1837, when the Synod consisted only of the three former presbyteries.

The Presbytery of *Detroit* has 27 churches, 12 ministers, and 1,083 communicants.

The Presbytery of St. Joseph has 19 churches, 10 ministers, and 522 communicants.

The Presbytery of Monroe has 28 churches, 12 ministers, and 1,639 communicants.

The aggregate number of churches in the Synod of Michigan, is 64—ministers, 34—communicants, 3,294. The increase of members for the year ending May, 1837, was 841.

The *Baptist Denomination* had, in 1837, three Associations—the Michigan, the River Raisin, and the La Grange. The Michigan Association has 30 churches; the River Raisin Association, 28 churches; and the La Grange Association, 20 churches. The aggregate number of churches in the State, is 78; the number of ordained ministers, 50; and the number of communicants, 3,230.

The *Episcopalian Denomination* has one Diocese, which embraces the State of Michigan and the Territory of Wisconsin. Within the State there are 19 clergymen, including the Bishop; 10 churches built and building; 20 congregations; and about 448 communicants.

The *Methodist Protestant Denomination* is, in numbers, inconsiderable, and but little information has been received respecting it. As far as known, it has a few members in different parts of the State, and several preachers.

Congregationalists. There are many of this denomination; but they are, for the present, united with the Presbyterians.

Of the *Lutherans, Dutch Reformed, Seceders, Covenanters, Christ-ians, Unitarians, Universalists,*—there are a few scattering congregations in different parts of the State: but sufficient statistical information has not been received of the number of ministers or members. Their numbers are, however, inconsiderable.

The *Roman Catholics* have one Diocese, which embraces the whole State within its limits. They have, exclusive of

the bishop, 30 priests; and they *claim* a Catholic population of from 20,000 to 24,000; 3,000 of whom are converted Indians; 8,000 are English, Irish, German, and American; and the balance are French.*

POPULATION AND IMMIGRATION.

The population of Michigan, previous to its final relinquishment by Great Britain, in 1796, and for a long period thereafter, was inconsiderable, and that, restricted mostly to the confines of the three principal settlements at Sault St. Mary, Mackinac, and Detroit. On its possession being taken by the United States, it was immediately incorporated with the North-Western Territory. The census seems to have been taken without regard to sectional distinctions. In the promiscuous enumeration of 1800, the North-West Territory contained 45,365 inhabitants. In 1810, five years after Michigan became a distinct Territory, the population of Michigan, agreeably to the census, was 4,528. This is believed to be the first, exclusive, ascertained enumeration made in the territory. In 1820, the number of inhabitants was 9,048, having about doubled in the ten preceding years. In the succeeding ten years, the population had nearly quadrupled—being in 1830, 32,538. The accession for 1831, was then estimated at 10,000, making in the aggregate, upwards of 40,000, for 1831. The increase in 1832 was thought to be considerably less. In 1834, the population had increased to 87,278. The increase for the years '33, '34, '35, and '36 was very great. The amount of immigration for 1836, though uncertain, is believed to have been greater than the history of any other State can produce, during an equal period of time. The census taken at the close of the year 1837, shows the present aggregate population to be 175,000.

* The Roman Catholics, in their estimation of numbers, include not nly adults, but the *children* of adult members of the church.

Population of Michigan at different periods.

In 1810.

	Males.	Females.	F. Blacks.	Slaves.	Total.
Under 10 years,	800	406			1,206
Of 10 and under 16,	351	332			683
" 16 " " 26,	583	368			951
" 26 " " 45,	763	311			1,074
" 45 and upwards,	340	130			470
			120	24	144
Total,	2,837	1,547	120	24	4,528

In 1820.

Under 10 years,	1,220	1,230	55		2,505
Of 10 and under 16,	559	525	31		1,115
" 16 " " 26,	1,486	692	21		2,199
" 26 " " 45,	1,692	595	43		2,330
" 45 and upwards,	609	266	24		899
Total,	5,566	3,308	174		9,048

In 1830.

Under 10 years,	5,345	4,809	51	3	10,208
Of 10 and under 16,	2,005	1,786	49	7	3,847
" 16 " " 26,	3,143	3,038	60	12	6,253
" 26 " " 45,	6,128	2,939	57	8	9,132
" 45 and upwards,	1,743	1,306	40	2	3,091
Total,	18,364	13,878	257	32	32,538

In 1834.

Under 10 years,	15,308	14,164	74		29,546
Of 10 and under 16,	5,437	5,042	85		10,564
" 16 " " 26,	7,546	7,354	76		14,976
" 26 " " 45,	16,471	11,583	40		28,094
" 45 and upwards,	2,868	1,211	19		4,098
Total,	47,630	39,354	294		87,278

The returns of the census of 1834, show a population in the several counties, as follows:

Wayne,	16,638	Monroe,	8,542	Washtenaw,	14,920
St. Clair,	2,244	St. Joseph,	3,168	Berrien,	1,787
Branch,	764	Calhoun,	1,714	Jackson,	1,865
Calhoun,	1,714	Jackson,	1,865	Cass,	3,280
Oakland,	13,844	Macomb,	6,055	Lenawee,	7,911
Kalamazoo,	3,124	Mackinac,	891	Chippewa.	526

In 1837.

White Population.

Allegan,	1,469	Ingham,	822	Monroe,	10,611
Barry,	512	Ionia,	1,028	Oakland,	20,163
Berrien,	4,863	Jackson,	8,693	Ottawa,	628
Branch,	4,016	Kalamazoo,	6,367	Saginaw,	920
Calhoun,	7,960	Kent,	2,022	Shiawassee,	1,184
Cass,	5,296	Lapeer,*	2,602	St. Clair,	3,673
Chippewa,	366	Lenawee,*	14,540	St. Joseph,	6,337
Clinton,	529	Livingston,	5,029	Van Buren,	1,262
Eaton,	913	Mackinac,	664	Washtenaw,	21,817
Genesee,	2,754	Macomb,	8,892	Wayne,	23,400
Hillsdale,	4,729				
Total white population,					174,169
Colored population,					379
Indians taxed,					27
					174,575
Add for two townships not returned, say					425
Population, exclusive of Indians not taxed,					175,000

To questions put to individuals residing in various counties, as to the increase of immigration for 1836, it has generally been answered, that the population had doubled, and in some cases, more than doubled, during that period. Owing to the universal derangement of the currency, and the consequent pressure of the times, emigration to the west, except by foreigners, has been paralized, and the accession to Michigan, or to any other western State, during the years 1837 and 8, has been comparatively much less than for either of the two previous years. From the annexed tables, and from tables Nos. 2 and 5, in the article on public lands, some inferences may be drawn as to the progress, and probable comparative amount, of emigration to Michigan for several years, and especially for the year 1836.

No. 1.

The following table exhibits the amount of moneys received, by the government of the United States, in return for the sale of Public Lands, from the year 1821, to 1836, inclusive.

* Returns not made from one township in each of these counties.

POPULATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Year.	Dollars.	Year.	Dollars.
1821,	1,212,966	1829,	1,517,175
1822,	1,803,581	1830,	2,329,356
1823,	916,525	1831,	2,210,815
1824,	984,418	1832,	2,623,331
1825,	1,216,090	1833,	3,069,682
1826,	1,393,785	1834,	4,887,620
1827,	1,494,815	1835,	14,757,600
1828,	1,018,308	1836,	25,167,833

The public lands sold in 1836, in the several States and Territories, amounted to 20,074,870 acres.

No. 2.

By a statement of the collector of canal customs, at the port of Buffalo, the following account of property is given, which passed at that port on the Erie canal to other States, in the year 1836.

	Merchandise.	Furniture.
Pennsylvania,	1,909,250 lbs.	165,956 lbs.
Ohio,	27,821,432	3,300,936
Michigan,	21,814,542	4,819,554
Indiana,	4,323,070	144,808
Illinois,	5,570,903	1,257,548
Kentucky,	827,780	20,655
Tennessee,	477,608	
Alabama,	40,987	
Missouri,	145,539	18,324
Upper Canada,	80,213	123,996

By the table above, marked (No. 1.) it may be perceived, that the sale of public lands in the several States and Territories, for the three or four latter years, and especially the last, far exceeded any of those preceding. By the second and third tables, (under the title "Public Lands") is shown the unexampled increase in the sale of lands for 1835 and 6, and especially the latter year, although there is no regular proportional increase for the several years preceding it; and table (No. 5.) of the public lands, and table (No. 2.) above, respectively show the superior comparative amount of the public domain sold in Michigan in 1836, and the great comparative amount of furniture and merchandise imported during the same period.

The sale of public lands, importation of furniture and mer-

chandise, furnish a tolerably correct index to the amount of emigration. It may fairly be concluded, then, without assigning any considerable portion of sales to speculators, that Michigan has been, and still is, the central point of emigration.

A more palpable illustration of the maxim, that "population is wealth, or its equivalent," has rarely been presented, if we examine the facts connected with the history of immigration for the period under consideration. And considering Michigan as the central point of destination, for so large a proportion of emigrants, it is likewise the most desirable, for the immediate accumulation of wealth. Lands of the first quality, are purchased of government at $1,25 per acre, and by the accumulation of actual settlers around it, its value is increased, in the course of one or two years, by a trifling improvement, (sometimes, by none at all,) to often, from two, to six fold the first cost. It has been a common remark, that, by purchasing a lot of land this year, it was sure to have doubled its value by the next. This is only the case in a community of actual settlers. A general investment in lands, by speculators, among speculators *only*, will not produce this enhanced value. Hence the exemplification of the forementioned principle. Hence too, the superior advantage of investing money in Michigan, for actual settling, (not for speculation merely, as that object tends to defeat itself,) over most other sections of the western country. It is probable there have been more fortunes made, more instances of individuals, possessing a mere pittance, sufficient to locate a lot of eighty acres, who have risen to a competence, or state of independence, in the short period of five, three, or perhaps two years only, than can be found in many of the older States in perhaps twenty years. The advantages of settlement here, are infinitely superior to what was the dilatory process of settling Ohio, and several other western States, whether it regard the improvement of fortunes, or the enjoyment of any other desirable acquisition or immunity. Michigan may with propriety, and without the least exaggeration, be said, in every point of view, to possess all the advantages that can be enjoyed by a new State, with far less of the disadvantages, incident to most other recently settled States.

POPULATION AND IMMIGRATION.

The population of Michigan, and it may be said of the other north-western States, are either *emigrant*—those who make a mere transient settlement, or *immigrant*—who locate a permanent abode. Both classes are numerous. Some are anxious to be the first to break the romantic forest, and are impatient, as their habitations are too densely surrounded with settlers. They then sell their farms at a good profit, and wend their course westward. Of this class, the New Englander is sometimes not a little distinguished as a *pioneer*.

As it respects the origin of the different classes, it is difficult to give a definite or even a proximate proportion, which one class bears to another.

The *native* population consists of the *aborigines* or Indians, Mestizoes and French. The *foreign* population are immigrants from almost every nation in Europe, but are mostly Germans, Irish, English, Scotch, &c. There are likewise some Canadians. The *native American* population is composed of immigrants from New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Virginia. There are occasionally seen some of the Negro race, but they are fortunately few in number.

The *Indians* consist chiefly of Chippewas, Ottowas, and Monomonies. The Chippewas are by far the most numerous, and inhabit the northern part of the Peninsula, and Upper Michigan. The Ottowas inhabit the Peninsula. The Indians generally inhabit the unsurveyed parts of the State, and upon the reservations. They have ceded to the general government all their lands in the Peninsula, except the reservations, and all the Upper Peninsula lying east of the Chocolate river, reserving however the right of retaining possession of the same, until surveyed and sold by government. They live mostly in the rude habits of savage life, and subsist by hunting, fishing, and the ruder arts. They procure furs and peltries by trapping and the chase, and, in the proper season, manufacture sugar from the maple in considerable quantities, both of which they exchange with the whites for blankets and utensils suited to their wants.

The following exhibits the number and location of each tribe of Indians within the State.

Indian Population.

Name of Tribe.	*Location.*	*Number*
Chippewas,	Swan Creek, Lake St. Clair, - -	180
do.	Black River of the St. Clair, - -	230
do.	Saginaw. These Indians live on various reserves in Saginaw, Genesee, Shiawassee, Midland, Arenac, and Lapeer counties,	800†
do.	Thunder Bay and River au Sauble, -	103*
do.	On West side of the Peninsula, - -	728*
do.	Beaver Islands, - - - - -	105*
do.	Upper Michigan, - - - - -	3,201†*
Ottowas,	Grand River, - - - - -	945*
do.	L'Arbre Croche and Little Traverse Bay,	675*
do.	Cheboiegon, - - - - -	102*
do.	Drummond Island, - - - -	61*
do.	South of Grand River, - - - -	200†
Monomonies,	Hunting north of the Monomonie river,	90†
do.	Village of the Cross, - - - -	305*
do.	Bois Blanc Island and Mackinac, -	59*
Pottowattomies,	St. Joseph River, - - - - -	100†
Wyandotts,	Flat Rock, on the River Huron, -	30†

Number of Chippewas in the Upper Peninsula,	3,201	
" " " Lower Peninsula,	2,146	
Total number of Chippewas, - - -	—5,347	
" Ottawas in Peninsula, - -	1,983	
" Monomonies in U. Peninsula and Islands,	454	
" Pottowattomies on St. Joseph, -	100	
" Wyandotts on Huron, - - -	30	
Total number of Indians of the Pninsula, - -		4,259
" " " " Upper Peninsula, - -		3,655
Aggregate Indian population within the State, - -		7,914

The *Mestizoes*, or descendants of white and Indian parents, compose part of the population of Mackinac and Sault St. Mary, and small, detached settlements on the frontier.

The *French* population are found mostly in the two before mentioned places, and at Detroit, Monroe, and in all the ancient settlements of the State. With but few exceptions, they are Catholics; and, by the estimates of that denomination, amount to ten or twelve thousand. The disadvantages, under which this class have labored, have rendered the majority mostly illiterate. They are noticed to

* Census. † Estimate.

be very tenacious of the ancient customs and manners of their nation, like the same population in other parts of America; but they gradually adopt, though with seeming reluctance, the innovating customs of American immigrants.

Of *foreigners*, the Germans are considered the most numerous.* Of the *native American citizens*, there are many from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New Jersey, and some from Virginia; but the greater portion, estimated by competent judges, at nearly two thirds of the entire white population, is from New England and Western New York, and the larger part from the latter.

The habits, manners, customs, and character of the people, partake much of that of the two sections last mentioned, where the force of circumstances has not wrought a change. They are generally found to be kind, open hearted, generous, liberal. If there is any variation in character, its leading trait is unlimited enterprise, and an inordinate desire for making immediate fortunes. Society, like national character, must be partly formed from steady and permanent residence, consequently the former is in a rather deranged condition. Its materials are excellent, but the proportion of the emigrant, to the immigrant population, renders it in perpetual ferment, or vacilating state, which time and permanent residence only, will bring to coalesce.

Without the desire of giving an undue importance to Michigan, we cannot refrain, in justice to the State, and for the information of our eastern brethren, proposing to remove westward, from remarking further upon the compo-

* It is a subject of regret, that, in taking the general decennial enumeration of the people of the United States, more diversified and extended inquiries have not been instituted. By means of a judicious selection of interrogatories, very interesting information, respecting our population might be elicited, to increase the value of our national statistics. In 1830, several additional queries were propounded, but they were by many too few. If only the queries relating to the origin, place of nativity, and the time elapsed since his or her emigration, had been put to each adult, very useful developments would have been brought in aid to the philosophy of our national character, interesting and curious to the present and to future generations.

sition of the present population, and future prospects of society.

The immigrants are mostly either young or middle aged, many of them wealthy, or in independent circumstances, who have sold their lands in the east and come hither to better their fortunes. Very few, who do not own, or possess the means of owning, a farm. They are generally freeholders. Tenants are rarely to be found, and indigence and pauperism, comparatively, but little known.

We assume *nearly* two thirds of the population to be New Englanders or their descendants, and mostly of the latter. It has been estimated by competent judges, that about that proportion of the population of the State of New York is directly or remotely of New England descent. This fact will support the assumption. The majority of the population, then, is essentially homogeneous, and, for that very reason, more desirable to settle among, than that which is made up of such heterogeneous materials, as are frequently met with in other Western States. It is needless to say, that that class of population is generally possessed of superior intelligence and enterprize, when we see so much of the flower of those States in its composition. The great body of that class are what are *there* considered industrious, enterprising, intelligent farmers, mechanics, and professional men.

From these facts, many important advantages are derived. Being essentially one people, descended from the same common stock of pilgrim ancestors, imbued with like principles of thinking and action, the same religion, habits, manners, customs—in short, educated essentially alike—they will, undoubtedly, be noted for their public spirit, for their unity and concert in social life, and in the vigorous prosecution of public objects. Under the influence of this class, the balance of society must and will amalgamate. Social society, though at present unorganized, by the friendly tie that binds community together, as the result of long acquaintance, and the habitual exercise of the kinder feelings, will, however, soon establish itself on a basis, whose structure cannot fail to be of a high order. United enterprize and public spirit have already displayed themselves to a degree unknown before to an infant State. Look at

the magnitude of the public improvements projected and commenced; look at the system of public education, now going into operation: and then inquire for another State in the first year of her birth, that can boast its equal. Five years hence, when these systems shall be in successful operation, what State, old or new, may not be challenged for comparison? What State can *now* exhibit a superior plan of public education? And, why is all this witnessed, in a new State too, if it is not attributable to the enterprise, general intelligence, sameness, and unity of population?

The other North-Western States, although endowed with equally ample means for the support of education, are still, either without any regular systems of public instruction, or, where they have been established, they were too defective to produce any adequate public benefits. Efforts, which have been made to supply these deficiencies, have mostly proved abortive. The renewed exertions which are now making by humane and public spirited individuals, though they may have the effect of partially enlightening public sentiment, it is to be feared, will terminate in like results. The latent cause of this lamentable state of things, is to be found in the discordant sentiments and conflicting elements of society, which it will require an age to amalgamate. Its principles and origin are as ancient as the republic. It is to be traced to principles diametrically opposite, the offspring of germs, emanating from scions, the one planted at Jamestown, and the other upon the rock of Plymouth; and while the branches of the former continue to predominate and flourish, supported by the tares of a foreign immigrant population equally discordant; no substantial system of education is likely to be established. But not so with Michigan. The spontaneous burst of a united and enlightened public sentiment, without distinction of party, in the incipient stages of her existence, prove the reverse. Her motto has been, *onward*, and she "suits the action to the word."

These remarks are made, far from the invidious spirit of State rivalship; they will apply, with some variation, to several other States. But they are facts with which emigrants are deeply concerned, and for that reason, they should be as distinctly stated.

Before closing this article, we advert to the plan of form-

ing *special colonies* for immigration. The project is so feasible, and at the same time, so highly advantageous, that it is surprising it is not more frequently resorted to. In several of the Western States, we find communities planted on the colonial plan, and they have uniformly succeeded to admiration. Marietta, Worthington, and Granville, in Ohio, might be cited as instances.

One of the greatest obstacles to emigration, even where the advantages of it are well ascertained, is, the effort it costs in making the attempt. There is a tender melancholy in the thought of quitting the scenes, and pleasing associations of our youthful days. We have a dear affection for our own native land. At the thought of parting with it forever, it is then the inanimate objects of nature have a charm, an endearing beauty we never before discovered. The sequestered walk, the meandering brook, the murmuring rill, the grove, the rock, the dale—all rise in lovely images, and forbid us depart. But when we think of severing the social relations, of tearing aside the cords which bind us to an endeared, perhaps refined society of kindred and friends, and bidding each a final adieu, to seek precarious fortunes in a distant land of unfeeling strangers; the heart revolts at its own imaginings, it falters in the accomplishment of its own enterprises.

As a means of obviating this difficulty, at least in a great measure, resort should be had to the formation of colonies for immigration. Ten, thirty, or fifty families of a neighborhood, might agree upon the project, appoint a competent and trusty agent to select and locate a body of lands, suitable and sufficient for the company. The choice of each might then be determined by lot.

A farm of 80 acres of government land costs $100—160 acres, or a quarter section, $200—320 acres, or a half section, $400—640 acres, or a section, $800—a township of land, or 23,040 acres, $28,800. Each individual may estimate the amount of land he wants, its cost, and the expense of emigrating. A father may sell his small farm in the East for a sum that will purchase a dozen large ones in the West, of the best quality of land. He may thus better his own condition, and settle a handsome property upon each of his family, who, in a few years, may become wealthy and independent, without the least difficulty. By

uniting in this scheme, his friends, neighbors, and kindred, they might all remove and locate at the same time, and take their portions in severalty. In the clearing and improving their lands, they might render each other mutual assistance. Such a community would have all possible advantages for making the best order of social society, and being united, might monopolize all its benefits. By proper vigilance, the vulgar and immoral could be easily excluded. Children might be educated in a moral atmosphere, untainted by the intercourse of the vicious. In short, such a colony, with the loss only of native associations, would possess all the advantages of society they before enjoyed, together with the means of raising it to the highest state of perfection.

ANTIQUITIES.

Evidences of the existence of a race or races of men, anterior to what are termed the *aborigines* of America, are numerous in the valley of the Mississippi; and from the progressive discoveries which have been and are still making in the West, are becoming of increasing interest to the antiquarian and the philosopher.

Some, devoid of any taste for the subject, finding it easier to reject than to defend, to doubt than to investigate, affect to treat all speculations upon the subject as the romantic dreams of the visionary. Yet there is another class, who view the antiquities of the West with intense interest, and look forward to future developments, to solve the mysteries that shade the antique remains already discovered. Among the latter are found men whose learning and individual eminence and researches in Archeology and the sciences with which it has connection, have rendered their opinions, on either side of the Atlantic, of high regard.

Reasoning *a posteriori*, some have supposed from the various relics of this continent, that America was not only known, but received colonial accessions from the nations, or rather tribes, inhabiting the north of Europe and Asia,

both before the subversion of the Roman empire, and, perhaps, during the dark ages; nay, that the Romans themselves, the Carthagenians, or the Phœnecians, the Grecians, and probably the Egyptians,* had a knowledge of it, and that some or all of them had a share in peopling some portion of this vast continent.

How far any of these, and various other similar theories, are correct, it is not the purpose of this article to inquire. Suffice it to say, there appears to be strong presumptive evidence adduced to their support.

Ancient relics exist, to a greater or less extent, in every part of North America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the great lakes. These are various, distinct in kind, and indicate different degrees of civilization. They are most numerous South of the great lakes, West of the Alleganies, and East of the Rocky Mountains, extending south-westerly, through the Mississippi valley and Texas, to Mexico. The more notorious are found chiefly in the form of mounds and forts. The more interesting are found upon the Ohio, Illinois, upon the Mississippi and several of its other branches. They increase in size and number as you proceed south-westerly from the 40th degree of latitude to Mexico; but north of this line they are diminutive and rude, excepting those south-west of Lake Michigan and in the northern part of Indiana. The forts are found of different figures, circular, rectangular, and irregular, inclosing from two to 130 acres. They have often, ramparts and ditches, the former of which approach the height of 12, and the latter a width of 20

* The reason we are not in possession of this ancient geographical knowledge, is obvious. We might point to the pillage of Rome and the indiscriminate destruction of the Roman libraries. The unparalleled bigotry of Islaimism might be instanced in the destruction of the most valuable repository of learning the world ever saw. The Calif Omar, in answer to Amri, the Saracen general, who had solicited his orders as to the disposition of the Alexandrian library, replied: "That if the books contained the same doctrine with the Koran, they could be of no use; because the Koran was sufficient of itself, and contained all necessary truths: but if they contained any particulars contrary to that book, they ought to be destroyed." The force of this bigoted logic, left no alternative to the Mussulman chief, and the library was accordingly *burned*. Thus, with the mighty store of ancient learning, was extinguished the light of ancient discoveries.

feet.* The mounds are in height from six to ninety feet, and their bases measure from three and a half to fifty rods in diameter. In shape, they are conical and semi-truncated cones, or else, ellipsoidal or truncated ellipsoids.

* Mr. Peck, author of the Gazetteer of Illinois, seems inclined to reject any opinion formed upon the supposition of a race existing prior to the Indians, whom he supposes to be the builders of these monuments of antiquity; and he discards the notion of any *military works* existing. In the narrow limits of this work, we shall make no attempt to refute several untenable positions put forth in that work, and we notice but one. In speaking of the fortifications found in various parts of the West, he exclaims with great emphasis: "But what people, savage, barbarous, civilized, or enlightened, ever constructed a fortification around five or six hundred acres, *with a ditch in the inside!* Or what military people made twenty or thirty such forts within two or three miles!"

With a candor, which the author indulges the hope to believe may be extended to any inadvertent error in this work, he was inclined to attribute the last sentence to a mere slip of the quill, that went to press without correction, until the same, without alteration, was repeated in the second edition of that work. We barely allude to the absurdity of finding 20 or 30 forts of 600 acres each (amounting to 12 or 18,000 acres,) within three miles square, (5,760 acres.) We notice this only for its immediate connection with the previous sentence, which is expressed with an emphasis and surprise evidently intended to characterize an absurdity.

That fortifications containing 5 or 600 acres, or those of smaller dimensions, are common with a ditch, on the *inside too*, we have yet to learn, although some of large dimensions are found on Paint Creek in Ohio, in Arkansas, and several places in the West. But suppose the position granted, and what then? The two first principles of fortification, whether anterior or subsequent to the science of gunnery, are; first, that every point of a permanent work, should be defensive, or opposing strong resistance to an enemy; second, that every part be so constructed as not only to defend, but to be defended by another part. Now, if these works possess these two qualities, suitably *to the times* in which they were made, they may reasonably be supposed to be fortresses, though rude ones, of a military people. At least, they should be proved to have been used for some other purpose, before this position can be relinquished. We maintain, then, that they are fortresses, and cannot reasonably be attributed to any other use than military defence. Had bastions been added, the matter would have been beyond controversy.

Those found with an embankment from eight to twelve feet high, and, of a proportionate thickness, are sufficiently strong to come within the first maxim, and those whose embankment is only three or four feet high, may have wasted away, by the hand of time, to their present condition. That they possess the second principle to as great perfection as was anciently practised in the East, is not easily disproved. The science of gunnery added to the use of the bastion, is the great distinguishing feature that has carried the second principle to perfection in modern practice. Anciently, this principle was carried out by other means, as by towers, from which to discharge missiles, to every part of the work; or else, by some similar temporary construction. In these works, it is nei-

They bear a striking resemblance to ancient tumuli found in Mexico, Siberia, Tartary, and several European countries, to which different names are applied.

In Mexico, they are called *Tepec*, and in Turkey, *Tepe;* in Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, *cairn; barrows*, in England, and *logri* in Russia and Siberia.* In the contents of the mounds of the western States, and the logri of Russia, there seems to be little or no diversity. In both are found human bones, arrows, medals, vessels of fantastic construction, trinkets and ornaments of sometimes copper, but rarely of silver or gold.

There is an inscrutable mystery that shades the antiquities of this country. Every mound is an enigma which perpetually presents itself to the mind for solution. The restless inquirer propounds to himself the question, who erected these tumuli, and for what purpose? What was the origin and the history of their founders? Of what variety of

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ther impossible, nor improbable, that temporary constructions of this kind, perhaps of wood, were stationed on the whole line of battlement, from which the work might be defended. And, who knows that the ditch, which so rarely, *if ever*, occurs "*in the inside*," was not made and intended, by some ingenious contrivance, to entrap the besiegers, should they succeed in scaling the rampart? We would inquire, is it necessary to constitute an ancient fortress, that its construction be agreeably to the principles of gunnery and modern military science? Or, can we consistently declare, because a work, constructed without regular bastions, rampart, and parapet proportionate, ditch on the *outside*, glacis, and other necessary appendages according to its location, as horn-works, crown-works, &c. &c. agreeably to the principles of a Vauban or a Coehorn, that it was not anciently constructed and used for military defence?

Thus we perceive, that without regarding the developments of science, and the progress of the human mind in minute but important principles, we may attribute false estimates and conclusions—so apparently trifling indeed that after their discovery we are wondering that they were not found out before. Hence, the human mind is slow to believe the former benighted state of human knowledge. Who, but for history, would be willing to credit the fact, that the Egyptians, the wisest, most learned, and powerful people of the ancient world, could have been ignorant of the important principles of the arch, in their application to architecture? or that the Romans, excelling in science, arts, and inventions, should have passed by, undiscovered, one of the first and most important laws of hydrostatics?

* That very learned and eminent divine, Dr. Adam Clarke, whose travels in Russia afforded the most ample range to his astute mind, seems to be of the opinion, that those tumuli had their origin in the first ages, after the dispersion of mankind, after the building of Babel.

the human race? What were their laws, their manners, customs, religion—their knowledge of arts and sciences?—in short, their civilization and final destiny? From the dearth of traditional and historical knowledge on the subject, the imagination has been introduced by some in building fanciful theories to account for their origin.

Were we to attempt a suggestion of their authors, we should adopt what appears to be the best established theory on the subject, and one which has the strongest support from the learned. We should point to the researches of Baron Humbolt, and the traditionary history of the ancient Azteka or Mexican nations, who inhabited the vale of Mexico.* According to the manuscripts of the Aztekas, they, as a nation, lived far to the north, in the country of *Aztelan*, which, Humbolt is of the opinion, from what is related of their journeyings, must have been as far north, at least, as the forty second degree of north latitude. In these symbolical manuscripts are found the history of their migration from Aztelan to Mexico, with an account of each separate journey, (there were fifteen journeys in all,) the length of time they halted and were building towers, tumuli, &c. He is of opinion that the whole time employed in this migration was "four hundred and sixteen years." This opinion is strengthened by the fact that they were themselves usurpers in Mexico, as is affirmed in Spanish history. The traditions of the Wyandott Indians declare the authors of the western tumuli to have been expelled from this country, and driven to the south, by savage invaders from the north-east. This they affirm happened many hundred years ago.†

In the Azteka language, A T L, signifies water, and the derivative Aztelan, signifies the country of water or of lakes, ("lake country,") and Aztekas, the "people of the lake country," or "people of the lakes."

As stated before, the opinion of Humbolt was, that this country lay as far north as the forty second degree of latitude, which would place it above the southern boundary of Michigan, making it embrace, not only a greater or less

* Humbolt's Researches in South America, Vol. ii. p. 67.

† See Am. Antiquities—a work, by the way, if obnoxious to the imputation of originating some wild and contradictory theories, contains, notwithstanding, a fund of interesting information on this subject.

extent in the Peninsula, but perhaps a considerable portion of the present Territory of Wisconsin.

The appellation of "lake country" would be peculiarly appropriate to the Peninsula, and the name of lake people applicable to those inhabiting it. For it is believed that there is no section of country that can compare with the southern half of the Peninsula, in the number of its lakes. The southern portion of this State, and the northern part of Indiana, and a considerable section of Wisconsin Territory, might receive this appellation with the greatest propriety, as the country is literally spotted with small lakes of from one half to three and four miles in circumference, and above all, surrounded by several of the largest lakes in the world. The very origin of the word "*Michigan*," goes to support the position, for it is not improbable, that the present race of Indians succeeded the Aztekas, and adopted, in their own language, an appellation corresponding, by great similarity in signification, to the name Aztelan.* Hence, the probability that this was the identical region inhabited by these people in the primeval ages of their existence in America. And if inducements were wanting to attract a people, no section of country, for agricultural pursuits and scenic beauties, could exceed that bordering the small crystal lakes in Michigan, which are coveted by the emigrant even at this day. To suppose that the Peninsula was the central seat of their power, would be suggesting an improbability, as the comparative slightness of the works remaining indicate. Perhaps that seat of power was farther west, as traces of some of the most stupendous works of western antiquity have been recently discovered in that quarter.†

The information respecting the antiquities of this State, is too general and unsatisfactory, and although diligent inquiries have been prosecuted, the minds of emigrants have been directed more to the pursuits of business than the gratification of curiosity.

The antiquities of Michigan consist of mounds or *tumuli*, forts, and what are commonly called gardens. The former are of frequent occurrence in different parts of the State,

* See the etymology of "Michigan," in the succeeding article, entitled *History*.

† See American Antiquities, *passim*.

but mostly upon, or near the banks of the larger rivers—as the St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, the Grand, &c., though they are found in other places. The fortifications are few in number, and of small dimensions. The mounds are generally diminutive, varying in height from 6 to 12 feet, and rarely exceeding the latter height, yet some are said to be 20 feet high. Some of the most remarkable that have been noticed, are in Gerard township, Branch county, and in Raisin township, in the county of Lenawee. One of the latter was opened, which contained many human bones. Branch is said to contain numerous mounds of much interest. There are several mounds at an Indian village of about forty families, on the north side of Grand river, 10 miles from its mouth. One of these is elevated some 8 or 10 feet, and has a large pine tree growing on its apex, three feet in diameter, and 80 or 90 feet high. One of these was excavated to its base, and nothing discovered; but in penetrating three feet below the natural level of the land around it, decayed human bones and pieces of iron, three or four inches long, and arrow heads, were found, together with some pieces of brass, and the remnant of a brazen vessel which was much mutilated.*

In the south-west corner of the county of Calhoun, on the north side of the St. Joseph, is a semi-circular fort, 200 feet in diameter, and another in the south-east corner of the county, of the same dimensions, with an embankment from one to three feet high. In the county of Wayne, in Spring Wells township, on the north bank of the Detroit river, is a fort of the circular or elliptical kind, with an embankment two or three feet in height, and encompassing perhaps an acre, situated on firm land and surrounded by a swamp. On the east side, in approaching the fort, there

* In some of the north-western States, and in Ohio especially, public attention was early awakened, and choice cabinets, both private and public, have been collected of the monuments of antiquity; and it is in some measure to these enlightened efforts, that the world are indebted for the light thrown upon western Archeology. If this spirit had prevailed in the first settlement of Kentucky and western New York, by preserving some of the best specimens, which are now lost to scientific investigation, by the reckless desecration and ignorance of the first settler—what is now merely hypothetical, might admit of demonstration. The virtuoso, reflects with the deepest chagrin upon that Vandal spirit which consigned to oblivion those curious specimens of antiquity; but they are lost forever.

are two parallel embankments of earth, within a few feet of each other, rising four or five feet, and crossing the swamp in a direct line towards the fort. If this, and the two last mentioned works, deserve the name of forts, as they are called, these two embankments might have been covered ways, which led from the fort to this swamp, which, at this place, was formerly a ravine, as present appearances indicate. But it is seriously doubted whether these works have ever been used for military defences of any civilized people, without their embankments have dwindled from a redoubtable elevation to their present inferior condition. Without they were stockaded, they could have presented no formidable resistance to an invader. It is not improbable that they were the work of our native Indians, who, in great emergencies, have been known to entrench themselves in a similar manner.

Forts of the square, or the rectangular kind, are sometimes found. There is said to be one two miles below the village of Marshall, one in the township of Prairie Ronde, several on the Kalamazoo, and in some other places. In Bruce township, in the county of Macomb, on the north fork of the Clinton, are several. The latter consists mostly of an irregular embankment with a ditch on the outside, and including from two to ten acres, with entrances, which were evidently gate-ways, and a mound on the inside opposite each entrance. In the vicinity there are a number of mounds. Several small mounds have been found on a bluff of the Clinton river, eight miles from Lake St. Clair. In sinking the cellar of a building for a missionary, sixteen baskets full of human bones were found, of a remarkable size. Near the mouth of this river, on the east bank, are ancient works, representing a fortress, with walls of earth thrown up, similar to those in Ohio and Indiana.*

In Spring Wells township, *(Belle Fontaine,)* three miles below Detroit, exist a group of mounds on the right bank of the river. Several years ago, one of these was opened and found to contain bones, arrow heads, stone axes, &c. in abundance.

In the spring of '37, the author in company with a scientific friend, resolved to excavate another of them, in order

* American Antiquities.

to obtain a more minute information concerning their contents. On repairing to the spot, they were found to be located upon a sandy elevation, or bluff, which gradually projected into the river, and rose above the surrounding country, a prospect of which it commanded for some distance to the interior, and of the river both above and below, a distance of at least seven miles.* A selection of one was made for excavation. The shape of it was conical, and the height about eight feet. In surveying the surface upon the top, small fragments of pottery, pieces of human bones, and several of the molar teeth were discovered, the latter of which, in apparent perfection; but on examination, only the enamel remained, which is a phosphate of lime, a substance said to oppose a stronger resistance to decay than any other part of the human system. The excavation was commenced on the top, and continued a depth of four feet below the base. The soil, like the country around the mound, was sandy, but exhibited a mixture of decomposed animal matter, and occasionally fragments of bone, some of which had evidently undergone the process of calcination. At the depth of about two and a half feet, in distinct positions, were found the remains of six different human skeletons, that appeared to have been buried in a promiscuous manner. Deposited near each were arrow heads, stone axes, spear heads, and some other utensils of stone of such uncouth shape as to be difficult to imagine their use, much more to name. There was likewise found a kind of rouge, that had the appearance of the earth called Spanish brown, and supposed to have been used as a pigment. It was in a friable state, and colored a deep red by applying it to any substance. In each deposit there were several pounds. About one foot from the base of the mound, a stratum of charcoal, three inches thick, was penetrated. Immediately below this were found six other human skeletons, not collectively, but lying in as many separate places, in different

* Some have supposed, that, from the unusually eligible locations in which they are found, they were used for places of look-out, or for military defence. A moment's reflection would seem to refute this notion. Think of a mound in shape of a mole hill, of six, ten, or even thirty feet high, to be used as a defence against an enemy, or for the purpose of espying his approach! Is it not more probable, that their battle fields, by chance, happened to be here, and that these monuments are the memorials, as well as sepulchres of the fallen brave whose manes are here inhumed?

parts of the mound. Each one had the appearance of having been inhumed in a kneeling, or rather sitting posture, with the knees so far bent as to leave a space of only four inches between the tibial and femoral bones of the lower limbs, with the body a little reclined backward, with the head pointing invariably towards the north, and supporting with the hands an earthen vessel, in the manner of a person in the act of preparing to drink from a ponderous vessel.* The bones were generally decayed, except the larger ones of the lower limbs, arms, some of the ribs, and of the cranium, yet these were more or less imperfectly preserved. In all cases, that portion of the cranium which lay under was decomposed, while the superior part was sound. One, which was the most perfect, and which may serve as a sample of the remainder, was decayed on the left and inferior sides. The occipital, right parietal, part of the sphenoidal bones, and the bones of the face, were in perfection. The superior and inferior maxilar bones were whole and without the loss of the teeth, which were, without exception, perfectly sound. They were worn off on the edge, so as to present a flat surface, and, so much so, as to indicate their possessor to have been of a greater age at his death, than is usually known in modern times. The general contour of the cranium was different from what is commonly noticed

* Mr. Schoolcraft has preserved some traditions of the Chippewas, concerning their funeral rites, which seem in a measure to favor the belief entertained by some, that the Indians were the authors of the mounds.

"For several nights after the interment of a person, a fire is placed upon the grave. This fire is lit in the evening, and carefully supplied with small sticks of dry wood, to keep up a bright, but small blaze. It is kept burning for several hours, generally until the usual hour of retiring to rest, and then suffered to go out. This fire is renewed for four nights, and sometimes longer."

It is related, that a warrior killed in battle in defeating his enemies, is never buried. On the contrary, he is dressed, and all his property deposited beside him, for his use in his journey to the land of spirits. He is then placed in a sitting posture, with his back against a tree, and his face toward the place where his enemies fled.—*Schoolcraft's Travels in* 1821, p. 404.

Admitting the analogy—the specious resemblance between the two rites—yet there is but faint proof of the identity of the authors of these mounds, or the common origin of the two customs. Obscure and uncertain as the *origin* of most of the Indian superstitions are, there is as strong a probability, that they borrowed them from the Aztekas, or whatever people were aboriginal, as, that they were originated by their own tribe.

in the present races of inhabitants now among us. The mouth, large and broad; face (especially the lower part,) wide and short; sockets of the eyes extremely large; the forehead exceedingly low and receding backward in an unusual degree, making the volume of the cerebral portion of the brain very small, which, agreeably to the modern doctrine, would indicate small intellectual powers. The skull was unusually thick. It was the unanimous opinion of the party, on the first view, that the frontal part of the cranium most resembled the negro race. From some calculations made on the femoral bones, it was judged that the stature of none would exceed five feet three inches. Arrow heads, small pieces of hornstone and some of a silicious kind, (the same with that manufactured into gun flints,) and quartz, wrought and unwrought, of the rudest kind, used undoubtedly as a substitute for knives, were found buried beside them. Some of these were so sharp as to cut flannel and several other substances, with the same facility as a knife. No metal was discovered; but the oxyd, or rust of iron, was traced in the shape of a vessel, holding some two or three gallons, which proved it to have been of iron. By the side of one was found the remains of an uncommonly large white marine shell. Around the bodies of two were found some 30 or 40 rosaries, or beads, made of the same kind of shell just mentioned. Their shape was cylindrical, three fourths of an inch and an inch in length, and half an inch thick, with a perforation through them in a longitudinal direction. It is probable there were many more. They lay on different parts of the skeleton, and six were found enclosed in the mouth. From the latter circumstance, it is inferred, that they were amulets, supposed to possess the talismanic property of preserving and defending the soul of the deceased from evil. The vessels were generally too much broken to preserve their natural shape. They appeared to be in the shape of half an egg, abruptly contracted toward the mouth, with a flaring brim, and without a handle, smooth on the inside, carved and marked with various fantastic figures on the exterior, and with the capacity of holding two or three gallons. Their composition was argile, or clay, and pounded quartz and other stone. In place of broken quartz, sometimes coarse sand was substituted. Their appearance showed that they had been

subjected to the action of fire, and perhaps used for culinary purposes. They appeared to be of the same kind which the author has found in Tennessee, Ohio, and New England, and which are common to western tumuli.*

There are some general inferences, naturally drawn from the few facts here presented, taken in *connexion* with similar facts, respecting other ancient works found in the west, already before the public; and

1st. That the tumuli were generally used as depositories of the dead, and not improbably for their chiefs or priests, exclusively.

2d. That as it regards the mounds at Belle Fontaine, they evidently contained two distinct classes of persons. The bones found near the surface were probably those of the Indian, as not only these mounds, but the country on and about the bluff, had been used by them as a burying ground. Those deposited near the bottom belonged to the race who were the real authors of the mounds, whose diminutive stature, shape of features and cranium, indicated an entirely different people from the Indians.

3d. That they were one remove from the savage, or emerging into a civilized state of society. Stone knives, stone axes, spear and arrow heads, indicate the savage. The uniform soundness of the teeth, is strong evidence of a coarse habit of life, unaccustomed to the luxuries of refinement. But the pottery, iron and brass, show a knowledge of some of the economical arts of civilization. Brass, for instance, is a compound of zink and copper, and no people possessing a knowledge of chemical principles sufficient to combine those two metals, merit the appellation of savage, to the import usually given the term.

4th. That the antiquities of Michigan are of a class the same as have been found in various parts of the Mississippi valley. The fortress in Macomb, with mounds at the gates, though comparatively smaller, has a striking resemblance to

* Mr. Schoolcraft, in his Travels, mentions much larger specimens, dug at the depth of 80 feet from the surface, at some of the salines in Illinois. They were composed of the same material, and he appears to consider them the best adapted to resist the action of heat. Some time since, there was found, in digging a well in Washtenaw county, an earthen vessel of this description, eight feet below the surface of the ground. Its form was entirely different, and it held about eight gallons.

similar works found at Marietta, Paint Creek, and in other places in Ohio. The shell beads, found in the mound at Belle Fontaine, are precisely like those discovered by Mr. Atwater, in a large mound in Cincinnati.

5th. That the authors of these works inhabited this region in the *primeval* age of their existence. The history of man proves, that the progress of nations and tribes, in society, is generally on the advance or decline, either rising more or less perceptibly in the scale of civilization, or retrograding into barbarism. It is presumable that this ancient nation was in the ascending node of national existence, while inhabiting this region of America, although but one remove from barbarism. Comparative perfection in the arts, is a sure index to the state of civilization. The simple fact of the identity in the class of northern and southern relics, and the superiority, both in number and perfection of the latter, are adduced in support of the position.

Now, agreeably to the history of the antiquities of the other Western States, as before observed, these ancient works are the largest, approach the nearest to perfection, contain a greater number of utensils and emblems of civilization, on the banks of the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Illinois, and Rock rivers, than are to be found north of them; and that they decrease in size and quality, northward from a parallel of 40 degrees, to the great lakes, save those on some of the streams of Illinois and Wisconsin. Hence, this was the region of the first habitations of this people, from which they were probably expelled by foreign tribes from the north; and by supposing this to be the country of Aztelan, the hypothesis has support from the traditions of the Wyandott Indians, before mentioned. From the annoying attacks of these northern hordes, they might have been induced to journey southward, and settle upon the Mississippi and its branches, where they increased and attained the higher degree of civilization which the monuments remaining tend to prove.

Garden Beds. These are a species of antiquity, a description of which it is believed has not heretofore been presented to the public. The remains of ancient Indian corn fields are of frequent occurrence in all those parts of Michigan previously occupied by the Indians. The agriculture of the

Indians is as rude as they are uncivilized and indolent. It consists in a preparation of the ground in the crudest and most irregular manner, and barely planting the seed, and with trifling assistance, leaving nature to rear the crop. So that between these and the following, there is not the most distant analogy.

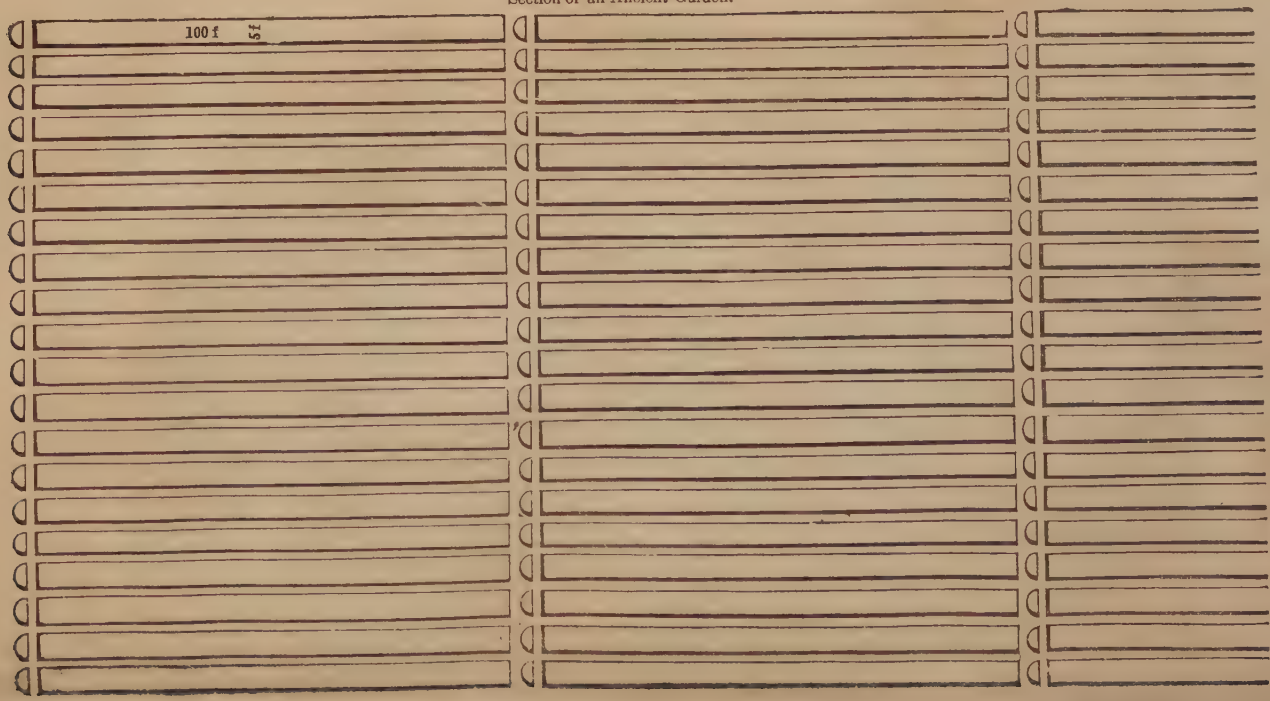
The ancient garden beds, as they are called, are found near the St. Joseph and Kalamazoo rivers, in Cass, St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, and Calhoun counties; but the most numerous in the three former. They exist in some of the prairies and burr oak plains, in some of the richest soil, and, without exaggeration, it may be said, a soil as fertile as any in the United States. It is a very fine loam, of a color perfectly black, and possessing a cohesive quality, even when dry, which is unknown to any other soil. The cause of this tenacious property is not to be satisfactorily accounted for, as the amount of argile, if any, entering into its composition, is so trifling as not to be easily discerned. Whatever the cause may be, neither time nor the inclemencies of weather, have effaced the traces of antiquity—the impression of ages, which it possesses the quality of retaining as legible, almost, as rock itself. These beds are occasionally found in soils of so little consistency as to be less easily discerned, while in other places their delineations are as perfect as the work of yesterday.

One of the most singular circumstances is, their wonderful extent. They cover from 20 to 100 acres, and it is said upon credible authority, that some extend over a superfices of 300 acres in one field or garden. Were there any thing which they resemble, with which they might be compared, it might be supposed that they were used for other purposes than cultivation.

They appear in various fanciful shapes, but order and symmetry of proportion seem to govern. Some are laid off in rectilineal and curvilineal figures, either distinct or combined in a fantastic manner, in parterres and scolloped work, with alleys between, and apparently ample walks or avenues leading in different directions, displaying a taste that would not discredit a modern pleasure garden.

It is regretted that one of the more interesting specimens could not be obtained in season for this work. The specimen here presented, is a small section of one

Section of an Ancient Garden.



of the ordinary kind. It is found in the county of St. Joseph, on the west bank of the St. Joseph river, a short distance from the village of Three Rivers, on one side of an oval prairie, surrounded by burr oak plains. The prairie contains about 300 acres, of the black soil before mentioned. The garden is judged to be half a mile in length, by one third in breadth, containing about 100 acres, regularly laid out into beds, running north and south, in the form of parallelograms, five feet in width and 100 in length, and 18 inches deep, with alleys between them of 18 inches in breadth and of the same depth. At the extremity of each, is a semi-lunar bed, or a semi-circle, of the same depth, and diameter corresponding to the width of the beds. The whole was covered with a tough sward of prairie grass. The beds have the appearance of being raised above the adjacent country, and their regularity and outline are as perfect as if recently made.

These gardens evidently bear the stamp of antiquity and civilization. Of antiquity, as they are often found overgrown with burr oaks of an age precluding their construction within the last two centuries, at least; beside, the Indians belonging to the ancient Peninsular tribes, to all interrogatories on the subject, betray the same ignorance of their origin and history, as they do of the mounds and forts. When they were constructed, and by whom—whether by the builders of the mounds and forts, or not, we know nothing; but of this we do know, they are the certain evidence of the former existence of a great agricultural population, possessing industry and cultivated taste, subsisting not upon the precarious success of the chase, but upon the fruits of the earth.

One reflection: If the ancient Indians built these mounds, forts, gardens, &c., would not their descendants possess, at least, some traditionary knowledge respecting them? Is it possible these monuments could have stood in the eyes of any people whose forefathers were the constructors, and their history suffered to pass into oblivion? There is a curiosity natural in man, to inquire into the origin of things, especially those of artificial constructions. Is it not, then, to be presumed, the history of these would have been traditionally transmitted from father to son, through all succeeding generations, so that at the present

day, *some vestige* of it, at least, might be found in the tribe? The contrary supposition seems to violate the laws of the human mind. The plain inference is, that they were made by some people, other than the present race of Indians.

In conclusion, it is remarked, that the several hypotheses put forth in this article, have been thus presented and argumentatively supported, more for the purpose of engaging serious attention to an interesting subject, than a confident reliance in the infallibility of any of them; and it is to be hoped, that some exertions will be made by the scientific, to rescue these ancient relics from an oblivion, to which the otherwise absorbing business of an enterprising people, or the ignorance or heedless inadvertence of others may subject them.*

HISTORY.

The *outlines* of the history of Michigan are all that the limits of this work will permit, and these collected from scattered fragments and delineations more or less imperfect, from the loss of many facts with which the incidents of its history are connected.

Name. The word Michigan appears to be derived from two words of the Chippewa language, *Mitchâw*, great, or mighty, and *Sagi'egan*, lake—great lake. As Lakes Hu-

* A mound should be examined by scientific persons exclusively. A select party is most agreeable, and it is preferable to conduct the examination privately, to preclude the presence of rude spectators. The examination should be deliberate, the excavation made with great care, and every subject found should pass the most rigid scrutiny. A minute description should be given of every thing discovered within it, however *trivial* it may be, together with every circumstance attending the discovery. An apparently trifling fact is not unfrequently productive of important developments in archeology. A mound is a species of public property, that should be preserved, for the gratification of public curiosity, and the development of their history should be entrusted to the charge of qualified persons, who are the rightful disposers of this species of knowledge. Each of the party should apply the spade, and no Vandal hand be allowed to search for what it is incapable of appreciating. The inconvenience resulting from the manual operation, will be amply repaid by the pleasure and satisfaction it will procure.

ron and Michigan formerly constituted one lake, as is shown by geological indications, the name was probably given to that lake, although now restricted to but a part of it. The word "Michigan," then, according to its etymology and present application to the Peninsula, is rendered, "the country, or land of great lakes."

Its discovery and early settlement were promoted by the French, the motive of which, seems to have been the engrossing of the Indian fur trade, and, incidentally, the conversion of the aborigines. In prosecution of the latter purpose, Father Sagard reached Lake Huron, by way of the Grand river (of Upper Canada), in 1632, seven years subsequent to the founding of Quebec, although the present site of the city of Detroit had been visited as early as 1610. Soon after the middle of the seventeenth century, trading posts were established at Sault de Ste. Marie, Michillimacinac (old fort), and Green Bay; the two former, in a military point of view, very important positions.

From information received through the Indians, that there existed a large river west of the great lakes, running south, it was supposed from the limited geographical knowledge at that time, that this river discharged into the Pacific. To ascertain this important fact, the French Intendant, M. Talon, employed Joliet, a citizen of Quebec, and Father Marquette, a jesuit, to make the discovery. They conducted the expedition through the lakes, ascended the Fox river, crossed the portage, and descended the Wisconsin, to the Mississippi, where they arrived the 17th of June, 1673. They descended the Mississippi to the Arkansas, which they ascended; but, from some untoward circumstance, were thwarted in their purpose, and compelled to return, without accomplishing their object. But the project was not to be abandoned. Robert de La Salle, a native of Normandy, but who had, for many years, resided in Canada,—a gentleman of intelligence, enterprise, and the most indefatigable perseverance,—obtaining the permission of the king of France, set upon this expedition of discovery, from Frontenac, in 1678, accompanied by Chevalier Fonti, his lieutenant, Father Henepin, a jesuit missionary, and 30 or 40 men. He built the first vessel that ever navigated these lakes. She was called the *Griffin*, and was launched at Erie, in 1679.

In this year he embarked, sailed up the Detroit,

reached Mackinac, where he left his vessel, and coasted along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, built a fort at the mouth of the "river of the Miamis," (supposed to be the site of Chicago,) crossed the country to the Illinois river, and descended it a distance, but was stopped for want of supplies. Here he built a fort, and proceeded back to Canada for supplies, and returned. He then explored the valley of the Mississippi, to its mouth, and took possession of it, in the name of Louis, king of France, and called it, in honor of his name, *Louisiana*. The details of this expedition abound in incidents of the most thrilling interest, but they are too elaborate to be here related.

The fur trade has been ever regarded as the great source of wealth, and it formerly constituted the chief value of the regions bordering the lakes;* the possession of it, was therefore, the principal subject of contention between the French and English. Its lucrativeness was not confined exclusively to this region, for it appears that most of the internal jealousies and contentions of the English colonies, especially the infant New England colonies, had their origin, not so much in the loss of soil or jurisdiction, as in a fear of thereby losing the exclusive right to this invaluable trade.†

To obtain exclusive right of trade with the Indians, it was necessary to cultivate their friendship. But however great the exertions of the English might have been, there

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* To give some idea of the lucrativeness of this business, the subjoined account of the trade at Leech Lake, near the source of the Mississippi, is appended.

"The standard of value and computation in this trade, is an abiminikwa, or prime beaver, called *plus* by the French. A plus, tradition states, was given for as much vermillion as would cover the point of a case knife, and the same price was paid, respectively, for four charges of powder, or four charges of shot, or fifteen balls, or two branches of wampum. It is related that an outfit of six bales of goods, worth, say $2,000, bought from Athabaska, ninety-six packs of beaver, each of which would weigh ninety pounds, at a time when prime beaver was worth $1.00 a pound," [that is, *the value of* $2,000 *in goods, in exchange for* $34,000 *worth of furs.*]

In 1784, at the post of the Pic, "a bear was estimated at one plus, an otter, three martins, a lynx, fifteen muskrats, respectively, one plus. A buffalo robe, two plus. A keg of mixed rum, thirty plus." (*Schoolcraft's Expedition through the Upper Mississippi in* 1832.)

† *Vide* Webster's Hist.

seems to have been a want of success, owing to a predilection of the Indians to the French, or to a more natural affinity in their habits and manners, which the two latter had to each other. The French succeeded in captivating the affections of most of the tribes, save the Ottogamies or Foxes, whose aversion could never be overcome.

It was to more effectually secure these regions to their possession, that prompted the possession of the strait of Detroit, the great key to the northern lakes. This politic measure had been determined upon by the English, but their rivals were first to effect it.

The expedition was fitted out by the Governor-general of New France, in 1701. It was headed by Mons. de La Motte Cadillac, accompanied by a jesuit and 100 men, carrying all the necessaries of a military establishment. In June of the same year, after careful examination of the strait, the present site of the city of Detroit was selected, and its occupation effected. When first visited by the French, it was the site of an ancient Indian village, *Teuch-sa-gron-die*, or according to some accounts, it was called *Waweatonong*—in signification, indicating the circuitous approach to it.

The work erected was a rude, stockaded fort, inclosing a few houses, occupied by fur-traders and those attached to the post, of slight construction, and "calculated rather to overawe the Indians, than seriously to resist them." It was called Fort Ponchartrain.

From this period to the commencement of the administration of Governor Cass, the history of the Peninsula may be said to be the history of Detroit, although many of those facts most interesting in its history, are disconnected, meagre, and obscure.

The Indians were always the instruments, used by the contending parties, in their strife for sovereignty. No sooner had one party gained the ascendancy in some particular, than the other, piqued at the success, redoubled ardor and professions of friendship to the Indians, as the opposite party relaxed into coldness and security. The triumph of the one was but the undoubted prelude to finesse and intrigue in the other.

The French having gained this important post, the Indians next, were to be wrought upon, as the only means of

dislodging them. The chiefs, living in the vicinity, were invited to Albany; but they returned disaffected to the French. The town was set on fire, but it was fortunately extinguished, without much injury. The Indians were afterwards repulsed with success, by Sieur de Vincennes, in an attack made on the fort. There were three villages in the vicinity—a Huron and a Pottowattomie on the south, and an Ottawa on the opposite side of the strait—facts which show the attachment of the three tribes to this region of the Peninsula. Game was abundant, and herds of buffalo ranged the prairies and valley of the Detroit. This, and the superior beauty of the country, are supposed to be the cause of their selection of this location, the place of common resort to various tribes of the interior.

The Fox or Ottogamie Indians had long been the enemies of the French. They were probably instigated by the English, who used the means of gaining their favor by the interchange of presents, as early as 1686. From some cause unknown, they broke out into open hostility to the French. In May, 1812, they collected in great numbers around the fort, in the absence of the friendly Indians, who were engaged in hunting. Their plot, intended to be secret, was discovered by a friendly Ottogamy. Expresses were sent for the friendly tribes, and preparations made for defence. The garrison, then under command of Du Buisson, consisted of only 20 soldiers. The Foxes finding their plot discovered, commenced an attack upon the fort, but desisted and retired into an entrenched camp, on the appearance of the friendly Indians. In this, they were besieged by the allied forces, and, although twice suing for peace, made a determined resistance, which almost disheartened their enemies. They at last retreated, under cover of night, to the border of Lake St. Clair. Here they were pursued and attacked, but they resisted their opponents with the greatest bravery. At the end of four days, by means of a field battery, their position was carried, and the besieged put to the sword, save the women and children, who were divided as slaves among the confederates. The loss of the Ottogamies, in this expedition, was more than 1,000 warriors.

This tribe afterward, collected their scattered bands, and settled on the border of Fox river, where they were

able to command the portage between it and the waters of the Mississippi. From this position, by their war parties, they continued to harrass all who had opposed them, till they were invaded in their intrenchments, and humbled into submission.

From this time forth, to 1760, the posts of the Peninsula were compelled to struggle with all the incidents to which their insulated condition, and the fickle inconstancy and treachery of their savage neighbors, exposed them. In 1749, government sent out emigrants, furnished with farming utensils, provisions, &c., to settle the regions lying on the Detroit. Peace was scarcely enjoyed by this remote colony. During the early part of the eighteenth century, the mother country was continually at war with England—a circumstance, which inevitably resulted in involving their colonial plantations in like contentions, and retarded the growth and prosperity of both.

But in 1760, the fortune of war changed, and the die was cast in favor of England. By the capitulation of Montreal, Detroit and the other western posts were taken possession of by the British.

It is to be remarked, to the honor of the French, that, even in times the most adverse, during the three following years, when the least opposition would have been the means of releasing them from their adversaries and regaining their former sovereignty, the articles of capitulation were kept inviolable. But it was soon found that the temporary triumph of the English over their rivals, was a secondary matter, wholly different from winning the affections of their savage allies, whose settled aversion could never brook their domination; there was a rankling in the breast, at the loss of the favors and friendship of their allied friends and associates. A crisis in the affairs of every nation, whether civilized or savage, finds a leader competent to conduct their forces, and decide their destinies.

Pontiac, the great Ottawa chief, was destined to be the hero of his country, the Napoleon of his age—whose deeds of bravery and greatness of mind richly entitle him to a niche in the gallery of the renowned warriors, whose fame is stamped with immortality. In this respect, he may rank with Philip, of Mount Hope, with Tecumseh, or with Oceola.

His influence over the neighboring tribes had no limits, and hence the success of his deep laid plans. He had the bitterest hatred and enmity to the English, which prompted a revenge that no sacrifice was too great to satiate or retard.

After the surrender, the first detachment sent by the English to relieve the French garrison at Detroit, was stopped in the way, by Pontiac, who demanded the object of the mission. This was satisfactorily explained to him by Major Rogers, who commanded the detachment. Pontiac professed friendship, and proper belts were mutually exchanged, and permission and protection given him to accomplish his object; and even assistance to forward his supplies. But this formal friendship was undoubtedly delusive, and very probably affected, merely for the purpose of executing a deeper design, which might have been conceived on their first interview. This design was to extirpate the English, and drive them from his country beyond the Alleganies.

His scheme was to unite all the Indian tribes on the western frontier into a confederacy, and, with treacherous secrecy, fall simultaneously upon the garrisons, and massacre them. But Pontiac was equal in power and ingenuity to the magnitude of his project.* Every inflammatory topic was used to exasperate the feelings of his subjects against the English. He exhibited to the Indians a belt, which he pretended to have received from the king of France, with commission to expel the English. He convened a great council at the River aux Ecorces, and related a dream of a Delaware Indian, who professed direct inspiration from the Great Spirit. This professed prophet dispensed express directions how to conduct themselves in the expulsion of their adversaries, by the mortification of their persons, and abstinence from the use of all articles of civilization. These, and many other directions, were related by Pontiac, accompanied with the most exasperating phillippics against the English. The natural aversion, the deadly enmity of the renowned warrior, Pontiac,

* It is related, that during the war, Pontiac issued bills of credit, which were inscriptions drawn on bark, representing the article delivered to him, and the figure of an otter, the arms, or *totem* of his family, under it. This currency was received by the French settlers, and faithfully redeemed by him.

breathing insidious eloquence, together with the command of the Great Spirit, inspiring success, soon united the frontier bands to hostility.

Whether in savage or civilized warfare, it is rare to find a plot of such magnitude, however secret it might be, that terminated with such extraordinary success. The posts were Niagara, Presque Isle, Le Boeuf, Venango, Du Quesne, (now Pittsburg,) Detroit, Michillimacinac, Sault St. Mary, Green Bay, Chicago, St. Joseph, beside one other, making twelve in number, and extending on a frontier of more than one thousand miles. Du Quesne and Niagara were regular fortifications; the others were temporary works, calculated merely to overawe the savages.

In the month of May, 1763, a simultaneous attack was made upon all these posts, and so completely were they surprised, from the secrecy of the plot, that nine of the unsuspecting garrisons were captured and shared the fate which savages usually mete to their victims. Niagara, Pittsburg, and Detroit, narrowly escaped.

The circumstances of their capture are little known. Governor Cass gives the following relation of the capture of Michillimacinac: "The Ottawas, to whom the assault was committed, prepared for a great game of ball to which the officers were invited. While engaged in play, one of the parties gradually inclined toward the fort, and the other pressed after them. The ball was once or twice thrown over the pickets, and the Indians were suffered to enter and procure it. Almost all the garrison were present as spectators, and those upon duty were negligent and unprepared. Suddenly the ball was again thrown into the fort, and all the Indians rushed after it. The rest of the tale is soon told. The troops were butchered and the fort destroyed.*

* A like instance of Indian stratagem in surprising a garrison, is related by Prof. Beck, of an ancient French Fort in Illinois, opposite the mouth of the Tennessee. "The Indians then at war with the French, laid a curious stratagem to take the fort. A number of them appeared in the day time on the opposite side of the river, each of whom was covered with a bear skin and walked on all fours. Supposing them to be bears, a party of the French crossed the river in pursuit of them. The remainder of the troops left their quarters to see the sport. In the mean time, a large body of warriors, who were concealed in the woods near by, came silently behind the fort, entered it without opposition, and very

But Fort Detroit was, of all, the most important post; and the taking of this, Pontiac reserved to himself. It seems to have consisted of a quadrangular stockade with a single row of pickets—block houses at the corners and over the gates, and an open court intervening between the houses and pickets, encircling the town. The fort was manned by two six pounders, a three pounder, and three mortars, but badly mounted. The fort was commanded by Maj. Gladwin, and the garrison consisted of eight officers and one hundred and twenty-two men; to which may be added forty traders and engagées, who resided in town. Two armed vessels were anchored in the river, fronting the town. The plan of attack was to meet the British commander in the council, and, at a concerted signal—the presenting a belt of wampum *in a particular manner*—to fall upon and massacre the officers, throw open the gates, admit the warriors, and slaughter the garrison.

On the 8th of May, 1763, Pontiac presented himself at the gates of the Fort, with a body of warriors, requesting a council with the commanding officer. Each had his armour complete. They had previously sawed off their rifles that they might conceal them under their blankets. But, fortunately, the plot was revealed to Maj. Gladwin, on the eve previous to the intended massacre, by a friendly Indian woman, employed in making moccasons for the garrison. No time was to be lost. The fort was immediately put in order, and every man within it was prepared for the intended catastrophe, and the officers walked the ramparts during the night. All was silent but the songs and dances of the Indian camps. Morning came. Pontiac and his warriors were admitted into the council house, where they were received by Maj. Gladwin and his officers. "The garrison was under arms, the guards doubled, and the officers were armed with swords and pistols. Pontiac inquired of the British commander the cause of this unusual appearance. He was answered that it was proper to keep the young men to their duty, lest they should become idle and ignorant. The business of the council then commenced,

few of the French escaped the massacre. They afterwards built a fort on the same ground, and called it *Massac*, in memory of the disastrous event."—*Vide Beck's Gazetteer*.

and Pontiac proceeded to address Maj. Gladwin. His speech was bold and menacing, and his manner and gesticulations vehement, and they became still more so as he approached the critical moment. When he was upon the point of presenting the belt to Maj. Gladwin, and all was breathless expectation, the drums at the door of the council house, suddenly rolled the charge, the guards leveled their pieces, and the British officers drew their swords from their scabbards. Pontiac was a brave man, constitutionally and habitually. He had fought in many a battle, and often led his warriors to victory. But this unexpected and decisive proof, that his treachery was discovered and prevented, entirely disconcerted him. Tradition says he trembled. At all events, he delivered the belt in the usual manner, and thus failed to give his party the concerted signal of attack. Maj. Gladwin immediately approached the chief, and drawing aside his blanket, discovered the shortened rifle, and then, after stating his knowledge of the plan, reproaching him for his treachery, ordered him from the fort. The Indians immediately retired, and as soon as they had passed the gate, they gave the yell and fired upon the garrison."*

The war, thus commenced, was prosecuted with the accustomed barbarity of their race. They laid siege to the fort, and used their endeavors to annoy the garrison from behind several out-houses and rows of pickets. The fire was returned, but with little injury to either party. The design was then conceived of obtaining Maj. Campbell, (an officer who had held the command of the fort for the three previous years, and who had but recently been superseded by Maj. Gladwin,) and holding him in pledge for its surrender. Under pretence of wishing to terminate the war, Pontiac succeeded in inducing him to come into his camp, by the promise that he might go and return in safety. Lieut. McDougall accompanied him. But they were both treacherously held as hostages. The latter succeeded, by swiftness of foot, in an unguarded moment, to escape, and the former, after remaining sometime, was murdered by an Indian, though to the pointed displeasure of Pontiac.

In the latter part of the month of May, a detachment, on their passage from Niagara, to succor the fort, were sur-

* Governor Cass's Discourse before the Historical Society.

prised at Point Pelée, and twenty-three batteaux, laden with stores and subsistence for the defence of the garrison, taken, and all on board captured or killed, save an officer and thirty men who escaped in a boat to Sandusky Bay.

On the 3d of June, 1763, information was received of the peace between France and England, and of the cession to the latter of all New France. But this did not hinder the progress of the war with the Indians. Pontiac afterward attempted to enlist the French in his favor, but without any success. Skirmishes frequently happened in course of the siege, between the belligerents, but mostly, by annoying the reinforcements while ascending the strait.

On the 30th of July, a party of 300 troops from the garrison, while on their way to attack the Indian camp, was way-laid at Bloody Bridge, and although a brave resistance was made, seventy of the British were killed, including their brave commander, Capt. Dalyell, and forty wounded. During the remainder of the siege of Detroit, which in all continued eleven months, little occurred worthy of notice. In the course of the season following, Gen. Bradstreet, with 3,000 men, arrived, and a treaty of peace was concluded with the various tribes, but Pontiac took no part in it. This haughty spirit, too lofty to consent to the humiliation of a peace dictated by his adversaries, left the country and took his abode in Illinois, where his life was terminated by the hand of a Peoria Indian.

From this period, the country enjoyed uninterrupted peace and prosperity to the breaking out of the American revolution. Politic measures were adopted, and the Indians became warmly attached to the British interests. The contest between England and her Anglo-American colonies, found her newly acquired French possessions attached to her interest. Detroit ceased to be the sufferer, but on the contrary, was the nucleus of Indian marauders, and from which, devastation and the horrid deeds of savage barbarity were dispensed on the western frontier settlements. Congress, in 1776, in secret session, projected an expedition against it, but other objects of more pressing importance caused it to be relinquished. War parties were going and returning continually during the revolution. One of the most important was that led by Capt. Byrd, consisting of regulars, militia, and a large body of Indians. The party

left Detroit, ascended the Maumee, and descended the Miami to the Ohio. They then ascended the Licking, into the interior of Kentucky, and spread ruin and devastation in every direction. With a like force, in 1778, Governor Hamilton proceeded from Detroit, for the purpose of dislodging Gen. George Rogers Clarke, who had been sent by the Virginia governor, against the British forts in Illinois, and had succeeded in reducing Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and several minor posts. But the expedition failed. He was surprised in his camp by Clarke, and having surrendered, was, with some of his counsellors who had instigated his system of savage warfare, sent to Virginia in irons, though the militia were allowed to return.

A definitive treaty of peace was concluded in 1783, by which the Peninsula was included within the United States' boundary. Preparatory to taking possession of the country, a treaty was held with the Indians, in 1785, by Gen. Clarke, at Fort McIntosh, by which, the former ceded all that tract of country, six miles in breadth, and extending from the river Raisin to Lake St. Clair, and bounded on the east by Lake Erie, the Strait of Detroit, and Lake St. Clair. Two years subsequent, the island of Michillimacinac was likewise ceded.

Although hostilities ceased between the late contending parties, yet, there was little good feeling between them. By the treaty stipulations, the military posts south of the lakes were to be immediately surrendered. Slave property was to be restored, and no property whatever, was to be carried off. On the other hand, the Americans had agreed to pay the British merchants all debts contracted before the war, in sterling money. It was not long after the war that the two countries began to charge each other with violations of the treaty—a charge (as has been observed) which although reciprocally denied, was reciprocally proved. There were doubts raised, on the part of the British, as to the *legal* restoration of captured negroes to their masters as *slaves*, under the English law; consequently that article was violated. Being deprived of their slaves, to work their plantations, produced an inability in the Americans to liquidate their British claims in the required medium. This delinquency, and the unjust compulsion of some of the States, to receive depreciated paper in lieu of specie,

was seized upon by the British, as a pretext for retaining the posts south of the lakes. One failure and infringement produced another. The Indians north-west of the Ohio, who had been irritated into frequent depredations on the frontier settlements, had risen in open hostility; and there were many demonstrations, on the part of the British in this region, to prove the malign influence which was exercised to excite them to it.

Pacific overtures had been made to them, but without effect. In 1791, Gen. Harmar was despatched with 300 regulars and 1,100 Pennsylvania and Kentucky militia, to destroy their settlements on the Scioto and Wabash rivers. An engagement ensued, in which the militia, panic struck, fled, leaving him defeated with the loss of 360 killed.

Arthur St. Clair, governor of the North-Western Territory, afterward took the field, with a force of 2,000 regulars and militia, and proceeded to lay waste the Indian villages on the Miami; but the shameful conduct of the militia caused a second defeat, by an inferior number of the enemy. His loss was 38 officers and 600 privates.

Towards the close of '93, Gen. Anthony Wayne re-occupied the ground on which St. Clair was defeated, and built Fort Recovery. He then returned to Fort Jefferson, where he wintered with the main body of his army. July 4, 1794, he commenced his campaign against the Indians. He proceeded north, scouring the country on every side, and routing the enemy. He finally brought them to a decisive battle on the 20th of August. His force was about 3,000 men—three-fourths of whom were regulars, and the remainder, mounted militia from Kentucky, under command of Gen. Scott. The Indians are differently estimated at 2,000 and 3,000, but only 900 of the American force were engaged. His victory over them was complete. After this triumphant defeat, he took possession of the country, which he secured by erecting and garrisoning all of the most important points. The campaign lasted three months, and terminated in humbling the insidious schemes and machinations of the British, and in the future peace of the frontier. Jay's treaty soon after followed, which adjusted all difficulties with Great Britain, and the treaty of Greenville amicably settled all difficulties with the Indians.

In 1795, there was a scheme, set on foot by one Robert

Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Charles Whiting, of Vermont, for obtaining of the United States, the pre-emption right of eighteen or twenty millions of acres, lying between Lakes Huron, Erie, and Michigan. They had, for this purpose, entered into an agreement with several fur traders, at Detroit, and had endeavored to enlist several members of Congress in their views. This tract of country was to be divided into forty-one shares, twenty-four of which were to be given to those members of Congress who should lend their aid in obtaining the requisite law. The sum proposed to be paid for this pre-emption right, was from half a million to a million dollars. The two persons mentioned were taken into custody of the House, for "an unwarrantable attempt to corrupt the integrity of its members." They were examined, and the latter was discharged; but Randall received a reprimand from the Speaker, besides being obliged to pay the fees that had accrued in the case. Thus terminated what would have been, if executed, of the most serious consequence to the prosperity of Michigan.

In June, 1796, Capt. Porter entered and took possession of Detroit. Michigan, from this time, was included under the government of the North-Western Territory. Cincinnati was the seat of government, though afterward, it was removed to Chillicothe. Arthur St. Clair was its governor.

The government under the dominion of the French was arbitrary; being exercised by a "commandant" in whom was concentrated both the civil and military authority, within his precinct. Lands were held directly from the king. Temporary or permanent undergrants were made by his governor-general, to which feodal rent was incident. The rules respecting devises, succession, and the marriage relation, and those regulating the rights of property, generally, were those of the French customary law, *(coutume de Paris)* as far as applicable to the circumstances of the country. In 1810, their recognition was abandoned throughout the territory.

In coming into the possession of the United States, the ordinance of 1787 was extended over it. This ordinance has been much extolled for its wise provisions, and its authorship attributed to a distinguished jurist of a more illustrious State in the American confederacy.* This

* Hon. Nathan Dane, of Massachusetts.

Magna Charta was declared irrevocable without the consent of those whom it governed, and provided for the establishment of the most salutary laws. The executive power was vested in a governor, the judicial in the judges, and the legislative in both united; all of whom were appointed by the general government. The legislature was restricted from originating any laws, or of adopting any except from the codes of the several States. *Slavery was prohibited.* This is a short provision, but one in which the rights, the happiness, and the morals of the North-Western States were more deeply concerned than in any other, and one, which if it had extended to a more southern latitude, might have averted a multitude of evils to that section of the Union.

This was the first grade of government. Whenever the Territory should contain 5,000 free white males, of full age, the people, at their pleasure, might choose a legislative body from among themselves, and the General Assembly were authorized to elect a delegate to Congress. But the people were liable to pay the expenses accruing from this new order of things. This was the second grade of government. Whenever the Territory should attain a population of 60,000, it was entitled to be admitted into the American Union. These, of many, are some of the leading features of the Ordinance of 1787.

In 1798, the North-Western Territory assumed the second grade of government, and the county of Wayne, then coextensive with the Peninsula, sent one representative to the General Assembly, at Chillicothe. Bills of credit were now issued to defray the public expenses. Indiana was erected into a separate Territory in 1800, and in 1802, Ohio was admitted as a State into the confederacy, and the Peninsula was annexed to Indiana.

In 1805, the Territory of Michigan was constituted, and the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, became its fundamental law. On the 11th of June, 1805, Detroit was entirely consumed by fire. On the 1st of July, the government of the Territory was organized at Detroit by Gen. William Hull, its first Governor, who proceeded immediately to lay out Detroit according to its present plan. In 1804, a Land Office was established at Detroit.

In 1807, Gov. Hull held a treaty with the Pottowattomies,

Ottawas, Wyandotts, and Chippewas, who ceded to the United States a tract of country, bounded south by the Maumee bay and river, west by the present principal meridian, and north-west by a line running south-west from White Rock, cutting the said meridian at a point where an east and west line, from the outlet of Lake Huron, intersects the same. On the 6th May, 1812, Congress passed a law for the survey and location in the Territory, two million acres of the public lands, intended for bounty lands, to the soldiers of the then impending war. But, in 1816, the law was repealed, and the lands were located in Illinois and Arkansas. If we consider how the progress of settlement and improvement has been retarded, in the former State, by this location in some of her best lands, Michigan can never have cause to regret, that the unfavorable aspect of her soil, had averted a very great evil from her borders.

June 18th, 1812, Congress declared war against Great Britain. The first shock fell upon Michigan. The ignominious capitulation of Detroit by Gen. Hull, and the immense loss of property incident to the disasters of war, and the riotous pillage of ruthless savages and a wanton soldiery, are facts, too fresh in the minds of the present generation to require minute detail. A sketch, however, of the principal events of the war, as far as they directly affected this Territory, may not be uninteresting to the general reader. Previous to the close of 1811, there had been peace with the Indian tribes on the western borders. Hostilities now commenced, and indubitable evidence was then and afterward exhibited, to show that they had been instigated to them by the British.

A "Shawnese prophet," the brother of the celebrated Tecumseh, was another principal instigator among the Indian tribes. Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, with a small force, entered his territory, and, on the 6th November, 1811, an engagement took place at Tippecanoe, thh principal village, in which he entirely defeated him, and laid waste the town. Gen. Hull was in Ohio, on receiving intelligence of the declaration of war. He directed his course to Detroit, with one regiment of regulars and three regiments of Ohio volunteers. After a tedious march of thirty-five days, in which they were harrassed by the British and

Indians, he arrived at Detroit. On the 12th July, he crossed the strait, and took possession of the Canadian shore. Here he remained inactive, until the 8th of August. In the mean time, a force of British and Indians, having had a more early intelligence of the declaration of war, appeared before the post of Mackinac, which was surrendered on honorable terms. The summons to surrender, was the first information received of hostilities. Without effecting any thing of importance, Gen. Hull, on the 9th of August, re-crossed the strait, and abandoned Canada.

About the same time, Col. Miller, with a detachment of 600 men, attacked the enemy at Monguagon, and entirely defeated them. On the 14th August, Gen. Brock arrived at Fort Malden, with a re-enforcement, and, on the 15th, he appeared at Sandwich, and summoned Gen. Hull to surrender. He was answered in the negative, and a cannonade was immediately commenced upon Detroit, which was returned with effect. On the 16th, Gen. Brock crossed the strait with his army, at Spring Wells, three miles below Detroit, without opposition. He marched directly up the strait, toward the fort, without resistance. A negotiation soon commenced between the two commanders, and terminated with the surrender of the army and the Territory of Michigan to the British general, to the mortification and bitterest indignation of the American troops; who were impatiently waiting orders of attack upon the enemy. The force of Gen. Brock is said to have been only "1400," while that of Gen. Hull was "1800."*

The conduct of Gen. Hull met with universal reprobation throughout the Union. The popular belief, then was, and still continues to be, against his integrity in this transaction; but a better opinion seems to prevail, that his conduct was owing to imbecility of mind—"a want of decision and energy."†

During the fall and winter of this year, Gen. Harrison collected an army, and made preparations for the relief of

* Flint's Indian Wars.

† The best account of this campaign is to be found in the Historical Sketches of Michigan, in a discourse delivered before the Historical Society, by Maj. Henry Whiting.

Michigan. He marched to Sandusky, and detached Gen. Winchester to the Maumee. Gen. Winchester reached Frenchtown, on the river Raisin, Jan. 19th, 1813, with a force of 1,000 men, and encamped on the right bank of the strait. He was attacked, on the 22d, by British and Indians, amounting to 2,000 men, the former commanded by Gen. Proctor, and the latter by the chiefs Roundhead and Splitlog. The Americans made a brave resistance. Unfortunately, Gen. Winchester was taken prisoner, and his troops, for want of proper direction, fell into confusion, and were defeated with considerable loss.

Gen. Proctor received the surrender of the detachment, consisting of 35 officers and 487 non-commissioned officers and privates; composed of young men of the first respectability, from Ohio and Kentucky, upon the *express condition* of *protection* from the Indians. But this infamous leader was more imbued with the sentiments of his savage allies, than with the dictates of civilized and honorable warfare, or respect to his own character. Disregarding his promise, he marched immediately for Fort Malden, leaving the wounded Americans without guard. The consequence was, the Indians commenced an indiscriminate slaughter upon the wounded and captive prisoners. They were dragged from their houses, killed, and scalped in the street, and their bodies, horribly mangled, left exposed in the highways. Some of the buildings were set on fire, and their inmates forced into the flames, as they attempted to escape. This event is known by the Battle at Frenchtown, or "*the Massacre at the river Raisin.*"

On the 10th September, Com. Perry, who commanded the American squadron on Lake Erie, met the British fleet, of a superior force, and gained a complete victory. Gen. Harrison was soon after joined by Gov. Shelby, and with their forces united, sailed for Fort Malden, which they occupied on the 28th September; Gen. Brock having evacuated it, and retreated in anticipation of the movement. Detroit was vacated on the 29th.

Gen. Harrison followed in pursuit of the British army, to the Moravian villages, situated on the banks of the Thames. The enemy's force consisted of 600 regulars, commanded by Gen. Brock, and 1,000 Indians, led by the noted chief Tecumseh. The engagement took place be-

tween the belligerents, on the 5th October. Tecumseh, the principal reliance of the Indians, was killed, the British army signally defeated, and nearly all taken prisoners. In July, 1814, an attempt was made to recover the post at Mackinac, but it failed of success. An armistice was concluded with the Indians, October 18th, by which the future peace of the Territory was secured. By commission of the President, dated October 29th, 1813, Gen. Lewis Cass, of Ohio, who was last in command of the fort at Detroit, was appointed Governor of the Territory, which office he continued to hold with distinguished ability, till his appointment of Secretary of War, in 1831. October 5th, 1814, William Woodbridge, of Ohio, was appointed Secretary of the Territory. Mr. Woodbridge continued to hold this office till 1828, when he was succeeded by James Witherell. This was a very important office, and the faithful discharge of its duties by Mr. Woodbridge, is manifested by inspection of the executive record kept during that period.

The wholesome administration of Gov. Cass forms a new era in the history of Michigan. The first public land surveys were commenced in 1816 and '17, and, in 1818, they were, by proclamation of the President, brought into market for public sale. From this period, the prosperity of Michigan may date its commencement. By act of Congress, passed in 1819, the Territory was authorized to send a delegate to that body, and the right of suffrage, in this case, extended to all taxable citizens. In 1818, all the territory lying north of the present States of Illinois and Indiana, was annexed to Michigan. In 1819, a treaty was held with the Chippewas of Saginaw, by which, the United States received a cession of all the lands lying east of a line commencing at a point nearly west of Detroit, and sixty miles west of the principal meridian, and running from thence to the head of Thunder Bay, and from thence, with the Thunder Bay river, to its mouth. In 1821, all that portion of the Peninsula, lying west of this line, and the western boundary line of the cession of 1807, extending north to Grand river, was ceded to the United States. The next and last cession was made in 1836, and embraced the remainder of the Peninsula, and so much of the Upper

Peninsula, as lies east of the Chocolate river of Lake Superior, and the Skonawba river of Green Bay.

In 1823, an essential change was made in the form of the territorial government. This alteration was made by an act of Congress, which abolished the legislative power of the Governor and judges, and transferred the same, with enlarged powers, to a council, consisting of nine persons, selected by the President of the United States, from eighteen chosen by the electors of the Territory. The judicial office was limited to a term of four years. By an act of Congress, passed February 5th, 1825, the legislative council was increased to thirteen members, selected by the President, from twenty-six elected by the qualified electors of the Territory, and by his nomination, appointed by and with the advice and consent of the senate. By an act, approved January, 1827, the electors were authorized to choose, directly, thirteen representatives, who were to constitute the legislative council, without the farther sanction of either the President or Congress.

In 1828 James Witherell entered upon the duties of the office of Secretary of the Territory. In July, 1830, he was succeeded by the appointment of Gen. John T. Mason, of Kentucky. In July, 1831, Gen. Geo. B. Porter, of Pennsylvania, was appointed governor, and Stevens T. Mason secretary. Gov. Porter entered upon the duties of his office the 22d September following.

Some indications of Indian hostilities had existed for several years, but war did not commence till the summer of '32. This was known as the Black Hawk war, and was confined in its effects more to that part of Michigan (now constituting the territory of Wisconsin,) than to the Peninsula. July 6th, 1834, the office of governor became vacant by the decease of Gov. Porter. But by provision of law for the government of the territory in case of the death, removal, resignation, or necessary absence of the governor, the secretary of the territory was required to execute the powers and perform all the duties of governor during the vacancy. The functions of the office consequently devolved upon the secretary, Mr. Mason.

By the authority of an act of the legislative council passed the 6th September, 1834, a census was taken and the number of free white inhabitants in the prescribed lim-

its of Michigan was found to be 87,273. By the ordinance of '87 and subsequent acts of Congress conferring the benefits contained in its provisions, upon this territory, Michigan was entitled to be admitted into the Union as a State so soon as her free white population numbered 60,000.—Congress having delayed the necessary steps toward this consummation, the preliminaries were commenced by the territory by the enumeration before mentioned. By an act of the council, passed January 26, 1835, a convention was authorized to be held at Detroit on the second Monday of May following, to be composed of eighty-nine delegates elected by the people on the 4th of April, 1835. The convention met upon the day specified and continued in session till the 24th of June. The most important act of this convention was the formation of the present constitution of the State.

The proceedings of Ohio and Michigan during the spring, summer and autumn of 1835, in their attempts forcibly to sustain their respective claims to disputed territory, are so recent, and were so universally notorious at the time, as to require but a bare allusion to in this place. It is sufficient to state, that the two parties by their respective legislatures, with decided unanimity, not only laid claim to it, but, without waiting the arbitration of the higher authorities, clothed their respective executives with power, the one to sustain, and the other to extend jurisdiction over the territory in dispute. Demonstrations by military force were made upon the southern boundary by Governors Mason and Lucas, and as might have been expected, a high state of excited public feeling preceded and followed. The most serious inconvenience, however, suffered by either party, was the apprehension and temporary imprisonment of a few persons. Some, who were called from their respective occupations to sustain the laws of the state, viewed with indignation the indiscretion of the parties: while, by others, of both parties, the scene is remembered more as a romantic pastime—a martial array, displayed with all 'the pomp,' if not 'the circumstance of glorious war.'

In fact it seems difficult to conceive of two sister States *seriously* going to war upon a point legitimately subject to peaceable settlement by one of the branches of the general government. As means of pacifying the precipitant hostili-

ties of the belligerents, Messrs. Richard Rush and Benjamin C. Howard had been appointed by the president mediators between the parties, but with less beneficial results than was anticipated.

To give a brief statement of the case touching this disputed territory, and likewise to give a connected view of the history of legislation upon the subject by congress, it becomes necessary in the following sketch to recapitulate some of the events previously recited in this article.

The line claimed by Michigan as her *rightful* southern boundary, extends due east from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan to, and through Lake Erie, to the western line of Pennsylvania. That portion of country north of this line, within the present jurisdiction of Indiana, is ten miles in width, bounded west by Lake Michigan, east by the western boundary line of Ohio, north by an east and west line 105 miles long, and on the south by an east and west line about 130 miles long. The tract is estimated to contain about 1160 square miles, or upwards of thirty entire townships. That portion (the western tract) within the present jurisdiction of Ohio, north of the disputed line, is bounded east by Lake Erie, west by the eastern boundary of Indiana, north by that part of a line (known as Harris' line) about seventy-two miles in length, running from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan to the northern Cape of the Maumee Bay, and which is east of Indiana; and on the south by the line (known as Fulton's line) about ninety miles long, being the east and west line claimed by Michigan. The greatest width of this tract on the east is nearly seven miles, and on the west about five miles, containing about 468 square miles, or thirteen townships.

The *eastern tract* claimed by Michigan as falling within her original boundary, as defined by the ordinance of '87, but within the present jurisdiction of Ohio, lies in the north eastern part of the State of Ohio, bounded east by the western boundary line of Pennsylvania, north by Lake Erie, and south by the aforesaid line running due east from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan. It includes the greater portion of Ashtabula county, the northern part of Geauga, and a small portion of Cuyahoga county, supposed to cover an extent of ten or eleven hundred square miles, or perhaps the amount of thirty townships.*

* This estimate upon the extent of the eastern tract is to be regarded

The eastern tract has always been under the jurisdiction of Ohio; the western tract has ever been under the jurisdiction of Michigan until wrested from her by Ohio, sanctioned by the odious and illegal act of Congress of June 15th, 1836. The tract lying within the present jurisdiction of Indiana, was under the jurisdiction of Michigan from 1805 to 1816, when by another illegal act of Congress it was assigned to Indiana.

The excellence of the western tract, together with the importance of being in possession of the valuable harbors of the bay, and the outlet of the most important river of the lake, had a tendency to increase the warmth of contention between Ohio and Michigan, to a degree, greater perhaps, than might have been expected under other circumstances.

The origin of this dispute was not dissimilar to the causes which produced the several State and colonial contentions for boundary among the original States of the confederacy, all of which arose either from ignorance of local geography, the unappreciated importance of the incipient colony, or an unpardonable disregard to the sacredness of vested rights. The crown did not seem to consider that a right once granted was so far aliened as to divest itself of all power over its future resumption and disposition, although consonant with natural law and with the common law of England. At least, such is the natural inference from a simple view of the acts of the crown in disposing of the possessions held in America. In consequence of these loose notions or inadvertence to rights once given, grants and chartered rights were conferred upon one company, and at a succeeding day, the same territory was included in the charter of another. Hence ensued contentions and conflicting jurisdictions.

The condition and territorial relation of Michigan much resembled that of the ancient colonies. The thirteen original States having succeeded to the possessions of the crown

only as approximate, being made from a map exhibiting merely the townships—a sectional map not being at hand. If the line known as Harris' line, running from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan to the northern Cape of the Maumee Bay were continued eastward in the same direction, it is supposed that it would cut off from the north-east corner of Ohio about 324 square miles, or the amount of nine townships.

in America, proceeded to make disposition of the same in the creation of similar establishments for their government; but with the light of all former painful experience, it is not a little surprising that with respect to Michigan, the same error should be committed by Congress, in assigning territorial limits, especially as a territory is destined eventually to hold rank with the States of the confederacy. It would seem that some of the laws touching this territory were passed under the erroneous apprehension that Michigan was not a regularly organized territory; that she was not a person artificial in law, but a wild, vacant possession, without any rights, and subject to any disposition Congress might deem fit to make of it.

As before stated, Michigan claims for her southern boundary, a line running east across the Peninsula from the southern point of Lake Michigan, extending through Lake Erie, to the Pennsylvania line; a claim founded in a right *vested*—a right (inalienable except by common consent) accruing to her by *compact;* which compact is the Ordinance of '87—the parties to which were the thirteen original States, and the territory north-west of the Ohio; and, by the succession of parties under statutory amendments to the Ordinance and laws of Congress—the United States on the one part, and each territory north-west of the Ohio, (as far as effected by their provisions) on the other. Michigan claims under the *prior* grant or assignation of boundary. Indiana and Ohio claim upon subsequent acts of Congress admitting them into the Union, and removing their northern boundaries to the confines of their present jurisdiction. How far the claims of the parties are tenable, may be seen by the following recited acts.

The celebrated Ordinance of 1787, "for the government of the Territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio," declares the acts therein contained "articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the said territory, and forever to remain unalterable, unless by common consent." This Ordinance defines the territory to include all that region lying north and north-west of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers. In the fifth article it is provided that there shall be formed not less than three, nor more than five States, within its confines. The boundaries of the three States are defined so as to in-

clude the whole territory, conditioned however, that if it should be found expedient by Congress to form the one or two more States mentioned, Congress is authorized to alter the boundaries of the three States "so far as to form one or two States in that part of the said territory which lies *north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan.*"

The first act touching this point, is an act of Congress approved April 30th, 1802, which was to enable the people of Ohio to form a constitution, and to admit her into the Union, &c. The boundary of that State is declared to be "on the north by an east and west line drawn through the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, running east, after intersecting the due north line aforesaid,. from the mouth of the great Miami, until it shall intersect Lake Erie, or the territorial line, and thence, with the same, through Lake Erie to the Pennsylvania line." The constitution of Ohio adopted the same line, with this condition: "Provided, always, and it is hereby fully understood and declared by this convention, that if the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan should extend so far south, that a line drawn due east from it should not intersect Lake Erie, or if it should intersect Lake Erie east of the mouth of the Miami river, then in that case, with the assent of the Congress of the United States, the northern boundary of this State shall be established by and extend to a direct line, running from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Miami Bay, after intersecting the due north line from the mouth of the Great Miami as aforesaid, thence north-east to the territorial line, and by said territorial line to the Pennsylvania line."

At the succeeding session of Congress, the constitution of Ohio was submitted to Congress, and referred to a committee of the House of Representatives, which, through its chairman, Mr. Randolph, reported that with regard to this part of the boundary, "as the suggested alteration was not submitted in the shape of a distinct proposition, by any competent authority, for approval or disapproval, it was not necessary or expedient for Congress to act on it at all." And it was not acted upon, until another disposition was made of it, as we shall see, in 1805. The proposition was considered by all parties concerned, to be of a distinct char-

acter, requiring special consent of Congress to make it a valid part of the constitution of Ohio, and, that it has ever been so regarded by Ohio, her continued application to Congress for the *right* of extending her boundary to the proposed line, sufficiently proves.

The 3d section of the act of 1802, above mentioned, provides that all that part of the territory lying north of this east and west line, from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan, shall be "attached to, and made a part of, the Indiana territory," "subject to be hereafter disposed of by Congress, according to the right reserved in the fifth article of the Ordinance aforesaid; and the inhabitants therein shall be entitled to the same privileges and immunities, and subject to the same rules and regulations, in all respects whatever, with all other citizens residing within the Indiana territory."

The next act in order is that approved January 11th, 1805, entitled "an act to divide the Indiana territory into separate governments." By this act, the territory of Michigan is established, its boundaries defined, a similar government to that provided by the Ordinance of '87, and the provisions of an act for the government of the North-Western Territory, conferred upon it; all the rights, privileges, and advantages of the Ordinance aforesaid conferred upon its inhabitants, and its *southern* boundary defined to be "*a line drawn east from the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan, until it intersects Lake Erie.*" It does seem that the question of boundary between Michigan and Indiana, and between Michigan and Ohio, with regard to the western tract, in a legal point of view, was irretrievably settled by this act, so far as Congress had to do with it. Even if the Ordinance had had no binding effect, this must be conclusive. "The consent of Congress" had not been given to the line conditionally proposed in the constitution of Ohio, but, on the contrary, the *dissent* of Congress is expressly given by this act itself, while the proposition of Ohio is pending, and the line is established agreeably to one of the lines defined in the constitution of Ohio previously proposed and accepted by Congress, and agreeably to the fifth article of the Ordinance of '87, at least, so far as regards the boundary line west of Lake Erie. By this act, Congress gave to Michigan what was solicited by Ohio, divested it-

self of all future right of its disposition, by vesting that right in an artificial person of its own creation—the territory of Michigan.

To any change restricting the boundary of Michigan after this act, her formal and unequivocal assent became necessary,—an assent which she has never given, although the controversy for the present is suspended. All acts of Congress after this of 1805, restricting her boundary, must be considered nugatory, and, as Congress had discharged its final constitutional duty, all controversies of boundary between Michigan and another territory or State, properly became questions of judicial cognizance, subject to the decision of that tribunal only whose jurisdiction extends "to controversies between two or more States," and "to all cases in law and equity arising under the constitution and laws of the United States."

At some periods of the controversy the claim of Ohio seems to have rested upon the omission of Congress to act upon the question at the time of accepting her constitution, by which a feigned admission of her right to the claimed boundary was inferred: and yet, at other periods, she appeared to deem the question unsettled by insisting upon the action of Congress in its disposition. Accordingly we find by act of Congress approved the 20th May, 1812, the Surveyor General authorized, under direction of the president, to cause a survey to be made of the boundary between Ohio and Michigan as established agreeably to the act entitled "an act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory north-west of the river Ohio (now State of Ohio) to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union," &c.—"to cause to be made a plat or plan of so much of the boundary line as runs from the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie," &c. For some cause the line was not immediately surveyed. In 1816 an appropriation was made for the purpose, and in 1818 the line was run. In consequence of a resolution introduced in the house of representatives April 24th, 1820, the claim underwent a rigid examination before the committee on public lands, of which Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky, was chairman. The claim of Ohio was strenuously urged by her delegation, and as ably opposed by Mr. Woodbridge, the then delegate from Michigan. The final result

was the unanimous report of the committee in favor of the due east and west line claimed by Michigan, though little to the satisfaction of the unceasing importunity of Ohio; and nothing but the pressure and hurry of business prevented the passage, by both houses, of a resolution recognizing that to be the true boundary line between Ohio and Michigan.

The extension of the jurisdiction of Indiana upon the soil of Michigan was marked with less acerbity of feeling, though against the assent of Michigan. The south-western border of the Territory then contained but few, if any settlements, and but comparatively little was known respecting its value. The act was passed likewise upon an *exparte* representation of the case, consequently with less regard to the interests of Michigan. This act, approved April 19, 1816, entitled "an act to enable the people of the Indiana Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States," defines the northern boundary of that State to be "an east and west line, drawn through a point ten miles north of the southern extreme of Lake Michigan." Thus Michigan was deprived of a valuable tract of territory on her southern frontier by an act of assumption of power by Congress, as untenable in law as repugnant to the act of 1805, and the sacred rights of Michigan.

In the early part of September, 1835, Charles Shaler, of Pennsylvania, received the appointment of Secretary, in place of Mr. Mason, but the office not being accepted, John S. Horner, of Virginia, was appointed in his place. He arrived in Detroit and commenced the duties of his office on the 21st of the month. At the first election on the first Monday in October, the Constitution was submitted to, and ratified by the people. Stevens T. Mason was elected Governor, Edward Mundy, Lieut. Governor, and Isaac E. Crary representative in Congress. The first session of the legislature under the Constitution was commenced at the capitol, in the city of Detroit, on the first Monday of November, at which John Norvell and Lucius Lyon were elected Senators to Congress.

A regular election for delegate to Congress was held as

usual under the territorial laws, and George W. Jones, of Wisconsin, received the necessary certificate and obtained his seat in Congress, although by the official returns the Hon. William Woodbridge was entitled to it, having the greatest number of votes. A highly important act was passed March 8th, 1836, appointing the Hon. William A. Fletcher to prepare a code of laws for the government of the State. This code was accordingly prepared. At an extra session held specially for the purpose, and the regular session following, it was submitted, revised, and passed into a law, to take effect in September, 1838.

In May, 1836, the western part of Michigan having been erected into a distinct Territory by the name of Wisconsin, the acting Governor for Michigan Territory was appointed its Secretary. By act of Congress passed June 15th, 1836, the Constitution and State government of Michigan was accepted; and, "*upon condition*," of accepting the prescribed boundary limits, admitted into the Union.*

This act could be viewed by the people of Michigan in no other than an odious light—as an act of injustice. The conditions of the compact, contained in the Ordinance of '87, had long since been complied with, by possessing the requisite number of inhabitants, and by forming a constitution for State government, which was essentially republican, and was as such accepted by Congress. By the Ordinance, Michigan had a right to the east and west line drawn through the southern extreme of Lake Michigan to the Pennsylvania line, for her southern boundary; and by the act of 1805, she had a right to a line drawn through the southern extreme of Lake Michigan, through the middle of the lake to the northern extremity, and then a line due north to the northern boundary of the United States, for her western boundary. After Congress had given the eastern tract, of more than a thousand square miles, to Ohio, by the act of 1802,—beside, between eleven and twelve hundred square miles to Indiana, by the act of 1816, it would seem, that the work of excision, on the part of Congress, ought to have ceased. But another operation was yet left in reserve. Notwithstanding the boundary had been fixed by the Ordinance of '87, and again confirmed by the act of

* For this boundary see page 14.

1805, still, in the face of these acts, Congress presumed to require as a condition, that Michigan should *purchase* her admission into the Union, in accepting for her southern boundary the line claimed by Ohio, and thus giving to Ohio an invaluable tract of about 470 square miles, apparently, as a supposed equivalent, in exchange for a wild and comparatively scandinavian waste on the shores of Lake Superior.

The sequel is well known, and might be here omitted, were it not that it may be immediately connected with the future adjudication of the question. In the history of nations and States, it is not unfrequent to find, that, in cases of great public emergency, requiring the greatest unanimity of public sentiment, party divisions and discord intervene, to retard, if not prevent, their successful termination. This was unhappily the case with Michigan. Although a decided unanimity prevailed with regard to the justness of her claim to the tract in dispute, yet, under the circumstances, the expediency of retaining or relinquishing her right, had become a subject of contention between two formidable parties. A year had already elapsed since the formation of the State Constitution, and half that period spent by her delegation to Congress in fruitless solicitation for admission. Some began to despond. One party seemed to consider the participation in the benefits of the Union paramount to all other considerations. The force of this had a greater weight at that time, from the fact that a large amount of surplus revenue was about to be distributed among the several States; and which, it was supposed, might be lost to the State, by an unseasonable admission; therefore, by farther delay, there was much to lose and nothing to gain. By the other party these reasons had no weight. Rather than to submit to so gross an act of injustice, they were inclined to forego the inconveniences which might result from delay, till a more favorable action of Congress. Full reliance was placed in Congress ultimately to do her justice by *unconditionally* admitting the State into the confederacy; that the State, having a present right to admission, would consequently have an equitable right to her proportionate share of the surplus revenue, which Congress could not refuse to grant, whenever she was admitted. Thus stood the parties when a special session of the legis-

lature convened at Detroit, on the 11th July, 1836. On the 20th, an act was approved, providing for the election of delegates to a convention, to accept or reject the proposition of Congress. It provided that fifty delegates should be elected, and that the convention should be held at Ann Arbour, on the 26th of September. This convention was composed of a full representation of both parties. On the 30th, it adjourned, dissenting to the proposed boundary by a vote of 28 to 21, and three delegates were appointed to repair to Washington, at the next session of Congress, to co-operate with our representatives on the general interests of the State.

This dissent was unsatisfactory to a considerable portion of the people, and, without waiting the regular call of a convention by the legislature, means were resorted to, by which to reverse it. During the autumn, two respectable primary assemblies of that portion of the people assenting to the conditions, were held, one in the county of Wayne, and the other in the county of Washtenaw, two of the most populous counties in the State. A second convention of the people was proposed to be held, for another trial of the question; and the Governor was requested to call the same by proclamation. Although the proposed convention was approved of, yet the issue of a proclamation, unauthorised by law, was, for its alleged want of validity, very properly declined by the executive. However, a convention had been decided upon, and, on the 14th of November, a circular from the proper officers of the assenting party, was issued, which recommended the qualified voters in the several counties to meet on the 5th and 6th of December, and elect delegates to attend a convention; that the number of delegates be twice the number elected to the popular branch of the legislature, and that the election be conducted at the proper places, by the same officers, and agreeably to the legal formalities governing other elections. The election was accordingly held, though unattended by those who dissented to the proposition of boundary, or who considered the convention as void from its illegality. The delegates elected to this convention, met at Ann Arbour on the 14th December, and on the 15th, unanimously resolved to accept the condition imposed in the proposition of Congress; but at the same time, protesting against the constitu-

tional right of Congress to require this preliminary assent as a condition of admission into the Union.

The proceedings of this convention were immediately submitted to Congress. As might have been expected, in the debate on the subject, the validity of the last convention was called in question. By some, it was urged that this convention was entirely *ex parte;* that, having been voluntarily originated from a portion only of the people, being unauthorized by any legal provision, it could not, by its acts, bind the remaining portion of the community, nor even itself, or those whom it represented, any more than the voluntary expression of any other public assemblage of the people; that questions of this magnitude, affecting the sovereignty of a State, could only be determined by the people, according to such form, as the supreme power of the State might prescribe. By others, it was urged, that while the assent of a majority of the people was necessary, it was immaterial how that assent was given, whether according to a prescribed law of the State, or not—it was sufficient if the will of a majority of the people was ascertained; and moreover, that no act of Congress had prescribed any mode by which the people should give their assent; and, that the recent convention *had* expressed the will of a majority of the people of the State, evidence of a change in public opinion since the first convention, was adduced to prove. By others, again, it was maintained, that the expression of the first convention, authorized by the legislature at the extra session, was the only legal expression of the will of the people of Michigan on the question; that the proposition of Congress, requiring the State to relinquish part of her territory, to obtain admission, was wholly gratuitous—was unjust and wrong *ab initio;* that any determination Congress might make upon the validity of the latter convention, would be equally gratuitous, and could neither alter the facts in the case, whatever they might be, nor the rights of the State; that former proceedings ought to be disregarded, and that Michigan ought to be unconditionally admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the other States of the confederacy; that thereby Congress would have discharged a duty incumbent on it, and the contending parties might be at liberty to settle the controversy, before the proper judicial tribunal of the country.

These were some of the opinions and arguments elicited by the parties in debate on the subject. However conflicting these opinions might be, there seemed, withal, to be a disposition in all parties, to admit the State, although the dissatisfaction of some, at the irregularity of the proceedings in accomplishing the object, and the obnoxious preamble coupled with the act of admission, prevented their votes being given in the affirmative. The final decision was made by an act approved the 26th of January, 1837, which, after asserting, by preamble, that the people of the State had given their consent to the proposed boundaries, in the convention of the 15th December, declared Michigan "to be one of the United States, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever."

GAZETTEER OF MICHIGAN.

PART SECOND.

GENERAL VIEW OF EACH COUNTY.

Containing the boundaries, area, seat of justice; the names of the principal lakes, water courses, villages, and organized townships; a description of the surface, soil, and natural resources; the land and senatorial districts; the number of senators and representatives to be returned to the legislature; and the population of each county, respectively:

ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

ALLEGAN COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Ottawa and Kent, east by Barry, south by Kalamazoo and Van Buren, and west by Lake Michigan. It was organized in 1835, and has an area of 840 square miles. Seat of justice, Allegan.

Water courses.—The principal rivers are the Kalamazoo, the Black, and Rabbit, besides numerous small creeks.

Organized Townships.—Allegan, Manlius, Newark, Otsego, Plainfield.

Villages.—Allegan, Newark, Otsego.

Allegan county has generally an undulating surface, and, in some parts, it may be said to be hilly. It possesses almost every variety of soil found in the State; and on the Kalamazoo and other streams, it is a deep black alluvion.

In some portions of the county, especially the coast bordering the lake, and even in some parts bordering the river banks, it is sandy—in other sections, clay predominates, or a mixture of clay and sand. Its productions are similar to those of the adjoining counties, as far as cultivation has extended. The manufacturing of lumber is carried on to a great extent. In the south-western part of the county is a limestone quarry, which may become valuable. The public lands were brought into market in 1832, but from its distant local position, and the quantity of unsold lands east of it, together with other causes, very few settlements were made until '35, since which it has settled rapidly, and its population still continues to increase. The greater portion of the public lands is taken. The northern tier of townships belongs to the Grand River, and the balance of the county, to the Kalamazoo Land District.

Allegan, in conjunction with Barry and Eaton, elects one representative, and belongs to the sixth senatorial district, which returns two senators to the legislature. Population, 1,469.

ARENAC COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Mackinac, east by Saginaw, east by Saginaw Bay, south by Saginaw Bay and Midland, and west by Gladwin. It is unorganized, and attached for judicial purposes to Saginaw, and contains an area of 544 square miles.

Sandy river is the principal stream.

The county is unsurveyed, and there are but few, if any, settlements of a white population. It is embraced in the Saginaw Land District.

BARRY COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Kent and Ionia, east by Eaton, south by Calhoun and Kalamazoo, and west by Allegan. It is unorganized, and contains 576 square miles.

Water courses.—The principal stream is the Thorn Ap-

ple. The smaller streams are, Little Fork, Muddy creek, Fall creek.

Lakes.—The principal are, Thorn Apple, Clear, Fine, Pine, Gun, Crooked.

Organized Townships.—Barry, Hastings, Johnstown, Thorn Apple.

The south-western part of this county is interspersed with numerous small lakes. The face of the country has a diversified appearance, from a gently undulating and rolling, to sometimes a broken surface. Its *soil* will compare with the adjacent counties. In the eastern and northern portions are found belts of heavily timbered land, consisting of beech, sugar maple, whitewood, ash, and the other usual forest trees of the Peninsula. The county is new, and not yet extensively settled, though it is said to be rapidly increasing in population. The principal settlements are, Middle Village, Bull's Prairie, and Hastings, upon the Thorn Apple, and Yankee Springs, upon the road leading from Grand Rapids in Kent, to Gull Prairie in Kalamazoo. It is well watered by the Thorn Apple and its branches, in the northern part, and in the south, by several inconsiderable tributaries of the Kalamazoo. There are some fine lands in this county, not yet taken. The four northern townships are included in the Grand River Land District, and the remainder in the Kalamazoo Land District.

Barry, in conjunction with Allegan and Eaton, sends one representative, and belongs to the sixth senatorial district, which sends two senators to the legislature. Population, 512.

BERRIEN COUNTY

Is bounded north by Van Buren and Lake Michigan, east by Van Buren and Cass, south by the State of Indiana, and west by Lake Michigan. Seat of justice, St. Joseph.

Water courses.—The St. Joseph, Pawpaw, Galain, Dowagiake rivers; Pine and Pipestone creeks.

Organized Townships.—Bainbridge, Berrien, Bertrand, Buchanan, New Buffalo, Niles, Oronoko, Royalton, St. Joseph, Weesaw.

BRANCH.

Villages.—St. Joseph, Niles, New Buffalo, Bertrand, Berrien, Royalton.

The *surface* of the county is somewhat rolling, but not hilly. The *soil*, upon the St. Joseph, is mostly a deep, black, sandy loam, producing the most exuberant crops. In other parts of the county it is various. The timber, in the valleys of the St. Joseph and Pawpaw rivers, is remarkably heavy, and consists of oak, whitewood, linden, beech, elm, hickory, sugar tree, &c. In some parts of the county, there is a sufficiency of pine, suitable for manufacturing into lumber. The rivers and creeks furnish excellent mill-sites, many of which are improved, or in progress of improvement. There are several stone quarries, in different parts of the county—one of free stone, on the St. Joseph, 16 miles from its mouth; and one on Blue creek, in the vicinity of Newburgh, both of which are valuable. This county belongs to the Kalamazoo Land District.

Berrien elects one representative, and is included in the seventh senatorial district, which returns two senators to the legislature. Population, 4,863.

BRANCH COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by the county of Calhoun, east by Hillsdale, south by the State of Indiana, and west by St. Joseph. It was organized in 1833, and contains an area of 528 square miles. Seat of justice, Branch.

Water courses.—The St. Joseph river, Hog river, Prairie river, Swan creek, Cold Water river.

Organized Townships.—Algansee, Batavia, Bronson, Butler, Coldwater, Elizabeth, Gerard, Gilead, Mattison, Ovid, Quincy, Sherwood, Union.

Villages.—Coldwater, Branch, Union City, Mason.

The *surface* of this county is generally rolling. The *soil* is of a dark, rich, sandy loam, free from stone, except in a few places. Two-thirds of the county are oak openings, and the remainder is heavily timbered land. The timbered land affords excellent grazing; the remainder is better fitted for grain. Iron ore has been discovered in the southern part of the county. The settling of this county commenced in 1831. It is included in the Kalamazoo Land

District. There are some valuable Public Lands in this county, remaining unsold.

Branch elects one member to the house of representatives, and belongs to the seventh senatorial district, which elects two senators to the State legislature. Population, 4,016.

CASS COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by the county of Van Buren, east by St. Joseph, south by the State of Indiana, and west by Berrien county. It was organized in 1829, and contains an area of 528 square miles. Seat of justice, Cassopolis.

Water courses.—The St. Joseph is the principal stream. Christiana river, Corbett's river, Dowagiake river, Putnam's creek.

Lakes.—Pleasant lake, Stone lake, Deadwood lake.

Organized Townships.—Calvin, Howard, Jefferson, Lagrange, Mason, Milton, Newburg, Ontwa, Penn, Pokagon, Porter, Silver Creek, Volinia, Wayne.

Villages.—Edwardsburg, Cassopolis, Whitmonville, Adamsville.

The *surface* is generally level; the eastern part is rather broken. The *soil* is as fertile as any in the State. It may be divided into two kinds; first, that of the dry prairies, which includes Beardsley's, Young's, Lagrange, Pokagon, Little Prairie Round, McKinney's and Baldwin's Prairie, which consist of a dry, black, rich loam. They are all exceedingly fertile, and owned by actual settlers, who have rendered them in a good state of cultivation. The second description of soil is the white and yellow oak openings. This soil is a yellow sand loam, and has the appearance of perfect sterility, but when cultivated, it is exceedingly fertile, and produces excellent crops of wheat and oats. The bur oak openings have a soil similar to the dry prairies. The productions of this county are the same as those adjoining, and on the west of the meridian. It is not as good for grazing or corn, as some others, but it is common to raise crops of wheat yielding from 20 to 35 bushels to the acre—averaging perhaps, 30 bushels: and oats sometimes yield 80 bushels. All vines and vegetables grow here with the greatest luxuriance. Two-thirds of the county are said to be oak open-

ings and prairie; the remainder, timbered land. Cultivated lands sell from five to fifty dollars per acre. Iron ore, bog iron, and lime stone, all of a good quality, are found in the southern part of the county. There is a plentiful supply of water power. It has been settled principally within the four past years. It is embraced in the Kalamazoo Land District.

Cass and Van Buren together, elect two representatives, and belong to the seventh senatorial district, which returns two senators to the legislature. Population, 5,296.

CALHOUN COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Barry and Eaton, east by Jackson, south by Hillsdale and Branch, and west by Kalamazoo. It was organized in 1833, and contains 720 square miles. Seat of justice, Marshall.

Water courses.—The Kalamazoo, the St. Joseph, Battle creek, Seven Mile creek, Ten Mile creek, Rice creek, Pine creek, Nottawasepee, Bear creek, Beaver creek, and Kalamazoo south branch.

Organized Townships.—Albion, Athens, Burlington, Cady, Convis, Clarendon, Eckford, Fredonia, Homer, Leroy, Marengo, Marshall, Milton, Newton, Pennfield, Sheridan, Tekonsha.

Villages.—Marshall, Battle Creek, Homer, Waterloo, Albion, Tekonsha, Verona, Waterburg.

The *surface* of the county is generally undulating, though some portions may be said to be rolling. The *soil*, a rich, sandy loam. In the western part there are several beautiful and valuable prairies, but most of the county is bur and white oak plains, which for farming are held in high estimation. The grains and grasses that flourish in the adjacent counties, flourish here in the richest luxuriance. The advantages for manufacturing are numerous, being crossed by the Kalamazoo and the St. Joseph rivers, two among the most important streams in the Peninsula, together with the various branches of the former, which irrigate the county in a beautiful manner. The attention of many is being turned to the manufacture of sugar from the beet, which grows here most luxuriantly. There are some

valuable quarries of sand stone on the Kalamazoo river, and in other parts of the county, some of which are successfully wrought for building material. The first settlements were made in 1831. It is embraced in the Kalamazoo Land District. The larger portion of the public lands is sold.

Calhoun elects two representatives, and belongs to the sixth senatorial district, which sends two senators to the legislature. Population, 7,960.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY

Consists of all that tract of country in which the Indian title is extinguished, included in the following boundaries: "Beginning on the north side of Lake Huron, at the isle of St. Vital, running thence due north until it strikes a river (Carp river,) which falls into the north-west part of Muddy Lake of the Strait of St. Mary; thence up said river, to its source; thence west to the Monestee river of Lake Michigan; thence up said river to the parallel of 46° 31′; thence due west to the Montreal river," (the extreme western boundary of the State,) thence, following said boundary line down the said river to its mouth; thence, following said western boundary of the State, in a straight line across Lake Superior to the mouth of Pigeon river; thence with the northern boundary line of the United States, returning through Lake Superior and St. Mary's Strait, back to the mouth of said river; thence south-west to the place of beginning. The land surface covers the whole southern shore of Lake Superior, which lies within the State, for its northern boundary, having the county of Mackinac on its southern boundary, St. Mary's river on the east, separating it from Upper Canada, the Montreal river on the west, separating it from Wisconsin Territory.

It was organized in 1826, and contains an area, excluding lake surface, of 7,200 square miles. Seat of justice, Sault de Ste. Marie, or St. Mary's village. St. Mary is the only organized township. Chippewa elects one representative, and belongs to the fourth senatorial district, which sends two senators to the legislature. Population, as per census, 336. (See farther, "Upper Peninsula.")

CLINTON COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Gratiot, east by Shiawassee, south by Ingham and Eaton, and west by Ionia. It is as yet unorganized, and contains 576 square miles.

Water courses.—Grand, Looking Glass, and Maple rivers; Stony, Prairie, and Loss creeks.

Lakes.—Some of the principal are Bryan, Parke, Round, and Muskrat.

Organized Townships.—DeWitt, Wandaugon, Watertown.

Clinton is generally level. It has a good soil, which is heavily timbered. In the south-eastern part it is swampy. In many respects it resembles Shiawassee county. The valleys of the Looking Glass, Grand, and Maple rivers, furnish some timbered and rich arable land, rarely equaled. There is excellent hydraulic power on the rivers, but it has not been much improved. There are some fine lands not yet taken up by emigrants. It is generally less settled than many other counties where the same quantity of the public lands is sold. It is embraced in the Grand River Land District.

Clinton, in conjunction with Shiawassee and Genesee, elects to the legislature one representative, and belongs to the third senatorial district, which elects three senators. Population, 529.

EATON COUNTY

Is bounded north by Ionia and Clinton, east by Ingham, south by Jackson and Calhoun, and west by Barry. It was organized in 1837, and contains 576 square miles. Seat of justice, Bellevue.

Water courses.—The Grand river, Big Fork of Thorn Apple, Grind Stone creek, Sebewa creek, Battle creek.

Organized Townships.—Bellevue, Eaton, Kalamo, Oneida, Vermontville.

Villages.—Bellevue, Vermontville, Charlotte.

The *surface* of this county is gently undulating, and the soil mostly a deep calcarious and sandy loam, with a thick

covering of vegetable mould. The county is generally heavily timbered; in the northern part, south of Battle creek it is openings and plains. In its productions, it will compare with Calhoun county. On the Grand river, in the north-eastern part, is a valuable quarry of sand stone, and on Battle creek, in the south-west corner a quarry of lime stone, which is wrought to a considerable extent, and which supplies the surrounding country with lime.

The first settlements commenced in 1833, and the county is now rapidly increasing in population. It belongs to the Grand river Land District.

Eaton, in conjunction with Allegan and Barry, elects one representative, and is included in the sixth senatorial district, which returns two senators to the State legislature. Population, 913.

GENESEE COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Saginaw and Lapeer, east by Lapeer and Oakland, south by Oakland and Livingston, and west by Shiawassee and Saginaw. It was organized in 1836, with an area of 504 square miles. Seat of justice, Flint.

Water courses.—Flint river is the principal; Pine, Coal, Swartz, Kearsley creeks; Thread river, and Shiawassee east branch.

Lakes.—The principal are Long and Grand Blanc.

Organized Townships.—Argentine, Flint, Flushing, Fenton, Genesee, Grand Blanc, Mundy, Vienna.

Villages.—Flint, Leroy, Grand Blanc, Fentonville.

The *face* of this county may be said to be rolling. The soil is mostly a dry, sandy loam, and generally free from stone, but there is a sufficient supply, however, for farming purposes. In the southern part are found *oak openings*—the remainder is timbered land, and what is there termed "*hazle brush.*" On the Flint river are found tracts of excellent pine timber, which are very valuable. The county is said to be good for grazing, and generally brings good crops of wheat, rye, oats, corn, potatoes, &c. The Flint river and its branches furnish plenty of mill sites.

This county has been settled principally within three years

past, and emigration to it is increasing. Except the two southern townships, which belong to the Detroit Land district, it is embraced in the Saginaw Land district.

Genesee, together with Shiawassee and Clinton, elects one representative, and belongs to the third Senatorial district, which sends three Senators to the legislature. Population, 2,754.

GLADWIN COUNTY

Is bounded north and west by Mackinac, east by Arenac, and south by Midland.

It has an area of about 576 square miles, and, being unorganized, is attached to Saginaw county, for judicial purposes. It is in possession of the Indians, and no settlements have yet been made by a white population. It is unsurveyed, and little known respecting it. It is embraced in the Saginaw Land district.

GRATIOT COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Isabella and Midland, east by Saginaw, south by Clinton, and west by Montcalm.

It remains unorganized, and is attached to Saginaw for judicial purposes. It contains a surface of 576 square miles.

The streams are the Maple and Pine rivers, besides several smaller ones.

Gratiot has an undulating surface, well timbered, and is naturally a good farming county. The northern part is pine timber. The four north-eastern corner townships are embraced in the Saginaw Land district, the remainder within the Grand river Land district.

HILLSDALE COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by the counties of Calhoun and Jackson, east by Lenawee, south by the State of Ohio, and west by the State of Indiana and the county of Branch. It

was organized in 1835, and contains a surface of 576 square miles. Seat of justice, Jonesville.

Water courses.—The St. Joseph of Lake Michigan, the St. Joseph of the Maumee, and the little St. Joseph; Goose creek, Tiffin's or Bean creek, Hog river, Sandy river, Kalamazoo south branch.

Organized Townships.—Adams, Allen, Canaan, Fayette, Florida, Litchfield, Moscow, Pittsford, Reading, Scipio, Somerset, Wheatland.

The *face* of this county is generally undulating and rolling, and interspersed occasionally with marshes. It is emphatically a country of *hills* and *dales*, and contains some of the most elevated land in the Peninsula. The soil is a dry, black, rich, sandy loam, which produces large crops of wheat, rye, corn, oats, &c. About one half of the county—the northern part—is "oak openings," the remainder is heavily timbered land. This is an admirable section of country for oats, which grow in the greatest possible luxuriance. The timber is mostly oak, whitewood, black walnut, sugar maple, and hickory. This is a new county, and, as yet, but few improvements have been made. Various mills and manufactories are going up, and from the abundance of mill sites on the St. Joseph and Kalamazoo rivers, it may in time become a manufacturing region of some note. In some instances great crops of grass are raised, but in general it is not as good a county for grazing as some others. Here are frequently found quarries of fine sand stone, excellent, both for building and grind-stones. These are found plentifully in the northern part of the county. Iron ore has been found in some places, and it is thought it may be manufactured to advantage. Considerable quantities of bog lime have also been discovered. It belongs to the Monroe Land district. It sends one representative, and belongs to the second senatorial district, which sends three Senators to the legislature. Population, 4,729.

IONIA COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Montcalm, east by Clinton, south by Eaton and Barry, and west by Kent. It was or-

ganized in 1837, and contains 576 square miles. Seat of justice, Ionia Centre.

Water courses.—The Grand, Maple, Flat, and Looking-glass rivers; Sebewa, Loss, Lake, and Prairie creeks.

Organized Townships.—Boston, Cass, Ionia, Maple, Otisco, Portland.

Villages.—The principal are Ionia Centre and Lyons.

The *surface* of the county is gently undulating. Openings frequently intervene between heavy groves of timber, such as the oak, ash, maple, butternut, elm, black walnut, whitewood, &c. &c. The *soil* is mostly a black, rich, sandy loam, and of an alluvial formation, on the bottoms—very little waste land, and irreclaimable swamp. It is naturally arable, and fitted for grazing. It is free from stone, but quarries are found on the Grand river, that serve the purposes of building material. The hydraulic power is not so abundant in this, as in some of the more eastern counties. There is a considerable tide of emigration to the county, which has continued from its first settlement. This county is embraced in the Grand River Land District.

Ionia, in conjunction with Ottawa and Kent, elects one representative, and is embraced in the sixth senatorial district, which sends two senators to the legislature. Population, 1,028.

INGHAM COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Clinton and Shiawassee, east by Livingston, south by Jackson, and west by Eaton. It was organized in 1838, and has an area of 560 square miles.

Water courses.—The Red Cedar, Willow creek, Mud creek, Sycamore creek.

Lakes.—Pine, Portage, Swampy.

Organized Townships.—Alaiedon, Aurelius, Ingham, Onondaga, Stockbridge, Vevey.

Villages.—Mason Centre is the only village in this county.

The *face* of the country is generally level, but somewhat uneven on the openings. The greater part is heavily timbered land. Plains and openings constitute the remaining

portion, the former of which are found in the south-eastern, and the latter in the south-western part of it. It is represented generally, as a rich section, with soils like those found in other parts of the State, designated by the appellation of plains, openings, and timbered land. The timber is principally sugar maple and beech, in considerable quantities, sycamore, basswood, black walnut, &c. It is generally well supplied with water power. There were but few settlements made in the county previous to the summer of 1837. Commencing with that period, there has been considerable emigration to it. There are many tracts of excellent land in this county yet unsold. One half of the county, including the eight townships east of the meridian, belongs to the Detroit, the balance to the Grand River Land District.

Ingham, in conjunction with Livingston, elects two representatives, and belongs to the fifth senatorial district, which returns three senators to the legislature. Population, 822.

ISABELLA COUNTY

Is bounded on the north and west by Mackinac, east by Midland, and south by Gratiot and Montcalm.

The principal streams are the Chippewa and Salt rivers.

It is unorganized, and attached to Ionia for judicial purposes. It has an area of 576 square miles. It is in progress of survey. No settlements of consequence have yet been made. It is embraced in the Grand River Land District.

JACKSON COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Eaton and Ingham, east by Washtenaw, south by Lenawee and Hillsdale, and west by Calhoun. It was organized in 1832, and contains about 720 square miles. Seat of justice, Jackson.

Water courses.—The Grand, the Kalamazoo, the Raisin; Portage creek, Goose creek, Sandstone creek, and the South and East branches of Grand river.

Lakes.—Gillet's, Grass, Vineyard, Clark's, Cranberry, Pleasant, and Swain's.

Organized Townships.—Concord, East Portage, Grass Lake, Hanover, Jackson, Leoni, Leslie, Liberty, Napoleon, Parma, Pulaski, Rives, Sandstone, Spring Arbour, Springport, Tomkins, West Portage.

Villages.—Jackson, Concord, Barry, Grass Lake, Swainsville.

The surface of this county is generally undulating, and a very small portion may be said to be broken or hilly. The *soil* is of that known under the appellation of plains and openings. The west and south-west portion, constituting perhaps one fourth of the county, is burr oak plains; the greater portion of the balance of the county, is oak openings and timbered land. There is no dry prairie. Small tracts of wet prairie are interspersed throughout the county, which are easily drained. This county is generally well timbered and watered, and has a large portion of superior farming land. The soil is mostly of a rich sandy loam. The plains, much resembling orchards, are covered with a sparse growth of burr oak, white and red oak, and hickory trees, generally free from underbrush, and in the summer months, with a succession of the most beautiful wild flowers. Wheat, oats, corn, barley, and potatoes, succeed to admiration. Indications of stone coal have been discovered near Jackson, and large quantities of white sandstone, of a superior quality for building and other purposes, are found in the vicinity of Jackson and Napoleon. Limestone of an excellent quality, and in abundance, is found at Jackson and Spring Arbour. The county is generally well supplied with hydraulic power. The first settlements commenced in 1831. Six townships, lying east of the meridian, numbering one, two, and three, south, belong to the Detroit, and the remainder of the county is included in the Monroe Land District.

Jackson sends two representatives, and belongs to the fifth senatorial district, which elects three senators to the legislature. Population, 8,702.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Allegan and Barry, east by Calhoun, south by St. Joseph, and west by Van Buren. It was organized in 1830, and contains 576 square miles. Seat of justice, Kalamazoo.

Water courses.—The Kalamazoo, the Portage; Four Mile creek, Gull creek, Bear creek.

Organized Townships.—Alamo, Brady, Charleston, Climax, Comstock, Cooper, Kalamazoo, Pavilion, Portage, Prairie Ronde, Richland, Texas.

Villages.—Kalamazoo, Schoolcraft, Comstock.

Kalamazoo is generally level, though sufficiently undulating to conduct off the waters in healthy streams. It is divided into prairie, open, and heavily timbered lands. About one third of the county is heavy timber, of beech, maple, ash, basswood, whitewood, butternut, and black walnut. There are eight prairies, viz. Prairie Ronde, Grand Neck Prairie, Dry Prairie, Genesee Prairie, Grand Prairie, Tolland's Prairie, Gull Prairie, and Climax Prairie; in all, containing about one eighth of the county. Every portion of the county is admirably adapted to agriculture. The *soil* is a black loam, rich and fertile in the extreme. The productions are similar to the counties adjoining. There are numerous mill-sites in different parts of the county, with a hydraulic power sufficient to support the most extensive manufactures. The principal mill streams are, the Portage river of the St. Joseph, and the Portage river of the Kalamazoo, and Gull creek. The Kalamazoo river runs through the county, near its geographical centre, and is skirted with heavily timbered and open lands of the first quality.

The settling of this county commenced in 1829. In 1830, two or three townships of land were offered for sale by the general government. In 1831, the balance of the county, save a reservation of one township, was brought into market. The public lands are mostly taken up in this county, by actual settlers, though some remain unsold, of a good quality. It belongs to the Kalamazoo Land District.

Kalamazoo elects two representatives, and belongs to

the sixth senatorial district, which returns two senators to the legislature. Population, 6,367.

KENT COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Oceana, east by Ionia, south by Barry and Allegan, and west by Ottawa. It was organized in 1836, and has an area of 763 square miles. Seat of justice, Grand Rapids.

Water courses.—The Grand, Flat, Rouge, and Thorn Apple rivers; Buck, and Gypsum or Plaster creeks.

Organized Townships.—Ada, Byron, Kent, Plainfield, Vergennes, Walker.

Villages.—Grand Rapids, Grandville.

The *surface* of the eastern half of the county is rolling, and upon the Grand river, hilly. The *soil* is mostly of a deep vegetable loam, covering a substratum of clay. The greater portion of the county, and especially that part east of the Thorn Apple river, is of the class of soil called "oak openings." The north-western, western, and south-western parts, or perhaps one third of the county, is timbered land. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes, are produced in excellent crops, and frequently on lands which eighteen months since were in possession of the Indian. Black walnut, beech, sugar maple, and white wood, is the principal timber, which often attains a magnificent growth. North of Grand river, especially upon the Rouge, are found large forests of heavy, pine timber, of great value. The hydraulic power is very considerable, and abounds on all the streams. There is an immense power at Grand Rapids, and at several points upon the Rouge, Flat and Thorn Apple rivers, and their branches. Gypsum, or plaster of Paris, of an excellent quality, and in abundance, is found on Gypsum creek. Lime stone, and building materials of different kinds, both of wood and stone, are in plentiful supplies. Brine springs have been found near the mouth of Gypsum creek, and in some other places on Grand river. This county has many facilities for intercommunication, and will, after the canal at the Rapids and the rail-road connecting the Grand river with St. Clair, are completed, enjoy superior advantages. The greater portion of the

public lands south of Grand river have been located. Lands of the richest quality, lying north of Grand river, supposed to be two-fifths of the county, remain unsold, although portions of it have been settled by "squatters." This county belongs to the Grand River Land District. The first settlement of the county was made at Grand Rapids, about four years since, but the greater portion—nine-tenths of its population, have settled within the two or three past years.

Kent, in conjunction with Ottawa and Ionia, elects one representative, and belongs to the sixth senatorial district, which sends two senators to the legislature. Population, 2,022.

LAPEER COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Sanilac, east by St. Clair, south by Macomb and Oakland, and west by Genesee and Saginaw. It was organized in 1835, and contains 828 square miles. Seat of justice, Lapeer.

Water courses.—Flint and Belle rivers; Black, Cedar, Elm, Bottom, Kearsley, Farmer's and Mill creeks, and the north branch of Flint.

Organized Townships.—Atlas, Bristol, Flora, Hadley, Lapeer, Lomond, Metamora, Richfield.

Villages.—Lapeer, Newburg.

The *surface* is gently undulating. The southern part is mostly oak openings, and the south-eastern, "*brush land.*" There is half a township west of Lake Nepissing, almost entirely sugar maple, long since known as the "Nepissing Sugar Orchard." The *soil*, on the intervals of the Flint and its branches which irrigate this county, is very rich, and of a quality well fitted for farming. The timber of the northern part is mostly oak, linn, elm, beech, maple, and pine. The pine on the north of the Flint river is of an excellent quality, and in abundance, intermixed with the other timber before mentioned. The quality of the water is equal to any other portion of the State. The hydraulic power is sufficient for all purposes of manufacturing. There is one mill of some description on nearly every stream, and many more mill sites which remain un-

occupied, though they might be occupied to advantage. The most dense population is in the southern part of the county. There are considerable quantities of public lands in the county, of the first quality, un-entered. The eastern range of townships belong to the Detroit, and the balance to the Saginaw Land District.

Lapeer elects one representative to the legislature, and belongs to the third senatorial district, which returns three senators. Population, 2,602, exclusive of one township not returned.

LENAWEE COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by the counties of Jackson and Washtenaw, east by Monroe, south by the State of Ohio, and west by Hillsdale. It was organized in 1826, and contains 735 square miles. Seat of justice, Adrian.

Water courses.—Rivers Raisin and Ottawa; Tiffin's or Bean creek, Macon, Little Raisin river; Goose creek, Evans' creek, Bear creek, Beaver creek, Wolf creek.

Lakes.—Michemanetuc or Devil's lake, Evans' and Wampler's.

Organized Townships.—Blissfield, Cambridge, Dover, Fairfield, Franklin, Hudson, Logan, Madison, Macon, Medina, Ogden, Palmyra, Raisin, Rollin, Rome, Seneca, Tecumseh, Woodstock.

Villages.—Adrian, Tecumseh, Clinton, Blissfield, Palmyra, Rollin, Hudson, Canandaigua.

The *surface* of this county is rather undulating. The northern part is somewhat hilly. The southern portion is the best timbered. The soil consists of black, sandy loam, and in some places, argile is a component part. It is generally dry and free from stone, and the bottoms are rich and prolific. It is natural for grass, corn, oats, and wheat, which can be raised in abundance. Iron ore has been found in the township of Franklin, and is said to be of good quality. It is about twelve years since it was first settled, but it has received the greatest accession from emigration within three or four years past. Lands that are taken, sell from five to twenty-five dollars per acre. The public lands of the best quality, are mostly taken up. The

county is included in the Monroe Land District. It sends four representatives, and belongs to the second senatorial district, which sends three senators to the legislature. Population, 14,540.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Shiawassee and Genesee, east by Oakland, south by Washtenaw, and west by Ingham. It was organized in 1836, and it contains 576 square miles. Seat of justice, Howell.

Water courses.—The Shiawassee and Huron are the principal. South branch of the Shiawassee, Ore creek, and Ore creek of the Shiawassee, Woodruff's creek, Portage river.

Lakes.—Bass, Portage, Crooked.

Organized Townships.—Brighton, Deerfield, Genoa, Green Oak, Hamburg, Handy, Hartland, Howell, Iena, Iosco, Marion, Oceola, Putnam, Tyrone, Tuscola, Unadilla.

Villages.—Howell, Benton, Livingston, Unadilla.

Livingston is very well watered. The *surface* is undulating, and the *soil*, in the openings, is a black, sandy loam, with an occasional mixture of clay, and peculiarly adapted to grain growing. In the northern part, it is well timbered with the forest trees usually found in this State; together with a small tract of good pine timber. The remainder, and the larger portion of the county, is open land. There is considerable hydraulic power, especially on the branches of the Huron, in the south, and of the Shiawassee, in the north, some of which has been improved for manufacturing purposes. Saline springs have been discovered near the centre, and iron ore in the south-east part of the county.

The first settlements were made in 1832, and emigration has been much directed to it for two or three years past. It is settled mostly by permanent settlers. It is embraced in the Detroit Land District.

Livingston, in conjunction with Ingham, elects two representatives, and belongs to the fifth senatorial district, which sends three senators to the legislature. Population, 5,029.

MACKINAC COUNTY

Is divided into two parts, by the Strait of Mackinac. One portion includes all the region of country in the Peninsula, lying north of Saginaw Bay, and the counties of Arenac, Gladwin, Isabella, Montcalm, and Oceana, and between Lake Michigan on the west, and Lake Huron on the east. The other portion, located in the *Upper* Peninsula, and extending from the county of Chippewa on the north, to Lake Huron, Strait of Mackinac, Lake Michigan, Green Bay, and Wisconsin Territory on the south, and from the river Monestee and Strait of St. Mary on the east, to the Territory of Wisconsin on the west. It likewise includes the islands of Mackinac, Bois Blanc, Drummond's, and several other smaller ones. It is organized, and contains an area, excluding lake surface, of 27,684 square miles—13,464 in *Upper*, and 14,220 in *Lower* Michigan. The seat of justice is Mackinac, situated on an island of the same name. Mackinac sends one representative, and belongs to the fourth senatorial district, which elects two senators to the legislature.

Holmes is the only organized township in the county. Population, as per census, 664. (See farther, "Upper Peninsula.")

MACOMB COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by St. Clair and Lapeer, east by St. Clair and Lake St. Clair, south by Lake St. Clair and Wayne, and west by Oakland. It was "established" January 15th, 1818, and contains an area of 458 square miles. Seat of justice, Mount Clemens.

Water courses.—The Clinton is the principal stream; Frog creek, Saline river, Red river, Price river, Beach creek, Beaver creek, Stony creek, Partridge branch, Heaty branch, Middle branch, north and east forks of the Clinton.

Organized Townships.—Armada, Bruce, Clinton, Harrison, Hickory, Lenox, Macomb, Orange, Ray, Richmond, Shelby, Stirling, Washington.

Villages.—Mount Clemens, Utica, Romeo

The *surface* in the eastern and north-eastern part is rather level, and for the most part heavily timbered; yet it is suffi-

ciently uneven to drain off its waters in healthy channels: the western part is rolling and somewhat broken, or hilly, and consists of oak openings, plains, and prairie land. These plains and openings, as well as the prairies, are exceedingly fertile, and produce every kind of grain in abundance. It is well fitted for grass, and possesses every advantage for a grazing and dairy country. The forests are heavily timbered with white oak, elm, ash, basswood or linden, whitewood, and other timber peculiar to rich, moist land. It is, in a measure, owing to its vicinity to superior timber, as well as other natural advantages, that Mt. Clemens is beginning to be noted for its facilities for ship building, which has been carried on to some extent, both by residents and by persons living at Detroit, and without the State. The county is well supplied with hydraulic power by the Clinton river, and its subsidiary streams. The proximity of this county to navigable waters, and to markets, give it natural advantages superior to many of those in the interior. The advantages of this, as well as some of the other eastern counties, have been in a measure overlooked in the rage for going farther west. But for the two or three past years the attention of capitalists has been attracted, and large sums are expending both for permanent improvements and manufactories; and it will probably be noted in the future history of the State, for its manufactures. There are two salt springs in this county, one in the township of Washington, reserved by government, and another near the north branch of the Clinton, both of which are thought to be valuable.

The public lands of most value are located by actual settlers. The county is embraced in the Detroit Land district.

Macomb elects three representatives, and is embraced in the fourth senatorial district, which sends two senators to the State legislature. Population, 8,892.

MIDLAND COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Gladwin and Arenac, east by Saginaw and Saginaw bay, south by Saginaw and Gratiot, and west by Isabella. It is unorganized, and attached to Saginaw for judicial purposes, and contains 680 square miles.

Rivers.—Tittibawassee, Chippewa, Salt, and Pine.

Midland is said to be either level or undulating in surface. The north and south-east parts contain heavy forests of Norway and white pine timber. The remainder is well timbered, and is naturally a good farming country. There are but few or no settlements yet made in it. It is embraced in the Saginaw Land district.

MONROE COUNTY

Is situated in the south-eastern part of the State, bordering Lake Erie, and is bounded on the north by the counties of Washtenaw and Wayne, east by Lake Erie, south by the State of Ohio, and west by the county of Lenawee. It was constituted a county by proclamation, July 14th, 1817, and contains 532 square miles. Seat of justice, the city of Monroe.

Water courses.—Rivers Huron, Raisin, and Ottawa. Swan creek, Stony creek, Sandy creek, Plumb creek, Plaisance creek, Otter creek, R. aux Vase, Bay creek, Vance creek, Saline river, Macon river, Little Raisin river, Grandcouille, and Monille.

Organized Townships.—Ash, Bedford, Dundee, Erie, Exeter, Frenchtown, Ida, La Salle, London, Milan, Monroe, Raisinville, Summerfield, Whiteford.

Villages.—Dundee, Oakville, Lisbon.

The *surface* in the north and eastern parts is level and heavily timbered; the western and southern parts are rolling, alternately abounding with prairies, openings, or heavy groves of timber. It is mostly of a rich soil, and is well watered. Sand sometimes predominates, and in the southern part a sandy loam. It produces good crops of corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, and other grains. The county is peculiarly well fitted for grazing. It is well supplied with building stone from the beds of the rivers, especially from the Raisin. There is a lime-stone quarry four or five miles from Dundee,—said to be excellent. There are sulphur springs in various parts, one of the best quality is found in Raisinville—one near Monroe. A large spring of this kind in Erie county produces water sufficient to propel a run of stone. This county is generally settled. The public lands

having been in market for several years past are mostly taken. It belongs to the Monroe Land district.

It elects three representatives, and with Lenawee and Hillsdale, three senators to the legislature. Population, 10,646.

MONTCALM COUNTY

Is bounded on the north bv Mackinac and Isabella, east by Gratiot, south by Ionia, and west by Oceana. It is unorganized, and contains 576 square miles. It is attached to Ionia for judicial purposes.

Water courses.—The Rouge and Flat rivers, and Prairie creek.

This county is new, inhabited only by a few Indians, and perhaps by some squatters who have recently made locations. This, and the adjoining counties north and west, are in progress of survey. As far as information has been received, it possesses some excellent lands, especially on the intervals. The face of the country is similar to the adjacent counties. It is included within the Grand river Land district.

OAKLAND COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Genesee and Lapeer, east by Macomb, south by Wayne and Washtenaw, and west by Genesee and Livingston. It was organized in 1820, and has an area of 900 square miles. Seat of justice, Pontiac.

Water courses.—The Clinton is the principal stream; Stony creek, Paint creek, North Fork of Clinton, north and west branches of the Rouge, Red river, Kearsley creek, Thread river, Woodruff creek, Shiawassee east branch, Beaver and Beach branches of Red river.

Lakes.—The principal are Stony, Thompson's, Square, Elizabeth, Orchard, Pine, Whitney, Burt, Walled, Silver, White, and Society lakes.

Organized Townships.—Addison, Avon, Bloomfield, Brandon, Commerce, Farmington, Groveland, Highland,

Holly, Independence, Lyon, Milford, Novi, Oakland, Orion, Oxford, Painsville, Pontiac, Rose, Royal Oak, Southfield, Springfield, Troy, Waterford, West Bloomfield, White Lake.

Villages.—Pontiac, Auburn, Rochester, Farmington, Franklin, Birmingham, Kensington, Stony Creek.

The *face* of this county is varied from a rolling to a hilly surface—the southern part being rolling and well timbered with oak, black walnut, elm, beech, maple, white wood, &c., and the northern part hilly and interspersed with marshes. The soil, though of a great variety, is in some parts sandy. It may be said to be divided into the soil found in the plains, the openings, and timbered lands. The county presents a very singular appearance, being completely maculated with small lakes of pure water. Around and at a distance from its geographical centre, of from one to ten miles, are not less than fifty small lakes, varying from an eighth of a mile to a mile in diameter. They abound with excellent fish.

Oakland is remarkable for the great quantity of its hydraulic power, especially on the Rouge and the branches of Red river, Clinton river, Paint and Stony creeks, and the extreme branches of the Huron. Many of the mill sites are improved, and, comparatively speaking, there is considerable manufacturing, of different kinds, done in the county. Although there are some unsold public lands, they are mostly taken up. It is embraced in the Detroit Land district.

Oakland elects six representatives, and is included in the third senatorial district, which elects three senators to the State legislature. Population, 20,176.

OCEANA COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Mackinac county, east by Montcalm, south by the counties of Kent and Ottawa, and west by Ottawa and Lake Michigan. It is unorganized, and attached to Kent for judicial purposes. It contains an area of 834 square miles.

The rivers are the Rouge, Maskegon, and White. It is said to contain a body of excellent land, but it is in pos-

session of the Indians—though in progress of survey. It is embraced in the Grand River Land District. (See Ottawa county.)

OTTAWA COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Oceana, east by Kent and Oceana, south by Allegan, and west by Lake Michigan. It was organized in 1837, and contains about 794 square miles.

Water courses.—The Grand, Maskegon, and Black rivers ; Pigeon creek, Rush creek.

Organized Townships.—Maskegon, Ottawa, Talmage.

Villages.—Grand Haven is the principal.

On the lake shore, bordering this and the county of Oceana, the soil is sandy, with occasional sand bluffs, which rise in some cases, to a great height. Passing eastward a short distance from the lake, the country assumes an undulating, sometimes a rolling surface, covered with pine and hemlock, to a considerable extent, and with hard timber, of several varieties. In the eastern part, it is rolling, with bluffs, especially along the Grand river, and abounding in forests of the same kind of timber as is found in the western part. In the interior, is a large grove of timber, consisting of Norway and white pine, and extending from near the Black river on the south, to the Maskegon on the north, and from eight to ten miles in width. The soil is generally a red, sandy loam, in the southern part, and of a rich quality, especially on and near the Black river. South of the Grand river is found marl, of a good quality, and, after calcination, is an excellent substitute for lime, and is much used in building. The soil, in the northern part, is a black, sandy loam, and of the richest quality, and is the same on the intervals of the Maskegon river. Contrary to the received opinion of many, there is but little swampy land in the southern part of the county. A greater portion of it is arable, when cleared, and but little irreclaimable. In the northern part are a few small prairies, and some openings, but they are few. It may be remarked, that vegetables, vines, and grains of different kinds, grow, both in this, and in the county of Oceana, in the greatest luxuriance. It is

said that good crops are frequently produced on the pine lands. There is considerable hydraulic power, but not equal to some other counties. The soil is generally free from stone, and but little of the latter found suitable for building. In the bed of Grand river, twelve or fifteen miles from the lake, are found some good stone for quarrying. Brick are mostly substituted. Iron ore has been found in several places south of the Grand river. The county commenced settling two years since, and is rapidly increasing in population. It is estimated to have increased three fourths within the last three years. Emigrants have not only located the surveyed land on the south of Grand river, but have extended their settlements into the northern part, in the valley of the Maskegon, and as far north, in the county of Oceana, as White river. Ottawa is said to be as much settled on the unsurveyed lands, as on those which have been brought into market. The settlers are, in most cases, combinations of men, (or *squatters,)* formed to locate a particular section of country, in the expectation that government will, when the lands are brought into market, extend to them the right of *pre-emption.* The lands north of the Grand river, in Ottawa, Kent, Ionia, Montcalm, and Oceana, are not yet brought into market, though they will probably be soon, as they are in progress of survey. They are all included in the Grand River Land District.

What has been said in the description of this county, will, in a great measure, apply to Oceana, and, with some exceptions, to the western border of Mackinac, as far north as Monestee river. (See Third Part, under the heads, Grand, Maskegon, and North Black rivers.)

Ottawa, in conjunction with Kent and Ionia, sends one representative, and is included in the sixth senatorial district, which elects two senators to the legislature. Population, 628.

SANILAC COUNTY

Is bounded on the east by Lake Huron, south by St. Clair and Lapeer, on the west by Saginaw and Saginaw Bay, and north by Saginaw Bay and Lake Huron. It is unorgan-

ized, and attached for judicial purposes to Lapeer and St. Clair. Its area is about 2,460 square miles.

Rivers.—The principal are the Cass and Black. The creeks and smaller streams are numerous, especially on the Lake Huron coast.

The surface of the county is gently undulating. The soil is a yellow loam, and almost entirely free from stone. In the western part, there are some lands of the best quality. Although this county is entirely new, and no experiments have been made in farming, yet, it is believed, that, from the reports of surveyors and those acquainted with it, the soil is mostly second rate. The timber is of great variety, as is common to other counties; but beech and maple, interspersed with pine, predominate. Beech and maple heavily timber the western part of the county, along the bottoms of Cass river; pine, which is of the heaviest growth, is found in the eastern part of it. Tamarack is found here in great excellence, and, with the pine, furnishes inexhaustible supplies of the best of spars. It is believed, that after cultivation and improvement, it will be a good grazing country. The streams in the different parts of the county, furnish excellent water privileges. It will probably be noted, after settlement, for the manufacture of lumber. There is a tract of country, in the eastern part of the county, running south, from Saginaw Bay to St. Clair county, represented as a swail; but there is very little which is irreclaimable. It abounds in almost every species of forest game, except wild fowls, which are few. The most noted wild animals of this region are, the elk, moose, and martin, which, in numbers, are supposed to equal any other part of the State. But a small portion of the public lands is taken. The eastern part of the county, lying east of the line dividing the eleventh and twelfth ranges of townships, belongs to the Detroit Land District; the balance west of said line, belongs to the Saginaw Land District.

SAGINAW COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Midland and Saginaw Bay, east by Sanilac, Lapeer, and Genesee, south by Genesee and Shiawassee, and west by Gratiot and Midland. It was organ-

ized in 1835, and contains 1,031 square miles. Seat of justice, Saginaw.

Water courses.—Saginaw, Cass, Flint, Shiawassee, Mishtegayock, Tittibawassee, Michessibee, Bad, Kewkawlin rivers. The Saginaw is the principal, and the remainder, except the last, are subsidiary to it.

Saginaw county composes one township only, under the name of Saginaw.

The *villages* are Saginaw (or Saginaw city) and Lower Saginaw.

The *face* of the country is generally either level or gently undulating. The soil, a dark, sandy loam, varying from eighteen inches to two feet deep, of a rich, alluvial formation, covering a sub-stratum of clay. It is generally free from stone. In the northern, and in some other parts of the county, are found some marsh and wet prairie. There are no dry prairies. The county is irrigated by the Saginaw river, which receives the Cass, Flint, Shiawassee, and Tittibawassee, near its centre. They are all comparatively large streams, possessing fine intervals, covered, generally, with hard and heavy timber. In the vicinity of Saginaw Bay, the surface is level. Oak, beech, maple, pine, hickory, &c. are the predominating species of timber. Pine is found mostly in the south-eastern and eastern portions of the county, and it is supposed that one third of the county is of this kind of timber. There are no quarries of stone, except in the north-western part, near the Bay, where limestone and gypsum are found. Settlements have been made mostly upon the rivers. During two years past, the accession of emigrants has been very great. There are large quantities of the public lands yet unsold. It is included within the Saginaw Land District.

Saginaw sends one representative to the legislature, and is embraced in the fourth senatorial district, which elects two senators. Population, 920.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Saginaw, east by Genesee, south by Livingston and Ingham, and west by Clinton. It

was organized in 1837, and has a surface of 544 square miles. Seat of justice, Corunna.

Water courses.—Shiawassee, Looking Glass, and Mishtegayock rivers.

Organized Townships.—Antrim, Bennington, Burns, Owasso, Shiawassee, Vernon, Woodhull.

Villages.—Shiawassee, Corunna, Owasso, Byron.

The *surface* is rolling in the central and south-eastern part, but in the western and northern part it is level. The soil is admirably adapted for agriculture, in the south-east and central part, consisting of oak and timbered openings, of a superior quality. In the south-west is a large prairie, called Looking-glass Prairie; and in the north, a large body of flat and somewhat swampy country, well adapted to the raising of cattle. Large crops of corn, rye, oats, barley, and potatoes, are raised, especially on the bottom lands of the Shiawassee river and its branches. There is a good quarry of stone near the centre of the county, and a mine of stone coal, which may be valuable. Mills of various kinds have been and still are erecting in different parts of the county. A great number of excellent mill-sites are to be found on the Shiawassee, Looking-glass, and Maple rivers, which could be profitably employed either in the manufacture of flour or lumber. For two or three years past, there has been a great flow of emigration to this county. There is yet much excellent land, which is not yet entered. The southern tier of townships belongs to the Detroit—the balance to the Saginaw Land District.

Shiawassee, in conjunction with Genesee and Clinton, sends one representative to the legislature, and belongs to the third senatorial district, which elects three senators. Population, 1,184.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Sanilac, east by Lake Huron and Strait of St. Clair, which separate it from the Province of Upper Canada, south by Lake St. Clair and Macomb, and west by Macomb and Lapeer. It was organized in 1821, and contains an area of 935 square miles. Seat of justice, Palmer.

Water courses.—Black, Belle, Pine, and Swan rivers, and Mill creek.

Organized Townships.—China, Clay, Columbus, Clyde, Cottrelville, Ira, Lexington, Riley, St. Clair, Port Huron.

Villages.—Algonac, Palmer, Port Huron, Newport.

The *surface* is generally undulating. In the south and east it is heavily timbered and fertile. There is some prairie land on Lake St. Clair, and likewise on the St. Clair river. The *soil* of the northern and western parts is sandy, yet it is said to be in a good measure productive. The greatest present source of wealth to the county is its heavy pine timber, which predominates in this section. In passing over the county, the traveller occasionally observes swamps and marshes covered with tamarack, sometimes spruce, and forests of red and white cedar, especially on the Lake Huron shore. Being, in a commercial point of view, so eligibly situated, it enjoys superior facilities for exporting its products to various parts, not only of Michigan, but to the adjacent States. The products of agriculture find their market mostly within the county. Pine lumber is the staple export. It was estimated, by competent judges, that the manufacture of lumber during the past year, exceeded 12,000,000 feet. The following account exhibits the exports of Desmond and Clyde townships for 1836, most of which were shipped from Port Huron, at the mouth of Black river, and a portion from Palmer, at the mouth of Pine river.

There are twelve saw mills, which keep in constant operation twenty saws, and cut of pine 10,000,000 feet, at an average of $10, per thousand, $100,000,00

Square timber, 500,000 feet, ($40 per thousand,) 20,000,00

Do. do. shipped to Detroit, 49577 cubic feet, ($3\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per foot,) 1,735,19

Logs shipped to Detroit, 1,528 reduced to board measure, 292,226 feet, (at $2.50 per thousand feet,) 730,56

Shingles, 500,000 ($2 per thousand,) 10,000,00

Spars, 100, ($10 per spar,) 1,000,00

Tan Bark, 800 cords, ($3 per cord,) 2,400,00

Steam Boat Wood, 2,000 cords ($1,50 per cord,) 3,000,00

Fish, 2,500 bbls. ($5 per bbl.) 12,500,00

Amount of exports, $151,365,75

ST. JOSEPH.

This is one of the elder counties of the State, but the settlements have been made mostly in its southern and southeastern half, or on the St. Clair strait. Considerable portions of the government lands in the north, are unsold. It belongs to the Detroit Land District.

St. Clair sends one representative to the legislature, and belongs to the fourth senatorial district, which elects two senators. Population, 3,673.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Kalamazoo, east by Branch, south by the State of Indiana, and west by the county of Cass. It was organized in 1829, and contains a surface of 528 square miles. Seat of justice, Centerville.

Water courses.—The St. Joseph is the principal stream. Swan creek, Pine creek, Bear creek, Portage river, Rocky river, McInlerfer's creek, Pigeon river, Crooked river, Prairie river.

Organized Townships.—Bucks, Bur Oak, Colon, Constantine, Fawn River, Florence, Flowerfield, Leonidas, Mottville, Nottawa, Park, Sherman, White Pigeon.

Villages.—Constantine, Centerville, White Pigeon, Three Rivers, Mottville.

This was formerly considered the best county in the State. The *surface* of the country is moderately undulating. The *soil* is exceedingly fertile, and consists principally of oak openings and prairies. There is, however, a sufficiency of timber found in the western part of the county, as high up as the Portage river, and down as low as the Grand Traverse. The principal prairies are Sturges, White Pigeon, and Nottawasepee, which are not exceeded for their fertility, by any in this or any other State. There are innumerable water privileges in this county, especially on the St. Joseph, Hog creek, Crooked, Portage, and Pigeon rivers. The public lands are mostly taken up. This county is included in the Kalamazoo Land District.

St. Joseph elects two representatives, and belongs to the seventh senatorial district, which elects two senators to the State legislature. Population, 6,337.

VAN BUREN COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Allegan, east by Kalamazoo, south by Cass and Berrien, and west by Berrien and Lake Michigan. It was organized in 1837, and contains 633 square miles.

Water courses.—The Pawpaw is the principal stream; South Branch of Black river, Dowagiake, Brush creek, the north, east, and south branches of the Pawpaw.

Lakes.—Cedar, Grass, Round, Bankson's, Sister, Four Mile, and Onion.

Organized Townships.—Antwerp, Clinch, Covington, Decatur, La Fayette, Lawrence, South Haven.

Villages.—Mason, Pawpaw, Keelersville.

The *surface* of Van Buren very much resembles that of Kalamazoo county. About one half of it is heavily timbered, and the remainder is open land. There are no prairies. There is some valuable pine timber in the county—the other timber is the same as that of Kalamazoo. The Pawpaw, the Black river, and their tributaries, furnish numerous and valuable mill sites. The Pawpaw is boatable 70 miles from its mouth, to the county seat. The county is new, being but a few years since its lands were brought into market. It contains much desirable land for agricultural purposes, which is fast being entered and settled. It belongs to the Kalamazoo Land District.

Van Buren, in conjunction with Cass, sends two representatives, and belongs to the seventh senatorial district, which returns two senators to the legislature. Population, 1,262.

WASHTENAW COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Livingston and Oakland, east by Wayne, south by Monroe and Lenawee, and west by Jackson. It was organized in 1826, and has an area of 720 square miles. Seat of justice, Ann Arbour.

Water courses.—The Huron, the Raisin; Mullet's creek, Honey creek, Mill creek, Paint creek, Macon and Saline rivers.

Lakes.—Whitmore's, Forty Acre, Columbia and Portage.

Organized Townships.—Ann Arbour, Augusta, Bridgewater, Dexter, Freedom, Lima, Lodi, Lyndon, Manchester, Northfield, Pitt, Salem, Saline, Scio, Sharon, Superior, Sylvan, York, Ypsilanti, Webster.

Villages.—Ann Arbour, Ypsilanti, Dexter, Saline.

The *surface* is gently undulating. The *soil* is very prolific, and is generally a deep, black, sand loam, and clay.

Prairies, oak openings, and heavily timbered land, alternate throughout the whole county, in which they are so agreeably diversified, as to present a very beautiful and picturesque aspect to the traveller. Of timber, is found the beech, white wood, walnut, maple, butternut, red, white, and black oak, basswood, with a great variety of the other kinds of forest trees. Mill sites are numerous, and many of them are in progress of improvement, for manufacturing of various kinds; though the capitalist can find many unimproved that might be usefully employed, on the Raisin, the Huron, and its branches. Taken together, the county of Washtenaw, for agriculture, facilities of manufacturing, and beauty of country, generally, is not exceeded by any in the State. The southern tier of townships belongs to the Monroe, and the remainder to the Detroit Land District.

Washtenaw returns six representatives, and is included in the fifth senatorial district, which sends three senators to the legislature. Population, 20,176.

WAYNE COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Oakland and Macomb, east by Lake St. Clair, and the Detroit, which separate it from Upper Canada; south by Monroe, and west by Washtenaw. There is no record of its organization in the archives of this State. It is said, from the best verbal authority, to have been organized by Gen. Wayne, in August, 1796, coextensively with the Peninsula, and it sent delegates to Chillicothe, then the capital of the North-Western Territory. Its present area is limited to about 600 square miles. Seat of justice, the city of Detroit.

Water courses.—The Rouge and the Huron; Milk creek,

Tremble's creek, Bloody run, River aux Ecorces, Monguagon creek, Brownstown creek, Muddy creek, Woods creek, Swan creek, south, middle, and north branches of the Rouge, Tonquish creek, Collins' creek, Ruldeau's creek, Campbell's creek.

Organized Townships.—Brownstown, Canton, Dearborn, Detroit, Ecorce, Greenfield, Hamtramck, Huron, Livonia, Monguagon, Nankin, Plymouth, Redford, Romulus, Spring Wells, Van Buren.

Villages.—Dearbornville, Plymouth, Northville, Redford, Gibralter, Flat Rock.

The *surface* of Wayne is generally level, but in the western part, undulating. The predominating quality of soil is clay, and in the southern and western part are found some small sections of sandy loam. There are but few openings, and those are diminutive; the greater portion is heavily timbered land. There is a belt of black ash swamp, twenty-five or thirty feet above, and running parallel with the Detroit, and extending from the Rouge nearly to Lake St. Clair, which was considered valueless, till recently, by leveling and draining, it is established without doubt, to be not only reclaimable, but to be, after draining, some of the best quality of land, and capable of a high state of cultivation. This marsh is found to be caused by beaver dams. This county is generally first rate grass land. The western part is peculiarly well fitted for small grain of every kind. On the Rouge and its branches, in the western part, is considerable water power, both used and unoccupied. Lime stone of an excellent quality, much used for manufacture and transportation, is found in Monguagon township. Bog iron ore, of a reported good quality, is found in considerable quantities in the township of Greenfield. Several sulphur springs are known to exist in the township of Brownstown. The south-west corner township, and one half of the township of Huron, belong to the Monroe, and the remainder to the Detroit Land District.

Wayne elects seven representatives, and composes the first senatorial district, which elects two senators to the legislature. Population, 23,400.

GAZETTEER OF MICHIGAN.

PART THIRD.

TOPOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS.

Containing a particular description of all the organized townships, villages, post offices, water courses, lakes, bays, prairies, capes, islands, &c., within the State.

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

A

Ada, a recent settlement at the mouth of the Thorn Apple river, in Kent county, contains a post office and a few inhabitants. It has a very handsome location, and possesses valuable water power on the Thorn Apple, which is about to be improved.

Adams township, Hillsdale county, consists of township six south, of range two west. Statistics as per census.—Population, 279.—A saw mill; 1,543 bushels wheat, 1,065 bushels corn, 1,220 bushels oats, 91 bushels buckwheat; 147 pounds flax; 217 head neat stock, 12 horses, 40 sheep, 276 hogs.

Adamsville, a village handsomely situated in the southern part of the county of Cass, on both sides of the Christiana

river. It has a post office, flouring mill intended for 6 run of stone, 3 are now in operation; a saw mill, 2 stores, and a physician. The Chicago road passes through it. It is flourishing. Distant 12 miles from Cassopolis, and 163 south-west of Detroit.

Addison township, Oakland county, is comprised of township five north, of range eleven east. Statistics as per census.—Population 343.—A grist mill, 2 saw mills.

Adrian, a village, post office, and seat of justice for the county of Lenawee, in the township of Logan, and near the township line of Logan and Lenawee, opposite the junction of Beaver creek with a branch of the Raisin river. Here is a bank, 3 churches, one each for presbyterians, baptists and methodists, the two former of which are handsome brick edifices; a book store, printing office that issues a weekly newspaper, a flouring mill with 2 run of stone, a saw mill, pottery, iron foundry, tannery, 2 forwarding and commission stores, 2 extensive leather and shoe stores, an extensive cabinet factory propelled by water, 15 dry goods stores, 4 large grocery establishments, a druggist, 2 large hollow ware stores, 6 lawyers, and 4 physicians. There is an appropriation for, and the work commenced of building a court house, jail, and Register's office, the former of which is to be of brick, at an expense of $10,000. The rail road from Toledo to this place, went into operation in October, 1836. Here is a respectable select school, of some 40 or 50 pupils, in which are taught the classical and ordinary branches of education. Adrian is at present one of the most flourishing villages in Michigan. It possesses extensive hydraulic advantages and artificial facilities for intercommunication with different important points, and an enterprise and capital that executes the projects of public and individual importance. It is said 100 buildings were erected in 1836, and that an equal number would be, in 1837. It has a pleasant location, and a population estimated at 1,200. Distant 65 miles south-west of Detroit, and (by way of Detroit) 591, and (by way of Monroe) 523 north west Washington city.

Aince's village, a Chippewa village at Oak Point.

Albion township, Calhoun county, is comprised in township three south, of range four west. Statistics as per census.—Population, 773.—A saw mill; 7,166 bushels wheat,

5,300 bushels corn, 7,285 bushels oats; 547 head neat stock, 99 horses, 167 sheep, 648 hogs.

Algonac village of, vide Manchester.

Albion, a village of recent origin, situated on the Kalamazoo river, on the located route of the central rail road, in Albion township, Calhoun county. It has a post office, a saw mill, a flouring mill, a tavern, 3 stores, and 4 physicians. It is on the surveyed road from Monroe to Marshall, and one and a half miles south of the territorial road, ten miles from Marshall, and 100 from Detroit. It contains about 40 dwellings, and is in a thriving condition.

Allegan township, Allegan county, consists of townships one, two, three, and four, north of range thirteen and fourteen west. Statistics as per census.—Population, 621.—5 saw mills, 4 merchants.

Allegan, the seat of justice for Allegan county, pleasantly situated on both banks of the Kalamazoo river, in Allegan township. It has a post office, 3 dry goods stores, a provision store, a furnace, a banking association, 2 lawyers, and a physician. A select school has recently been commenced, which is respectable.

Allegan has an elevated location of about 30 feet above the river, on a dry, sandy soil, and commands a view of some beautiful scenery. It is on the routes of the Grandville State road and the State road leading to Battle creek. The Marshall and Allegan rail-road is chartered to pass through it, and which is in progress of construction. Allegan was laid out in 1835, and has since been flourishing—50 frame buildings were estimated to have been built during 1836, and as many more were expected for '37. The principal business here is the manufacturing of lumber. It was estimated that 3 or 4 million feet of lumber was exported the past season. Two bridges are building across the Kalamazoo, which will connect the adjacent parts of the village. The village stands at the head of navigation, and commands eight feet of hydraulic power for manufacturing purposes. Population estimated at 700. Distant 160 miles west of Detroit, and 686 north-west Washington city.

Allen township, Hillsdale county, consists of township six south, of range four west. Statistics as per census.—Population, 353.—2 saw mills; a merchant; 3,057 bushels wheat, 110 bushels rye, 1,830 bushels corn, 7,114 bushels

oats, 425 bushels buckwheat; 242 head neat stock, 51 horses, 42 sheep, 310 hogs.

Amherstburg, a village in the province of Upper Canada, in Malden township, Essex county, situated one and a half miles from the mouth of the Detroit, and on its eastern bank, opposite Bois Blanc and the southern part of Fighting Islands. It is compact, but generally built in an indifferent manner. It is a port of entry, has a post office, a bank, 7 stores, considerable trade, and some shipping. The site of Fort Malden occupies the northern part of the village. The village has not flourished since the war of 1812. It is inhabited by a few English, Dutch, and some Americans; the balance of the population are insolent negroes. Distant 16 miles south of Sandwich.

Ann Arbour township, Washtenaw county, consists of township two south, range six east. Statistics as per census.—Population, 2,944.—A grist mill, 5 saw mills, a carding machine, a cloth dressing shop, a distillery; 18 merchants; 10,721 bushels wheat, 18,065 bushels corn, 18,860 bushels oats, 2,592 bushels buckwheat; 1,062 head neat stock, 164 horses, 337 sheep, 1,280 hogs.

Ann Arbour, a village, post office, and seat of justice for the county of Washtenaw, in a township of the same name, situated on the west bank of the Huron river. It has a court house, jail, a bank, 2 banking associations, 4 churches—one, each, for presbyterians, baptists, episcopalians, and universalists,—2 printing offices, which issue two weekly newspapers,—a book store, 2 druggists, a flouring mill with 6 run of stone, a saw mill, woollen factory, carding machine, iron foundry, an extensive plough manufactory, 2 tanneries, 17 dry goods stores, 11 lawyers, and 9 physicians. Here is a flourishing academy—number of pupils, about 70. The legislature has established the location of the University of Michigan at this place. It is passed through by the Detroit and St. Joseph state road, and by the state rail-road between those two places. There is likewise a charter for a rail-road connecting it with Monroe. Ann Arbour bears the reputation, *generally*, of being one of the most pleasant and flourishing inland towns in the State. It is regularly laid out, on an elevated and dry soil; but it is not very compact. There is considerable hydraulic power in the

vicinity. Population estimated at 2,000. Distant 40 miles west Detroit and 566 N. W. Washington city.

Antwerp township, Van Buren county, is comprised in township three south, of range thirteen west. Population, 232.

Armada township, in the north-eastern part of Macomb county. It has a post office of the same name. Mail once a week. Statistics as per census.—Population, 1,001. —3 saw mills, a carding machine; 7,676 bushels wheat, 971 bushels rye, 2,918 bushels corn, 2,869 bushels oats, 364 bushels buckwheat; 430 lbs. flax; 773 head neat stock, 104 horses, 416 sheep, 591 hogs; 539 yards woollen and cotton goods.

Argentine township, Genesee county, consists of townships five north, ranges five and six east. Statistics as per census.—Population, 434.—Has 4 saw mills, one merchant.

Ash township embraces all that part of the county of Monroe lying north-west of Stoney creek. Statistics as per census —Population, 1,011.—4 saw mills, 2 merchants; 3,965 bushels wheat, 30 bushels rye, 3,815 bushels corn, 3,750 bushels oats, 520 bushels buckwheat; 200 lbs. flax; 14 tons potashes; 772 head neat stock, 149 horses, 32 sheep, 847 hogs.

Atlas township, Lapeer county, consists of township six north, of range eight east.

Athens township, Calhoun county, consists of townships three and four south, of range eight west. Statistics as per census.—Population, 288.—A saw mill; 7,040 bushels wheat, 36 bushels rye, 716 bushels corn, 1,900 bushels oats, 2,250 bushels buckwheat; 180 head neat stock, 43 horses, 28 sheep, 182 hogs.

Auburn, a village and post office, Pontiac township, county of Oakland, situated on the north side of the river Clinton. It contains a banking association, a flouring mill with 2 run of stone, a saw mill, a tannery, 2 stores, an academy, a baptist church, and a physician. Distant 4 miles from Pontiac, 23 from Detroit, 549 N. W. Washington city.

Augusta, a village in Kalamazoo county, on the south side of Kalamazoo river, just commenced, with improvements making to some extent. It has a tavern, 2 saw mills, and several dwellings. There is a fine farming country

around it. Distant 12 miles from Kalamazoo, and 10 from Battle Creek.

Augusta township, Washtenaw county, embraces township four south, range seven east. Statistics as per census. —Population, 559.—2,845 bushels wheat, 5,307 bushels corn, 2,352 bushels oats, 409 bushels buchwkeat; 345 lbs. flax; 480 head neat stock, 49 horses, 66 sheep, 524 hogs.

Aurelius township, Ingham county, consists of townships one, two, three, and four north, of ranges one and two west.

Avon township, Oakland county, consists of township three north of range eleven east. It contains the village of Rochester. The Clinton river waters it, and furnishes some excellent mill-sites. Statistics as per census.—Population, 1,289.—5 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 3 carding machines, 3 cloth dressing shops, a distillery, 7 merchants.

B.

Bad river, a stream which takes its rise on the southern border of Saginaw county, and flows north, emptying into the Hare river, a branch of the Saginaw river—a State canal is connecting it with Maple river.

Bainbridge township, Berrien county, is comprised in township four south, of range seventeen west. Statistics as per census.—Population, 99.—3,800 bushels wheat, 1,440 bushels corn, 80 bushels oats, 50 bushels buckwheat; 81 head neat stock, 8 horses, 97 hogs.

Bainbridge post office, Bainbridge township, Berrien county. Mail received once a week.

Bankson's Lake, a small collection of water of about two miles in length, by three fourths of a mile in breadth, situated in the south-easterly township of Van Buren county.

Barry, a village and post office, Sandstone township, county of Jackson, situated on Sandstone creek. It is a small but flourishing settlement, and contains 2 stores, a sawmill, and 2 physicians. Here is a quarry of sandstone. It is on the State road from Detroit to St. Joseph, and on the route of the Detroit and St. Joseph rail-road. Distant 6 miles from Jackson and 86 from Detroit.

Barsalo river, a diminutive stream that empties into Lake Superior, east of the mouth of the St. John's river in the *Upper* Peninsula.

Bass Lake, an inconsiderable collection of water in Hamburgh township, in the southern part of the county of Livingston. It has a communication with Portage lake, an expansion of the Huron river. Its length is about one mile, and it abounds with fish of a fine quality.

Batavia township, Branch county, consists of township six south, of range seven west. Statistics as per census.—Population, 357.—A saw mill, 3,320 bushels wheat, 7,257 bushels corn, 8,650 bushels oats, 365 bushels buckwheat; 120 lbs. flax; 184 head neat stock, 52 horses, 232 hogs.

Battle Creek, a flourishing village in the north-western part of the county of Calhoun, situated at the junction of Battle creek and the Kalamazoo river. It contains a banking association, 6 stores, 2 taverns, 2 saw mills, 2 flour mills, 2 machine shops, a saddlery, cabinet manufactory, 2 smitheries, besides several other mechanic shops. The hydraulic advantages are said to be some of the best in the State. Distant 12 miles N. W. Marshall, and 122 from Detroit. Population, estimated at 400.

Battle creek, or Wapikisko, the most considerable branch of the Kalamazoo river that flows into it on its northern bank, has its source in Narrow lake, in Eaton county, and flowing north for the first ten miles of its course, thence south-west, through the county of Eaton, which it leaves at its south-western corner, and enters Calhoun county, thence south-west, till it discharges its waters into the Kalamazoo river, at the village of Battle Creek, in township two south, of range eight west, section one. Its length is not less than 40 miles, and by its serpentine course it is much longer. It is noted for its mill privileges, stone quarries, and fine bottom lands, and the heavy timber which covers them. The Indian name of its northern branch is Wandogna. It is understood that the name of Battle creek took its origin from an adventure, arising out of a dispute between the first surveyors of the public lands and the Indians, in which two of the latter were killed.

Baubese or St. Joseph Lake, near the centre of the county of Hillsdale, is about two and a half miles long, by one and a half wide. It abounds in various kinds of fish.

Bay creek, an inconsiderable stream of Monroe county, that rises in the township of Erie, and flowing south-east-

erly, empties into an inlet on the north-west of the Maumee bay.

Bean or Tiffin's creek, rises in Michemanetuc or Devil's lake, in the county of Lenawee, and on the eastern border of Hillsdale, and flows south, south-east, and south-west, through said county, and after passing through a part of Williams and Henry counties, in the northern part of the State of Indiana, empties into the Maumee river, one and a half miles above the mouth of the Auglaize. It is a river that affords a great abundance of hydraulic power in Lenawee county, and it might, and probably will be used to great advantage in manufacturing. Its length, from the source to the mouth in a direct line, is 54 miles; but as its course is very winding, its entire length must be much greater.

Beach branch, a rivulet, branch of Red river, rises in Troy township, Oakland county, and flowing south-easterly through said county, empties into Red river on the northern side, and in the township of Clinton, Macomb county.

Bear creek, an insignificant stream in the township of Marshall, in Calhoun county, that discharges into the Kalamazoo river.

Bear creek, a rivulet that rises on the confines of Kalamazoo and Calhoun counties, and after passing in a south-westerly course, through Calhoun and a part of St. Joseph, discharges itself into the Nottawasepee river.

Bear creek, a stream of Lenawee county, that rises on its western border, and flows in an easterly course, and empties into the Raisin. It is possessed of a great supply of hydraulic power.

Beardsley's prairie, is situated in Ontwa township, in the south-west part of Cass county. It has a dry, rich soil, and produces large crops of grain. The settlements about it are considerable.

Bear plains, located in the townships of Marengo and Marshall, in Calhoun county.

Beaver Islands.—There are some five or six of this name. They are small: Big Beaver is the most considerable, and contains perhaps 40 square miles. They all lie in the vicinity of each other, and within a few miles north-west of Grand Traverse bay, in lake Michigan.

Beaver Island, lake Superior, off Point Keweyweenon.

Beaver creek, a branch of the Raisin, that discharges into it at Adrian, after passing in an easterly course through the townships of Rome and Logan.

Beaver Branch of Red river, rises in Troy township, Oakland county, and flows in a south-easterly course into the township of Jefferson, Macomb county, where it discharges into the Red river.

Bedford township, Monroe county, consists of township eight south, range seven east. Statistics as per census:—Population, 431.—A grist mill, 3 saw mills; a merchant; 2,589 bushels wheat, 126 bushels rye, 2,372 bushels corn, 2,250 bushels oats, 25 bushels buckwheat, 260 pounds flax; 442 head neat stock, 62 horses, 398 hogs.

Belle river, a considerable stream that has its source in the south-eastern part of Lapeer county, and after flowing easterly and south-easterly through the counties of Lapeer and St. Clair, discharges its waters into the St. Clair river. Its length is upwards of fifty miles. It may be navigated by batteaux a short distance only from its mouth.

Belle river post office is located north of the confluence of Belle river with the St. Clair, in St. Clair county.

Belvidere, a village in Macomb county, located at the mouth of the Clinton river, at its confluence with the St. Clair, in the township of Harrison. Here is a post office recently established, sub-collector's office, a steam saw mill, a store and store house, tavern, several mechanics, and some 12 or 15 dwellings. A steam-boat was built here in 1837, of 175 tons burthen, and it is represented as a favorable location for ship building. A bar at the mouth of the Clinton obstructs its navigation in some stages of the water. The depth on the bar is said to vary from five to eight feet. Although the country around has long been settled, the village was not commenced till two years since. Distant four miles from Mount Clemens and 30 from Detroit.

Bellevue township, Eaton county. Statistics as per census:—Population, 438.—3 saw mills, 2 merchants; 1,963 bushels wheat, 1,515 bushels corn, 1,720 bushels oats, 30 bushels buckwheat; 264 head neat stock, 38 horses, 142 hogs.

Bellevue, a village and seat of justice, in the south-west corner township of Eaton county, section 28. As its name imports, it has a commanding and pleasant location, and is situated on Battle creek, at the rapids, and at the head of

navigation for boats. There is, it is said, a sufficiency of hydraulic power here to propel 20 run of stone. The place now contains a post office, 3 saw mills, and preparations are making for the erection of a flouring mill,—2 taverns, 2 stores, 3 physicians, a boot and shoe manufactory, a tobacconist, chair manufactory, besides various other mechanics' establishments. It has also a respectable English school in operation. The lime stone quarry here is of great importance. There are six kilns, from which lime of an excellent quality is made, and then transported to supply the country for fifty miles distant around it. The village is passed by the State road from Marshall to Ionia centre. There is another connecting it with Hastings. The first settlement made here was three years since. The village is now very thriving, and contains, by estimation, 400 inhabitants. Distant from Marshall 16 miles, to Vermontville 15, and to Detroit about 115 miles. It is located in the midst of a rich farming country.

Benton township, Berrien county, is comprised in township four south, of range eighteen west.

Benton post office, Saline township, Washtenaw county, on the Chicago road.

Benton, a village and post office, pleasantly located on Ore creek, in the south-eastern part of the county of Livingston, contains a flouring mill with 2 run of stone, a saw mill, a store, and a physician. This village is newly settled, but flourishing and healthy. Benton is situated on the Grand river Turnpike. Distant 10 miles from Howell, 40 north-west of Detroit.

Berrien, a village and post office, in a township and county of the same name, situated on the west bank of the St. Joseph river, 15 miles in a direct line from its mouth. It contains 2 stores, a physician, a few mechanics, and perhaps 100 inhabitants. It is distant 15 miles south-east from the village of St. Joseph.

Berrien township, Berrien county, consists of townships six south, ranges seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, west. Statistics as per census:—Population, 496.—4 saw mills, 2 merchants; 1,735 bushels wheat, 12,190 bushels corn, 5,525 bushels oats; 440 head neat stock, 124 horses, 256 sheep, 1,035 hogs, 906 acres improved land—(by estimate,) 15,000 bushels potatoes.

Bertrand township, Berrien county, consists of fractional township eight south, of ranges seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen west. Statistics as per census:—Population, 1,262. 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, a distillery, 12 merchants; 14,333 bushels wheat, 25,275 bushels corn, 12,472 bushels oats, 300 bushels buckwheat; 225 pounds flax; 835 head neat stock, 285 horses, 395 sheep, 1,784 hogs.

Bertrand, a post village in a township of the same name, in the south-eastern part of the county of Berrien, is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the St. Joseph river, at the crossing of the Chicago road. It has 6 stores, a lawyer, 2 physicians, and the usual supply of common tradesmen. It is, like Niles, a place of considerable business, and is fast increasing in wealth and population. Its population is supposed to be 600. Distant four miles south of Niles, 30 south-east of St. Joseph, and 180 south-west of Detroit.

Big Fork of Thorn Apple river. (See *Thorn Apple river.)*

Big Rock, St. Mary's river, one mile above the falls.

Big Beaver Island. (See Beaver Islands.)

Birmingham, a newly settled but flourishing village, pleasantly located on one of the head branches of the Rouge river, in the county of Oakland. It contains a flouring mill with 3 run of stone, saw mill, furnace, 2 dry goods stores, 2 groceries, a lawyer, and physician. The Saginaw turnpike passes through it, and it is expected that the Detroit and Pontiac rail-road will likewise. Considerable business is done here at the furnace, and constant employ is furnished to the various mechanics. It is said to be the second place in the county in point of business. Distant 7 miles from Pontiac, and 17½ from Detroit.

Black creek, a trifling stream in the north-eastern part of Lapeer county, that empties into the North branch of the Flint river.

Black Lake, a collection of water about five miles long, and from one half to one and a half miles broad, situated in the south-western corner of Ottawa county. It may properly be said to be the widening or expansion of the North Black river in its passage to lake Michigan.

Black river, or *(North Black river,)* is a stream that has its source on the borders of Allegan and Ottawa counties,

and after collecting its waters by numerous small branches, flows in a westerly course, through the southern part of Ottawa county, and discharges into lake Michigan, near the boundary line separating Ottawa county from Allegan. Its branches are inconsiderable. Its length from the source to the mouth, in a direct line, does not exceed eighteen miles. At a distance of five miles from its mouth, it expands into a lake, called Black lake, but it contracts to its usual width before it enters lake Michigan. At its mouth is capable of being made a fine harbor.

Black river, (or *Dulude,)* has its source in the eastern part of Sanilac county. Its course is southerly, running nearly parallel with the coast of lake Huron, at a distance of five or six miles from it. The length, in a direct line from the mouth to the source, is about forty-five miles, though the entire length by the windings of the stream is much greater. The soil of the interval is good; but the heavy pine timber which encumbers its banks and the country around has rendered it notable. It passes through parts of the counties of Sanilac and St. Clair, and discharges into the St. Clair river about two miles from lake Huron. It is navigable for vessels of considerable burthen as far as Mill creek, more than twenty miles from its mouth.

Black river, (or *South Black* river,) is a stream rising in the south-western part of Allegan county, flowing south-westerly, and emptying its waters into lake Michigan in the north-western corner of the county of Van Buren. There is a prospect of a good harbor being had at its mouth. It has two tributary branches; the West Branch and South Branch. The South Branch heads in the northern part of Van Buren county, and directs its course north-westerly through the county, and serves, with its tributaries, to water all the north-western part of the county of Van Buren. The West Branch heads on the confines of Allegan and Van Buren counties, and follows mostly a westerly course till it empties into the main stream, not far from the confluence of the South Branch. The principal stream, or either of its branches, is not short of thirty miles in length.

Black river, an inconsiderable stream of the *Upper* Peninsula, rising in the Porcupine mountains, flowing north, and discharging its waters into Lake Superior.

Blissfield, a village and post office, situated on the north

bank of the Raisin river, in Blissfield township, and county of Lenawee. It contains a flouring mill, 2 saw mills, 4 stores, and perhaps 60 dwellings. The Adrian and Toledo State road passes through the village, and the Lake Erie and River Raisin rail-road intersects the Erie and Kalamazoo rail-road at this place. Blissfield is a village of four years growth, but it is in a flourishing condition, and owing to its natural and artificial advantages, there is a prospect of its being a place of some importance. There is extensive water power in the vicinity of it, and considerable building is going on. It is said that 20 or 30 buildings were erected in the season of '36, and among other buildings, is a large flouring establishment erecting the present season. Distant 10 miles from Adrian, and 65 south west of Detroit.

Blissfield township, Lenawee county. Statistics as per census:—Population 559.—a grist mill, 2 saw mills, 3 merchants; 2,244 bushels wheat, 11 bushels rye, 225 bushels corn, 4,835 bushels oats, 45 bushels buckwheat, 60 lbs. flax; 280 head neat stock, 94 horses, 536 hogs.

Bloomfield township, Oakland county, consists of township two north, of range ten east. Statistics as per census: Population, 1,485.—2 grist mills, 4 saw mills, a carding and cloth dressing shop, 3 merchants.

Bloomfield post office, Bloomfield township, Oakland county, on the post route from Detroit to Pontiac.

Bloody creek, a small stream that rises in Royal Oak township, Oakland county, and passing south-easterly through said county, and crossing the eastern part of Wayne county, empties into the Detroit strait opposite Hog island.

Blue creek, a small stream mostly in St. Joseph township, St. Joseph county, emptying into the Pawpaw river, four miles from its mouth. It takes its name from the very singularly blue color of its waters, the cause of which is unknown.

Boyden's Plains, lie east of Dexter, in the county of Washtenaw.

Bois Blanc island, stretching in form of a crescent between the island of Michillimacinac and the peninsula of Michigan, is from 10 to 12 miles in length, by three in breadth, in the widest part. The lower part of it is a sandy plain, but by far the greatest portion is fertile and well

adapted to tillage, bearing a forest of elm, maple, oak, ash, white wood, &c. It furnishes the fire wood and building timber for Michillimacinac, as well as pasturage for the cattle and horses. It is a very important appendage to the latter place. It has been surveyed, and a light house attached to its eastern point.

Bottom creek, the most considerable tributary of the north branch of the Flint river, rises near the centre of Lapeer county, and flows in a north course into the North Branch.

Brandon township, Oakland county, is comprised in township five north, of range nine east. Population, 263.

Brady township, Kalamazoo county. Statistics as per census:—Population, 1,292.—A saw mill, 1 distillery, 9 merchants; 30,630 bushels wheat, 150 bushels rye, 31,881 bushels corn, 62,434 bushels oats, 731 bushels buckwheat; 1,159 head neat stock, 416 horses, 256 sheep. 2,506 hogs.

Branch, the seat of justice for Branch county, situated on the west branch of the Coldwater river, in Coldwater township. It contains a post office and a few families. Distant three miles from Coldwater, and 113 south west of Detroit.

Brest, a village situated at the mouth of Stony creek, in the township of Frenchtown, and county of Monroe. The settlement is small. It contains a saw mill, store, a few dwellings, and a banking association. It belongs to a company who are constructing piers in the harbor, and making other improvements. Distant six miles from Monroe, and 34 south-west of Detroit.

Bridgewater township, Washtenaw county, consists of township four south, of range four east. Statistics as per census:—Population, 923.—10,209 bushels wheat, 42 bushels rye, 9,997 bushels corn, 14,250 bushels oats, 519 bushels buckwheat, 912 lbs. flax; 860 head neat stock, 129 horses, 342 sheep, 1,273 hogs.

Bristol post office, Bristol township, Lapeer county, on the Mt. Clemens and Lapeer mail route.

Bristol township, Lapeer county, consists of township six north, of range twelve east.

Bronson's Prairie is a dry, rich prairie, in length and breadth about one mile, situated in the county of Branch.

Bronson township, Branch county. Statistics as per cen-

sus :—Population, 635.—2 saw mills, 5,051 bushels wheat, 5,224 bushels corn, 7,465 bushels oats, 625 bushels buckwheat; 543 head neat stock, 81 horses, 21 sheep, 573 hogs.

Brownstown township, Wayne county, is situated in its south-eastern corner. Population, 846.

Brownstown creek originates in the township of Brownstown, Wayne county, flows through it in a south-easterly course, and empties into Lake Erie.

Brownsville is a village within half a mile of Tecumseh, and will be soon incorporated with it. It has a saw mill and 2 stores. (See "*Tecumseh.*")

Brush creek, a small rivulet, tributary to the Pawpaw river, has its rise in the southern part of Van Buren county, and running north, enters the Pawpaw on its southern shore, in township three south, of range fifteen west.

Bruce post office, Bruce township, Macomb county, on the Mount Clemens and Lapeer mail route.

Bruce township occupies the northern part of the county of Macomb. Statistics as per census:—Population, 889.—A grist mill, 4 saw mills, 15,679 bushels wheat, 900 bushels rye, 4,050 bushels corn, 10,999 bushels oats, 965 bushels buckwheat, 525 lbs. flax; 614 head neat stock, 170 horses, 390 sheep, 708 hogs, 1,133 yards woollen and cotton goods.

Bryan Lake, a small collection of water in the south-western part of the county of Clinton, in township five north, of range one west, section twenty-six. It does not exceed one half mile in diameter.

Buchanan township, Berrien county, is comprised in township seven south, of range eighteen west, lying west of the St. Joseph river. Statistics as per census:—Population, 172.—3 saw mills, 828 bushels wheat, 2,625 bushels corn, 147 bushels oats, 80 bushels buckwheat, 20 lbs. flax; 253 head neat stock, 36 horses, 28 sheep, 493 hogs.

Buck creek, a small rivulet, that takes rise on the borders of Kent and Allegan counties, in range twelve west, and flowing northerly and north-westerly within said range, and through the south-western corner of Kent, empties into the Grand river on its southern shore, and at the village of Grandville.

Bucks township, St. Joseph county, consists of township

six south, of range twelve west. Statistics as per census:—Population, 382.—3 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 5 merchants.

Burlington township, Calhoun county, is comprised in townships three and four south, of range seven west. Population, 378.

Burns township, Shiawassee county, is comprised in township five north, of range four east.

Burnt Pine river, has its source between the Huron and the head waters of the Salmon Trout rivers, in the *Upper* Peninsula. It discharges its waters into Lake Superior near the Huron Isles.

Burt Lake, an inconsiderable collection of water, situated in the county of Oakland, in township two north, of range eight east.

Byron township includes a part of Kent and Ottawa counties. Statistics as per census:—Population, 362.—A grist mill, 6 saw mills, a merchant; 1,150 bushels wheat, 3,551 bushels corn, 2,700 bushels oats; 73 head neat stock, 33 horses, 82 hogs. On the north side of the river were 3 saw mills, 150 bushels wheat, 420 bushels corn, 12,390 bushels oats; 331 head neat stock, 60 horses, 257 hogs.

Byron township, Livingston county, comprised in township three north, range five east. The name of this township has been altered to Oceola. Statistics as per census: Population, 317.—2 saw mills; 1,019 bushels wheat, 521 bushels corn, 231 bushels oats, 40 bushels buckwheat; 298 head neat stock, 15 horses, 15 sheep, 366 hogs.

Byron is a small settlement in the south-eastern part of the county of Shiawassee, on the Shiawassee river, situated on its northern bank. Here is a fall in the river of eight or nine feet, which might be employed to good advantage. It is 12 miles from Shiawassee and 62 from Detroit.

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Calf Island, a small island in the Detroit river, near its mouth, and near Grosse island.

Calvin township, Cass county, consists of township seven south, of range fourteen west. It is well watered by several small creeks, and by the Christiana river and its tributaries. Statistics as per census:—Population, 201.—A grist mill, a saw mill, a distillery; 1,235 bushels wheat, 61 bushels rye, 4,970 bushels corn, 2,850 bushels oats; 75

lbs. flax; 151 head neat stock, 73 horses, 147 sheep, 333 hogs.

Campbell's creek, an inconsiderable tributary of the Rouge river. It waters the townships of Redford and Spring Wells in Wayne county.

Cambridge township, Lenawee county, embraces township five south, range two east. Statistics as per census:—Population, 523.—A grist mill, 3 saw mills, a merchant; 4,990 bushels wheat, 3,398 bushels corn, 7,412 bushels oats, 57 bushels buckwheat; 260 lbs. flax; 459 head neat stock, 62 horses, 55 sheep, 770 hogs.

Canandaigua, a village and post office in a township of the same name, situated on Bean creek, and near Bear creek, in the western part of the county of Lenawee. Here is a flouring mill with 2 run of stone, a saw mill, a store, and physician. The place is newly settled. Distant 17 miles from Adrian and 82 S. W. Detroit.

Canton township, Wayne county, consists of township two south, range eight east. It is watered by the head branches of the South branch of the Rouge. Population, 1,050.

Carp river is an inconsiderable stream of the *Peninsula*, that rises in the north-western part of Mackinac county, and empties into Lake Michigan, at a distance of perhaps 15 miles south of Grand Traverse bay.

Carp river, an inconsiderable stream in the eastern part of the *Upper* Peninsula, that forms the boundary line between Mackinac and Chippewa counties. It flows east, and discharges into St. Mary's strait.

Cascade La Portaille, one of the curiosities of the Pictured rocks, on the southern shore of Lake Superior. It consists of a beautiful stream of water emerging from a cliff of the Pictured Rocks, 70 feet above the lake. In its escape into the lake, it leaps to such a distance, that boats pass dry and safe, between it and the rocks. This cascade contributes a beauty to the sublimity with which the scene is surrounded. (See *Pictured Rocks.)*

Cassopolis, village, post office, and seat of justice of Cass county, situated on the north-western border of Stone lake. Here is a court house, jail, 3 stores, a distillery, 2 practicing attorneys, and 2 physicians. Distant 180 miles south-west Detroit.

Cass river, one of the larger branches of the Saginaw river, takes its rise in the south-western part of Sanilac county and flowing south-westerly and westerly, through a part of Sanilac and the eastern portion of Saginaw, discharges into the Saginaw river about 20 miles from its mouth. It passes through a rich but uncultivated interval, covered with a heavy growth of beech and sugar tree. The soil is of a superior quality. Plenty of mill sites are found on this stream and its tributaries. In high water, it is boatable for 15 or 20 miles from its mouth.

Cedar Island, an inconsiderable island, lying at the entrance of Detroit strait into Lake Erie.

Cedar Point, one of the capes of the Miami bay. It lies at its entrance on the left, immediately opposite North cape.

Cedar creek, a trifling stream in the county of Lapeer, tributary to the North branch of the Flint river. It passes through a marsh for the greater part of its course.

Cedar Lake, a small collection of water in the south-eastern corner of the county of Van Buren. Its waters are conducted into the St. Joseph river, by a branch of the Dowagiake river, which rises in it.

Cedar Lake is in the central part of the county of Calhoun.

Centreville, a village, post office, and seat of justice for the county of St. Joseph, pleasantly located on Hog creek, sometimes called Prairie river—contains 2 banking associations, a court house, jail, 2 dry goods stores, an apothecary, printing office, a lawyer, 2 physicians, a saw mill, and flouring mill. Here is located one of the branches of the university. It derives its principal importance from being the shire town of the county, but it is improving. Distant 140 miles S. W. Detroit; 666 N. W. Washington.

Channing township, Lenawee county, consists of township nine and fractional township ten south, of range four east.

Charleston, a newly laid out village in Ottawa county, on the south bank of Grand river, 18 miles from its mouth, and at the mouth of a small creek, which has eight feet water power. There is a saw mill building upon it, and several other buildings are erecting. It was formerly an Indian trading post.

Charleston, a settlement but recently commenced. It is

situated near the centre of Prairie Ronde, in Kalamazoo county. Here is a store erected, and some few dwelling houses.

Cheboiegon river is the largest stream on the northern part of the Peninsula—rises north-west of Saginaw bay, flows in a northerly direction, and empties into the strait of Mackinac opposite Bois Blanc island. There are on this river, springs, 12 or 15 miles from its mouth, strongly impregnated with salt.

Chenoux, a channel on the north coast of Lake Huron, between Point St. Vital and Mackinac, masked by a chain of islands.

China township, St. Clair county, consists of township four north, ranges fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen east. Statistics as per census:—Population, 603.—A grist mill, 5 saw mills, a merchant; 2,452 bushels wheat, 73 bushels rye, 1,553 bushels corn, 6,152 bushels oats, 575 bushels buckwheat; 527 head neat stock, 108 horses, 74 sheep, 439 hogs.

China post office, China township, St. Clair county. Mail once a week.

Chippewa river, a considerable branch of Pine river. It rises in Isabella county, and flowing easterly through a part of Midland county, discharges itself into Pine river, near its mouth. There is some valuable land upon this river, but much excellent arable soil will be found when once it is cleared. No settlements of consequence have been made in this part of the state.

Christiana river is a stream that rises in the eastern part of Cass county, and flowing south-westerly and southerly, passes through the county of Cass, into the northern part of Indiana, where it discharges its waters into the St. Joseph at the village of Elkhart. This is an excellent mill stream throughout the year, and furnishes an abundance of hydraulic power. There is a belt of heavily timbered land, covering a rich soil, extending from the banks of this river, northerly, above its source.

Choiskwa, a noted rock formation and point of encampment, on the north coast of Lake Michigan.

Chocolate river, a considerable stream of the *Upper* Peninsula of Michigan, takes its rise in a small lake in the highlands, north-east of the Monomonie river, and running

northerly and north-easterly, discharges its waters on the southern border of Lake Superior.

Clay township, in the southern part of St. Clair county. Statistics as per census:—Population, 394.—A saw mill; 5 merchants; 440 bushels wheat, 1,250 bushels corn, 590 bushels oats; 50 lbs. flax; 327 head neat stock, 85 horses, 134 sheep, 299 hogs.

Clark's Lake lies near the centre of the township of Napoleon, in the county of Jackson. Its waters are conducted into the Grand river, by the South branch of that stream.

Clear Lake, a trifling collection of water in the southern part of Barry county. Its waters are conducted into the Big Fork of the Grand river.

Clinch township, Van Buren county, is comprised in townships one and two south, of ranges thirteen and fourteen west. Population, 108.

Clinton river has its source in the numerous small lakes scattered over the central part of the county of Oakland, and after collecting their waters, passes out of said county in a north-easterly direction, and flowing thence south-easterly and easterly, discharges into the northern part of Lake St. Clair, opposite the mouth of the St. Clair river. It is about 50 miles long. Its principal tributaries are the North Fork, Stoney creek, and Paint creek, which discharge upon the north side, and Red river on the south side. It is boatable to Rochester, 20 miles, and after the bar is removed at the mouth, vessels of the largest class can come to Mt. Clemens, six miles from the lake. It waters the country in a very beautiful manner, and furnishes many and important mill privileges, to the accommodation of a flourishing portion of the State.

Clinton township is located in the southern part of the county of Macomb, bordering on Lake St. Clair, and west of the line dividing townships thirteen and fourteen east. It is watered by Red river. Statistics as per census:—Population, 1,193.—A grist mill, 4 saw mills, a glass manufactory, 6 merchants; 2,516 bushels wheat, 515 bushels rye, 1,790 bushels corn, 3,165 bushels oats, 884 bushels buckwheat; 190 lbs. flax; 10 tons potashes; 705 head neat stock, 171 horses, 159 sheep, 810 hogs.

Clinton Salt Works, Clinton county, a village located on section No. fifteen in township eight north, range four

west, upon the Maple river, belonging to a company incorporated in 1838 for the purpose of boring for salt water and manufacturing salt.

Clinton, a village and post office in the township of Tecumseh, on the east bank of the North Branch of the River Raisin, near the northern line of the county of Lenawee. Here is a bank, a church for episcopalians, flouring mill with 2 run of stone, a saw mill, an iron foundry, 6 dry goods stores, an extensive grocery establishment, a druggist, a lawyer, and 3 physicians. The methodist and presbyterian denominations are respectable in numbers. It is situated on the Chicago road, and on the route of the Jacksonburg and Palmyra rail road. It is a pleasant, flourishing village, and a place of considerable business. There is a good supply of hydraulic power here on the River Raisin. The population is supposed to be about 600. Distant 15 miles from Adrian, and 50 south-west Detroit.

Clyde township, St. Clair county, consists of townships five, six, seven, eight, and nine, north, of ranges thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen east. Statistics as per census :—Population, 339.—2 grist mills, 12 saw mills, a merchant ; 1,675 bushels wheat, 710 bushels rye, 391 bushels corn, 2,885 bushels oats, 50 bushels buckwheat, 40 pounds flax ; 329 head neat stock, 62 horses, 106 hogs.

Clyde, a village and post office, county of St. Clair, situated on the Black river, 12 miles from its mouth, at the head of steamboat navigation. It has a flouring mill, 2 saw mills, and a store. Distant 20 miles from Palmer, and 65 north-east of Detroit.

Coal creek, an insignificant tributary of the Flint river, in the western part of Genesee county.

Coguaiack prairie lies in the eastern part of the county of Kalamazoo, near the Kalamazoo river.

Coldwater river takes its rise in the south-east corner of the county of Branch, and flowing north-westerly, receiving in its course the East Branch and Hog river, discharges into St. Joseph, on the northern line of the county at Union city.

Coldwater township, Branch county, consists of townships six, seven, and eight south, of range six west. It contains the village of Coldwater, and is watered by the Coldwater river and its branches. Statistics as per census :—Popula-

tion, 960.—3 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 10 merchants, ; 6,899 bushels wheat, 5,515 bushels corn, 9,847 bushels oats, 50 bushels buckwheat ; 359 head neat stock, 125 horses, 698 hogs.

Coldwater, a village in the county of Branch, and township of Coldwater, situated on the East branch of the Coldwater river. It has a post office, banking association, 5 stores, 2 saw mills, a lawyer, and 4 physicians. There is a church for the methodists building, which will be completed soon. There is considerable water power near the village. Within the distance of three miles there is a fall of 50 feet in the river, with a volume of water sufficient to propel any required amount of machinery. This is a very flourishing and pleasant village, located in Coldwater prairie, and on the Chicago road. There is much building going on here at present. Distant 110 miles from Detroit. Exertions are making to remove the county seat from Branch to this place.

Coleman's creek, a diminutive stream of the Kew-y-weenon Peninsula, that empties into lake Superior.

Collins creek, Livonia township, Wayne county discharges into Power's creek.

Colon township, St. Joseph county, consists of township six south, of range nine west. Population, 368.

Colon, post office, in Colon township, St. Joseph county. Mail received once a week.

Columbus township, St. Clair county, is comprised in township five north, of range fifteen east. Statistics as per census :—Population, 85.—348 bushels wheat, 50 bushels corn, 633 bushels oats, 81 bushels buckwheat; 56 head neat stock, 9 horses, 26 hogs.

Columbia Lake in the northern part of the township of Bridgewater, in Washtenaw county.

Columbia Lake post office is near Columbia lake. Mail once a week.

Commerce township, Oakland county, consists of township two north, of range eight east. It contains an Indian village on its southern border. Population, 747.

Commerce post office, Commerce township, Oakland county. Mail once a week.

Comstock village and post office, Kalamazoo county, pleasantly located on the north bank of the Kalamazoo

river, in the township of Comstock. It has a flouring mill, 2 saw mills, a store, physician, and 2 lawyers. It is situated on the State road from Detroit to St. Joseph. The Allegan and Marshall rail-road is to pass through it. Distant 4 miles from Kalamazoo, and 136 west of Detroit.

Comstock township, Kalamazoo county, consists of town two south, ranges nine and ten west, and three south, nine west. Statistics as per census:—Population, 1,383.—A grist mill, 4 saw mills, 3 merchants; 19,457 bushels wheat, 155 bushels rye, 11,834 bushels corn, 32,088 bushels oats, 690 bushels buckwheat, 120 pounds flax; 1,394 head neat stock, 222 horses, 362 sheep, 1,484 hogs.

Concord township, Jackson county, consists of townships three and four south, of range three west.

Concord, (named Vanfossenville,) a village situated on the Kalamazoo river, in the south-western part of the county of Jackson. It has a saw mill, 2 stores, and a physician. A flouring mill for 4 run of stone is building. It is located on the stage route from Jackson to White Pigeon. Concord has a most beautiful location in the best part of the county of Jackson, surrounded by bur oak plains, good hydraulic power, and an excellent farming country. It is flourishing, and much building is at present going on. Distant 14 miles from Jackson, and 94 from Detroit.

Connor's creek, a small stream rising in the Porcupine Mountains west of the Great Iron river, and flowing north into lake Superior. Near its mouth is a perpendicular fall of about 40 feet.

Constantine, a village and post office, St. Joseph county, has a pleasant and healthy location at the confluence of Fall river with the river St. Joseph; contains a bank, book store, printing office that issues a weekly newspaper, an apothecary store, 3 physicians, 2 saw mills, and 7 dry goods stores. An episcopalian church is erecting—likewise a flouring mill that will contain 8 run of stone. The mail stage passes through it three times a week, on the State road from Coldwater to Michigan city. There is a rail-road chartered connecting Constantine with Niles in Berrien county. The trade, at present, is chiefly carried on by keel boats, which navigate the river to the mouth of the St. Joseph. A steamboat likewise plies between it and St. Joseph. Here is an abundance of hydraulic power, both

in Fall river and in the St. Joseph. Constantine is one of the most flourishing villages in the county, and does the greatest amount of business. It possesses considerable trade for an inland town, and is supported by a good farming country around it. Several blocks of stores were erected during the past year. Much capital and enterprise are enlisted in its improvement, and it is destined to be a place of considerable public importance. Distant 10 miles from Centreville, and 150 from Detroit.

Constantine township, St. Joseph county, consists of township seven south, range twelve west. Statistics as per census :—Population, 842.—2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 6 merchants.

Cooper township, Kalamazoo county, is comprised in township one south, of ranges eleven and twelve west. Statistics as per census :—Population, 386.—A saw mill, a merchant; 1,999 bushels wheat, 1,872 bushels corn, 1,815 bushels oats, 95 bushels buckwheat; 276 head neat stock, 38 horses, 6 sheep, 266 hogs.

Convis township, Calhoun county, is comprised in township one south, of range six west. Statistics as per census :—Population, 170.—700 bushels wheat, 300 bushels corn, 140 bushels oats; 126 head neat stock, 18 horses, 116 hogs.

Cottrellville township, St. Clair county, is situated in the southern part of the county, on St. Clair lake and strait, between Clay and China townships. Statistics as per census :—Population, 520.—A saw mill, 3 merchants; 661 bushels wheat, 20 bushels rye, 1,008 bushels corn, 1,970 bushels oats, 75 bushels buckwheat; 238 head neat stock, 126 horses, 112 sheep, 275 hogs.

Cottrellville post office is in Cottrellville township, St. Clair county.

Corunna, a village lying near the centre of the county of Shiawassee, in township seven north, of range three east, upon the Shiawasse river. It is the present seat of justice for the county, and a temporary court house has been erected. The place is entirely new. Improvements are, however, under way. A saw mill and flouring mill are being built, together with a tavern and store-house. The Shiawassee here furnishes hydraulic power at two separate sites,

to the amount of six and seven feet head and fall. In the immediate vicinity are beds of stone coal, lime and sand stone, and sand which is represented as proper for the manufacture of glass. The settlement is at present small. The northern rail-road has been located to pass through it. Distant about 55 miles, by way of the river, to Saginaw, and 85 north-west of Detroit.

Covington township, Van Buren county, is comprised in township four south, of ranges fifteen and sixteen west. Population, 183.

Corbett's river, an insignificant stream that rises on the southern border of Cass county, and flowing south into the state of Indiana, empties into the St. Joseph.

Crooked river, a small stream rising and flowing west on the border of St. Joseph county and the State of Indiana, and emptying into Pigeon river, in the south-west corner of the county.

Crooked Lake is situated south-east of the centre of Livingston county. Its waters are conducted into Bass lake, and from thence into the Huron river of Lake Erie.

Crooked Lake, a collection of water in the south-west corner of Barry county.

Cranberry Lake is situated on the northern boundary of Napoleon township, Jackson county, and its waters are conducted into the north branch of the Grand river.

Cucush Prairie, situate in the county of Branch.

D.

Dead river, an inconsiderable stream of the *Upper* Peninsula, west of Chocolate river, that empties into Lake Superior.

Deadwood Lake, a small body of water of perhaps two square miles, situated on the corners of Lagrange and Calvin townships, in the county of Cass. Its waters are conducted into the Christiana river.

Dearbornville, a village and post office in the township of Dearborn, and county of Wayne, situated on the south branch of the Rouge, eight miles (by land) from its mouth, 28½ miles from Monroe, and 10 from Detroit. Here is a church for methodists, erected, a saw mill with double saws, flour mill, with 2 run of stones, 7 stores, 2 smitheries, and a foundry for iron, propelled by horse power, a physician, and about 60 families. It is passed by the Chicago road and State road to Monroe, and by the Detroit and St. Joseph

rail-road, which has a depot or station at this point. Dearbornville is a flourishing village. Here is located the United States Arsenal. This was commenced in 1833, and completed in 1837. It consists of eleven buildings, built of brick, arranged round a square, whose side is 360 feet. The principal building occupies the centre of the eastern side of the square, and is 120 feet long by 30 deep, and three stories high, exclusive of the basement. This is intended for the depot of arms. The buildings surrounding this square, are connected by a continuous wall of heavy masonry, 12 feet high, all calculated as a defence against an invading or insurrectionary foe. The buildings are calculated to accommodate two officers, and 50 artificers and workmen, and, in case of emergency, they can easily accommodate double that number. The whole object of this institution is, not a military station of soldiers, but for the mounting and equipping of artillery; repairing small arms, and the preparation of all the other numerous munitions of war. It is intended more particularly for the supply of Michigan and Wisconsin, in time of war, and to issue to both, in time of peace, such arms and equipments as each State, by the acts of Congress, are thereunto entitled.

Dearborn township, Wayne county. Population, 1,317.

Decatur township, Van Buren county, is comprised in township four south, of ranges thirteen and fourteen west. Population, 234.

Deerfield township, Livingston county, consists of township four north, ranges five and six east. Statistics, as per census:—Population, 369.—2,174 bushels wheat, 10 bushels rye, 365 bushels corn, 384 bushels oats, 292 bushels buckwheat; 379 head neat stock, 24 horses, 14 sheep, 141 hogs.

Desmond, village of. (Vide *Port Huron* village.)

DETROIT city, port of entry, seat of justice for Wayne county, and capital of the State of Michigan, has a healthy and beautiful location on the west bank of a strait of the same name, upon a site elevated 30 feet above its surface, of which, and the surrounding country, it commands extensive views. It is seven miles below the outlet of Lake St. Clair, and 18 above the western extremity of Lake Erie, in north lat. 42° 19′ 53″, and west long. (from Greenwich) 82° 58′, or (from Washington) 5° 56′ 12″. Difference of

time from New York city, 35 min. 47 sec.; from Washington, 23 min. 44 sec. Distant 302 miles west of Buffalo, 322 from Mackinac, 202 north Columbus, 326 north-east Indianapolis, 482 north-east Vandalia 556 north-east St. Louis, 1,768 from New Orleans, 257 from Cincinnati, 253 north-west Pittsburg, 506 north-west Philadelphia, 665 (by canal) west Albany, 810 by canal, or 687 land route from New York city, 759 from Hartford, 832 west Boston, 828 south-west Quebec, 648 south-west Montreal, and 526 north-west Washington city.

For the distance of a mile upon the river, and for three-fourths of a mile extending back, it is more or less densely settled. The plan of the city is rather uncouth and laboured, with much mathematical ingenuity, better suited, it is acknowledged, to flatter the fancy than to promote practical utility. Upon the river, and for 1,200 feet back, it is rectangular—in the rear of this, triangular. The streets are spacious. Among the more noted are the eight avenues: viz: Madison Avenue, Michigan Grand Avenue, and Washington Grand Avenue, each 200 feet wide: Woodward Avenue, Monroe Avenue, Miami Avenue, Macomb Avenue, and Jefferson Avenue, each 120 feet wide; all except Michigan, Monroe, and Jefferson, terminating at one point called the Grand Circus. The other streets are 60 feet wide, and generally cross at right angles. Atwater street, upon the river, Woodbridge street, running parallel with it upon the declivity, are mostly occupied by stores and dealers in the heavier articles of merchandise. Woodward avenue, leading from the river at right angles, to Jefferson avenue, through Campus Martius and the central part of the city, is becoming of increased importance, and ranks among the first of the business streets. The principal street running with the course of the river upon the summit of the declivity, and through the central and most densely populated part of the city, is Jefferson avenue. Upon this are most of the public and private offices located, as well as the fancy and dry goods stores, and the dealers in the lighter articles of merchandise. This is a beautiful and pleasant street, and will compare with the most noted streets of any of our western cities. There are several convenient public squares, the most noted of which is the *Campus Martius*. The principal public sewers have been constructed in a

permanent manner. Owing to the argilaceous quality of the soil, the streets are bad in spring season, and at other seasons, after the intervention of continued rains. The proper authorities have, however, commenced paving with wood, which must, in the end, obviate the only objection to its pleasantness.

The city is at present partially supplied with water, by steam power, from the strait. A new hydraulic establishment is being erected by the corporation, which will amply supply the city with the purest water. It consists of a circular brick tower, 64 feet in diameter, raised 50 feet above the surface of the water, erected upon a wharf extending into the Detroit in the upper part of the city. The tower is made up of two circular walls, connected by 16 partition walls. The partition walls are 12 and 16 inches thick, and the outer wall 16 inches. The partition walls are to terminate in an arch at their upper extremity, for the support of the tank or reservoir. The reservoir is of cast iron, 60 feet in diameter, and 20 feet deep, with a capacity of 425,000 gallons. This is to be supplied by means of a high pressure steam engine* of 25 horse power, and double acting piston pump. The water is to be distributed by means of cast iron pipes. It is to be taken six feet below the surface of the river, 450 feet from the shore, through a pipe 12 inches in diameter, which supplies the reservoir. The main distributing pipe is 10 inches in diameter, and the main lateral pipes, three, four, and six inches. One hundred fire hydrants are connected with the works, capable each of throwing water into the third story of any building in the city. The tank is to be inclosed by a frame work, and the whole covered by either a dome or conical roof. The height of the tower from the surface of the water to the top of the tank, is 70 feet. The whole is intended to be in operation during the season of '39. The entire expense is estimated at $100,000, and $50,000 have been already expended.

Detroit, although one of the most ancient settlements in North America, is, to every appearance, and, considering its present condition, in reality, of recent growth. Of the

* It has been in contemplation, in lieu of steam, to apply, for this purpose, a power generated by the force of the river current, acting upon a wheel constructed and moving upon the principle of the wind mill.

ancient style of the French buildings, scarcely a vestige remains. The city is mostly built of wood, and in a manner to accommodate its emigrant population, which it is supposed composes one half or two thirds of the city. Stores and dwellings of this class are often constructed upon leased grounds, and so constructed as to be easily removed; and it is a common occurrence to see one or more buildings removing from one part of the city to another, as the covenience of their owners requires. Although these temporary structures form no inconsiderable portion of the city, there are many permanent dwellings, not disproportionate to the number of *resident* citizens, built in a respectable style; and a few elegant private mansions. There are several extensive blocks of stores, constructed of brick, in a style and permanence highly creditable to the appearance of the city. Considering the enterprising and fluctuating nature of the great mass of the population, the city has altogether a cheerful and comely appearance, and, aside from the trifling inconveniences mentioned, inviting to the emigrant; and it has not a few outward indications of high cultivated taste and refinement.

The most interesting of the public buildings are, the capitol, the city hall, St. Paul's church, the presbyterian church, the baptist church, the cathedral of St. Anne, and the bank of Michigan.

The *State House* is a commodious edifice of brick, constructed in the Ionic order, 90 feet by 60. The portico in front is supported by six columns, and the entablature at the sides by pilasters. The steeple, crowned with a dome, is 140 feet high. From the dome is had a view of the city, the strait for many miles above and below, Lake St. Clair, and a delightful landscape stretching far beyond the Canada shore. The extent and beauty of the prospect are only surpassed by two others in the country—that from the dome of the capitol in Boston, and the one from the dome of St. Michael's church in Charleston, S. C.

The *City Hall* is a neat edifice of brick, built at an expense of about $20,000—100 feet by 50, with two stories and a stone basement. The first story is used for a market. Upon the second is a spacious hall, where the various courts hold their sessions.

St Paul's Church is a handsome brick edifice, built in

the Gothic style, measuring, exclusive of the vestry, 90 feet by 50. The tower to the top of the pinnacles, is 115 feet. It is proportioned with much symmetry, finished in a superior manner, and furnished with an excellent organ.

The *Presbyterian Church* is a neat edifice of brick, erected at an expense of $25,000, and said to be one of the best churches in the Western States. It is constructed in the Grecian style, with a pediment in front, supported by six Doric columns 24 feet high. The length of the building is 100 feet, and, exclusive of the portico, 90 feet; the breadth is 60 feet, and the height of the steeple is 130 feet.

The *Baptist Church* is a neat, plain building, located upon an elevated site, constructed in the Ionic order, 70 feet by 50, with a steeple rising 100 feet, ornamented with a handsome dome.

St. Anne's Cathedral is an edifice of hammered granite, 116 feet by 60. It is built in the Roman Doric style, with two steeples in front, ornamented with iron crosses. An octagonal dome rises in the centre 30 feet high, with a diameter of 30 feet. Its organ is said to be one of the largest in the United States.

The *Bank of Michigan* is a substantial edifice, built of polished stone. The style is Grecian, and its dimensions are 56 by 40. Its height is two stories, and exclusive of the basement, it is 41 feet high. The expense of construction was upwards of $40,000.

Detroit contains eight churches—one, each, for presbyterians, episcopalians, methodists, baptists, German Lutherans, and one for the colored population, the latter of which is ministered to by clergymen of different denominations. The Roman catholics have two churches—one for the French, and one to accommodate the English, Irish, and German population. There are four banks, with an aggregate capital of $2,250,000; 3 markets; a theatre, museum, circus, a public garden, State penitentiary and county jail; government magazine; mechanics' hall; four printing offices, three of which issue 9 newspapers, viz. 3 dailies, a tri-weekly, and 4 weeklies, one of which is a religious paper,—and a monthly periodical devoted to the cause of education. Of the larger mercantile establishments, may be numbered 27 dry goods stores, 25 grocery, and grocery and provision stores, 14 hardware stores, 7 clothing stores,

8 silversmiths and jewelry stores, 8 druggist stores, 10 extensive forwarding and commission stores, 3 bookstores, and the repository of the American Sunday School Union. There are 27 lawyers and 22 physicians. Among the various public offices, are, a distributing post office for the State; office of the collector of customs; office of the department of Indian affairs; the public land office; and the office of the board of internal improvements.

The markets are usually well supplied. For a few years past, Ohio, Indiana, and Upper Canada have furnished the greater portion of the cattle slaughtered here. The fish market is not only the most abundantly supplied, but one of the best in the Western States.

There are several extensive manufactories. There is a large steam saw mill, sash factory, edge tool manufactory, 3 iron foundries, a brass foundry, and 2 breweries.

The *Detroit Iron Foundery* has attached thereto, a foundery, finishing, pattern, and boiler shops, calculated to manufacture extensively all kinds of castings, mill irons, mill gearing, steam engines, &c., and it employs from 25 to 30 workmen. The *Michigan Iron Foundery* is nearly as extensive, and employs from 18 to 25 workmen. The City Brewery, owned by Thomas J. Owen, Esq., built in 1837, at an expense of $20,000, is the largest west of Albany. The main building is of brick, 40 feet by 140, and three stories high. It is capable of brewing 25,000 barrels annually, which would require for consumption from 80,000 to 100,000 bushels of barley. The *Detroit Brewery* is also an extensive establishment that does a large business.

There are several charitable institutions, which reflect much credit upon the city, and upon their benevolent founders. There are two orphan asylums, one under the patronage of the catholics, and the other of the protestants. The latter is a handsome two story brick edifice, situated a mile and a half above the city, erected through the influence and benevolence of the ladies of Detroit.

The ladies' free school society (protestant), supports three schools, by receiving indigent children of every denomination, furnishing books, and educating them gratuitously. Average number, 200. Among the other charitable institutions, are the St. Clare English and German free school (catholic), and the French female charity school.

They average each about 40 pupils. The hospital and poor house are supported by a county cess.

There are several scientific and literary societies, as the historical society, instituted in 1829; the Michigan State literary institute, in 1838; the medical society of the State of Michigan; and the young men's society for moral and intellectual improvement, instituted in 1832; the algic society was instituted in the same year, for the purpose of civilizing and christianizing the N. W. Indian tribes.

Considerable attention is paid to education, and increasing exertions are making to extend the means to all classes of society. Here is located one of the Branches of the University, which recently went into operation; and three miles above the city is located St. Philip's college. (For the latter, see first part, article, Colleges.) There are two very respectable Female Seminaries. The "*Detroit Female Seminary*," superintended by Mr. and Mrs. Willson, is very respectably conducted and receives a goodly patronage. (See article Colleges and Seminaries, first part.) The "*Young Ladies' Institute*," conducted by Mrs. Hector Scott and daughters, is a fashionable boarding and day school for young ladies. The number of pupils is limited. Indefatigable attention is paid to the morals of the pupils, and, to their instruction in the more substantial and useful, as well as ornamental branches of education. Usual number of pupils, 35. *St. Clare's Seminary* for young ladies, is under the direction of the ladies of St. Clare, where most of the English and ornamental branches are taught. There are several respectable schools for boys. The principal of which are Mr. Bacon's select school; number of pupils limited to 25. The Detroit English school by Mr. Mitchell, average number 40. The Detroit Latin and English school, by J. T. Blois; average number of pupils 40. Besides the above, there are several other male and female private schools in different parts of the city. Heretofore schools have been established on the emergencies of the times in the absence of a regularly organized system of public instruction. This deficiency is being supplied by the establishment of the university and primary schools, and popular indications exhibited since the system has commenced operation warrant the belief, that most of our public and private schools, both in the interior and in the city,

will, eventually, merge in those established by law. The census taken to first of March, 1834, showed that, of a population of 4,968, 777 were under 15 years, and 251 between 15 and 20, making 1,028, or about one-fifth of the population of the city. There were then 12 schools, and 448 children in attendance.

During the present season there have been established seven school districts within the city. Agreeably to the census taken first January, 1838, the total number of children under 15 years was 3,156; of 5 and under 15, 1,842; of 15 and under 21, 1,199; total under 21, 4,355, or near one-half the population of the city.

Detroit is in need of a well selected public library. There are many private libraries which are respectable. There is a circulating library of 1,000 volumes. The Detroit Young men's society have a library of 1,200 volumes. The Michigan State library, at the capitol, contains 1,900 volumes. The legislature have appropriated $1,000 per annum for five years to its enlargement.

Detroit, often denominated "the city of the Straits," is the great commercial mart and emporium for the State. It is peculiarly well situated for commerce, and has ever been the centre of trade, especially of the fur trade, for a large section of this north-western region. The fur trade, however, having decreased with the increase of population, is now comparatively inconsiderable. The American fur company have an agency here, but the value of the trade, being one of the secrets of the company, is entirely unknown to the public. The value and amount of the various kinds of merchandize sold are uncertain. It is sufficient to say, the several stores before mentioned are mostly those doing an extensive business in each respective line, and are but a part, when the smaller establishments are enumerated. The city trade is quite disproportionate to that from the country. Many of the interior merchants make their entire purchases here, while others come to the city to replenish their stock. It is estimated by different merchants that from one-half to three-fifths of the merchandise sold goes to the interior. The exports to other States are comparatively inconsiderable. The principal article is fish. (See article *Rivers* and *Lakes*.) An illicit trade is, and has been for many years, carried on to a great extent upon the

frontier, in detriment, not only to the city trade, but to the revenue of government.

Western emigration has been a great resource of support to the city for several years past. Of this, Detroit has been the principal avenue, or rather the portal to the interior. It is the season of open navigation, usually eight months of the year, that activity and business prevail.

Detroit is deeply engaged in the lake trade, and it has been the seat of considerable ship building. The first steamboat, called the "*Walk-in-the-water*," arrived at this city the 11th of August, 1818. The amount of shipping belonging to this port was 849 tons; the value of exports was $69,330, and of imports $15,611. In 1825, the number of arrivals was 270, and an equal number of clearances. In 1829, the export trade of the city and the ports north and south of it, was estimated at nearly $400,000, of which $325,000 were supposed to be furs and peltries. Aggregate tonage owned in Detroit in 1830, 995 tons; in 1834, 4,000 tons. The number of arrivals and clearances in 1834, was (not including those vessels navigating in the district only.) 2,112. From data received through the custom house of this port, we find in 1837, the aggregate number of vessels of every description owned in the city 47, amounting to 5,164 tons, including the following descriptions and aggregate tonage, viz: 10 steamboats amounting to 2,184 tons, 3 brigs, 560 tons; 26 schooners, 2,200 tons; 8 sloops, 220 tons. The total amount of wharf made is 5,900 feet. From calculations made in 1836, it was estimated, for seven months navigation, that, of the steamboats navigating the lake waters, "two of the first class and one of the second, arrived and departed daily; the former averaging 200 passengers each way, and 50 tons import freight,—the latter 50 passengers and 20 tons import freight." Of the other lake vessels, "an average of three arrived and cleared daily, averaging each way ten passengers and 100 tons import freight." The profits realized during this season upon steamboats were estimated at from 50 to 70 per cent., and upon schooners from 80 to 100 per cent.

Detroit is the central point from which diverge most of the principal roads in the State. The central rail-road leading to St. Joseph is finished and in active operation 30 miles to Ypsilanti, and is fast progressing. It now termi-

nates at the depot on Campus Martius, but is about being extended to Atwater street, where it is again to be extended 1000 feet on each side. The depot buildings are but in part constructed. The engine building is completed, and is used as a deposit for engines when unemployed or under repair. The building is of brick, 150 feet by 32, two stories high. The other building for the deposit of passenger cars is not yet constructed. It will necessarily be a large structure. (See *central rail-road.)* The rail-road leading to Pontiac is finished, and in operation for 12 miles to Royal Oak. The rail-road to Shelby is in progressive construction. There are five territorial or State roads, one leading from the city to Ohio, one to Chicago, one to the Grand river, one to Saginaw, and one to Fort Gratiot. It is likewise connected with Canada by a steam ferry.

The present site of the city seems to have been visited by the French as early as 1610. In 1720, the French fort Ponchartrain had been previously located here. In 1759, Detroit fell into the hands of the British. In 1784, by treaty it fell into the possession of the United States, and from 1796, till within a few years past, a garrison has been stationed here. In 1802, it was incorporated, and was destroyed by fire in 1805. In 1810, the act of incorporation was repealed. In 1812, the fort and town were surrendered to the British, but again re-occupied by a division of the army of the United States in 1813. In 1815, it was re-incorporated. In 1832, the cholera visited the city, and in '34, this scourge produced a great mortality. In 1837, a great fire happened and the destruction of much property. (See first part, article *History.)*

The French were the first European settlers. The population is now, like most of the western cities, composed of all classes and almost of all nations. The French and their descendants still compose a large class, and their language is yet spoken to a considerable extent, but they are fast amalgamating with the predominant immigrant population. By the census taken at different periods we find the increase of population to be gradual, until recently it has increased almost without precedent. In 1810, the population of the city was 770; in 1818, 1,110—596 males, 444 females; in 1820, 1,442—887 males, 488 females, 67 colored; in 1828, 1,517; in 1830, 2,222; in 1834, 4,968—

2,904 males, 2,064 females; on the first of January, 1838, 9,278.

Detroit strait. This stream conducts the collected waters of Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, and St. Clair, to Lake Erie. It is the largest stream of Michigan, and its local position makes it the most important. The word *D'Etroit*, (Fr.) signifies strait, and, as applied to this stream, is a more appropriate appellation than the word river, and was first given to it by the French on its discovery. It is about 25 miles long, and on an average, one and a tenth of a mile broad, and 36 feet deep. It moves with an equable current of about two miles per hour. Its descent is three inches per mile, or six feet and three inches for its whole length. Its course is first south-westerly, and then southerly. In the winter season, it closes with ice only after a continued succession of severely cold weather. If the temperature of the atmosphere moderates but for a few days, and that moderation even not above the freezing point, it will open by the action of its powerful current, which wears away the thickest ice in a short time. Hence, the stream is not often long closed. It has been known to remain one frozen bridge for six weeks, but it was a phenomenon in its history, rarely known, and then only in seasons of the greatest severity. It receives several inconsiderable streams from the American, and two or three from the Canadian shore. The most considerable is the Rouge. There are a number of islands that divert its waters, though they add to the beauty of its scenery. Among the largest are Grosse and Fighting islands. From some cause, there appears to have been a peculiar attraction to the banks of the Detroit, more than to any other stream in Michigan. The first settlements of the French were made on it, and the French travellers found three tribes of Indians equally tenacious in their attachment to it. From a gradual accession its banks on either side have been subdued and settled, so that in many places, for miles, it has the appearance of a continued village, of a much older country, than the recent State of Michigan. Like the lakes which it connects, it abounds with fine fish, the taking of which has become lucrative. The navigation of the strait is easy, and in the season of it, its waters are covered with steamboats and vessels of every description. The Detroit, although but

a few miles in length, is one of the pleasantest and most beautiful streams in the United States. With banks of great fertility, covered with orchards of various fruit, with farms cultivated and productive, accompanied with incomparable scenery, the prospect is rendered exceedingly delightful in passing up the strait.

Dewitt township, Clinton county, comprises ranges one and two, or the eastern half of the county.

Dexter township, Washtenaw county, consists of township one south, of range four east. Statistics as per census:—Population, 596.—8,854 bushels wheat, 4,470 bushels corn, 13,672 bushels oats, 1,393 bushels buckwheat; 188 head neat stock, 228 hogs.

Dexter, a village and post office in the county of Washtenaw, and township of Scio, has an elevated and healthy location, and is pleasantly situated on Mill creek, at its confluence with the Huron river. Here is a flouring mill with 2 run of stone, a saw mill, a tannery, 5 stores, 1 grocery, 1 druggist, 1 lawyer, 3 physicians. It is on the Territorial road from Monroe to Grand river. The Detroit and St. Joseph rail-road is to pass through it. There is hydraulic power in its vicinity that might be used to any extent. Dexter is very thriving; many buildings were erected during the two seasons past, and many are now erecting. Distant nine miles from Ann Arbour, and 50 miles west Detroit, 576 north-west Washington city.

Dixborough, a village and post office in the township of Superior, and county of Washtenaw, situated on Fleming's creek, a small branch of the Huron, and on the road from Detroit to Ann Arbour. It has a flouring mill, with two run of stone, a saw mill, 2 stores and a physician. The country around it is excellent for farming. Distant 5 miles from Ann Arbour, and 35 from Detroit.

Doric Arch, (or Doric Rock) is a name applied to an isolated mass of sand stone, which has the appearance of the work of art, consisting of four pillars supporting an entablature or stratum of stone covered with soil, and a handsome growth of pine and spruce trees, some of which are 50 or 60 feet in height. This curiosity is a projection of the Pictured Rocks on the southern shore of Lake Superior, and presents an interesting view to voyagers of the great lake. (See "*Pictured Rocks.*")

Double Hearted (or Twin) *river*, has its origin in the interior of the eastern part of the *Upper* Peninsula, and discharges its waters into Lake Superior.

Dover township, Lenawee county, is embraced in township seven south, of range two east. Statistics as per census:—Population, 680.—8,255 bushels wheat, 7,166 bushels corn, 4,430 bushels oats, 47 bushels buckwheat, 493 lbs. flax; 462 head neat stock, 26 horses, 127 sheep, 557 hogs.

Dousman's creek rises in the northern part of the *Peninsula*, in Mackinac county, flows north, and empties into the strait of Mackinac.

Dowagiake river takes its rise in the southern part of Van Buren and north-eastern part of Cass counties, and passing over the northern, north-western, and western portion of the latter, in a south-western direction, into Berrien, enters the St. Joseph river near the village of Niles. It is upwards of 30 miles in length, and receives a number of tributaries, which, with the main stream, furnish excellent mill sites.

Drummond's Island, at the mouth of St. Mary's, 40 miles long, has the best quality of secondary lime stone, several harbors and fisheries, and a soil covered with pine and maple. The western extremity is the site of an ancient British fort.

Dry Prairie, a small prairie in Kalamazoo county, in the township of Comstock, in surface perhaps one mile. Like other prairies in this part of the country, it has an exceedingly fertile soil.

Dry Prairie, a tract of country passing by this name, in the south-western corner of the county of Calhoun, bordering Branch county, and on the bottom of the Nottawasepee. The soil is excellent.

Duck Lake, a small collection of water lying in the north-eastern corner of Calhoun county. Its waters pass into Narrow Lake.

Dulude river. (See "*Black river.*")

Dundee, a village and post office, in the township of Summerfield, and county of Monroe, situated on the River Raisin, 18 miles from Lake Erie, contains 2 dry goods stores, a shoe store, flouring mill, 4 saw mills, a lath and dish manufactory, grocery establishment, druggist, and 3 physicians. A flouring mill is being constructed for four run

of stone, likewise three churches, one each for Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists, all of which will undoubtedly be completed the ensuing season. The routes of the La Plaisance Bay turnpike, and Lake Erie and River Raisin Railroad, are through this village. The water power at this place is seven and a half feet. Dundee is said to be pleasant and flourishing. Many buildings are at present constructing, both for public and private use. Distant 15 miles from Monroe, and 53 south-west of Detroit.

E.

Eagle's nest river, a trifling stream of the Kew-y-weenon peninsula, that empties into Lake Superior.

East Strait, lying between the Great Manito on the east, and the Lesser Manito on the west, being one of the outlets of St. Mary's strait.

East Farmington post office, Farmington township, Oakland county. Mail once a week.

East Portage township, Jackson county, consists of township one south, of range two east, and the twelve sections, numbered from one to twelve inclusive, in township two south, of range two east.

Eaton township, Eaton county, is comprised in townships one and two north, ranges three and four west. Statistics as per census:—Population, 330; a grist mill, 2 saw mills; 1,777 bushels wheat, 780 bushels corn, 317 bushels oats, 51 bushels buckwheat; 218 head neat stock, 7 horses, 4 sheep, 151 hogs.

Eckford post office, in Calhoun county, on the post route from Jonesville to Marshall.

Eckford township, Calhoun county, is comprised in township three south, of range five west. Statistics as per census:—Population, 530; a saw mill; 10,991 bushels wheat, 5,260 bushels corn; 10,104 bushels oats, 100 lbs. flax; 443 head neat stock, 47 horses, 16 sheep, 515 hogs.

Ecorces township, Wayne county. Population, 709.

Edwardsburg village and post office, in the southern part of Cass county, on the Chicago turnpike, at the north-eastern corner of Beardsley's prairie, and on Beardsley's lake. Here are 4 stores, 2 lawyers, 3 physicians. It is pleasantly situated and very flourishing. Distant 10 miles south-west Cassopolis, and 170 south-west Detroit.

Elba Island, a small isle on the south of Grosse island, at the mouth of the Detroit strait.

Elizabeth township, Branch county, is comprised of township seven south, of range seven west. Statistics as per census :—Population, 177.—945 bushels wheat, 1,518 bushels corn, 1,188 bushels oats, 1,000 bushels buckwheat; 167 head neat stock, 37 horses, 152 hogs.

Elizabeth Bay lies between the mouths of the Sandy and Monestee rivers of the *Upper* Peninsula, on the north shore of Lake Michigan.

Elizabeth Lake, is in Waterford township, Oakland county. It is very diminutive, and its waters are conducted into the Clinton river.

Elizabeth Lake post office is located near Elizabeth lake, in Oakland county. Mail once a week.

Elm creek, a trifling stream, and branch of the North Fork of the Flint river, in Lapeer county.

Erie township, Monroe county, consists of township eight south, range eight east. Here is a good stone quarry. It is watered by Vance river and Bay creek. Statistics as per census :—Population, 999.—A merchant; 3,932 bushels wheat, 41 bushels rye, 4,518 corn, 11,980 bushels oats, 4,876 bushels buckwheat; 350 lbs. flax; 864 head neat stock, 346 horses, 388 sheep, 759 hogs.

Erie post office is in Erie township, Monroe county, on the Toledo and Blissfield post route.

Erie, a village recently laid out at the confluence of the Thorn Apple and Grand river, in Kent county, containing a post office, tavern, and several dwellings. A bridge is constructing across the Thorn Apple. It is distant 10 miles from the rapids of Grand river.

Ermatinger's Island, Lake Superior, the western boundary of Indian concession by treaty, 28th March, 1836.

Eschol is situated at the mouth of Prairie river, at its confluence with the St. Joseph, in the county of St. Joseph.

Evans' creek, a small creek in the northern part of Lenawee county, a branch of the Raisin.

Evans' Lake, a small collection of water in the northern part of Lenawee county. Its waters are conducted into the Raisin river, by Evans' creek.

Exeter township, Monroe county, consists of township five south, range eight east. Statistics as per census :—Population, 156.—687 bushels wheat, 839 bushels corn,

458 bushels oats, 202 bushels buckwheat; 106 lbs. flax; 195 head neat stock, 19 horses, 203 hogs.

F.

Fall creek, an inconsiderable tributary of the Big Fork of the Thorn Apple river, in the central part of Barry county.

Farmer's creek, a stream rising on the confines of Oakland and Lapeer counties, and, running north-easterly through the latter, empties into the Flint river, at the village of Lapeer. It is about 12 miles long, and is possessed of fine mill sites and good bottom lands.

Farmington village and post office, Oakland county, situated in the southern part of the county, on one of the head branches of the river Rouge. It contains 2 flouring mills with 3 run of stone—one propelled by water and the other by steam,—2 saw mills, 2 stores, 1 druggist, and 2 physicians, and perhaps 20 families. This is a flourishing village, and is surrounded by a fine farming country. Distant 14 miles from Pontiac, and 19 N. W. Detroit.

Farmington township, Oakland county, consists of township one north, of range nine east. It is watered by the North branch of the Rouge and Powers' creek. Population, 1,784.

Fairfield township, Lenawee county. Statistics as per census:—Population, 203.—1,071 bushels wheat, 2,305 bushels corn, 610 bushels oats; 146 head neat stock, 264 hogs.

Fayette township, Hillsdale county, consists of townships six, seven, eight, and nine south, of range three west. It is watered by the St. Joseph river. Statistics as per census:—Population, 685.—A grist mill, 4 saw mills, 6 merchants; 3,891 bushels wheat, 3,813 bushels corn, 1,952 bushels oats, 395 bushels buckwheat; 40 lbs. flax; 373 head neat stock, 69 horses, 29 sheep, 517 hogs.

Fentonville, is a small settlement in Genesee county. It has a saw mill, a store, and physican, and some mechanics. Distant 18 miles from Flint village.

Fire Steel river, a stream that empties into Lake Superior fron its southern shore, and east of the Ontonagon river. It has its source in the Porcupine mountains, in the *Upper* Peninsula.

Fighting Island, one of the most considerable islands in Detroit strait, and situated about midway between Lakes Erie and St. Clair, below the confluence of the Rouge. It is about seven and a half miles long, and contains perhaps eight square miles.

Fine Lake, a small portion of water, situated in the southern part of Barry county. Its waters are conducted into the Big Fork of the Thorn Apple river.

Fish Lake, a trifling body of water, lying on the border of Wilder's Prairie, and near the St. Joseph river, in the southern part of the county of Calhoun. Its waters are conducted into the Nottawasepee river. It is noted for the abundance and excellence of its fish, from which it probably received its name.

Flat Rock (or Smooth Rock), a village and post office in the township of Brownstown, and county of Wayne, situated on the river Huron, six miles from Gibraltar, with which it is connected by canal. Here are 4 stores, 2 saw mills, a flour mill with 2 run stones, and perhaps 250 inhabitants. The fall of water is about eight feet, and it is estimated that there is hydraulic power in the lowest stage of water, to propel at least 25 run of stones. Roads to Detroit, Monroe, and Ypsilanti, pass through it. Distant 24 miles to Detroit, and 18 to Monroe.

Flat Rock Point, is a projection of land into Lake Huron, from the Peninsula, opposite the Thunder Bay islands.

Flat river, (or Co-cob-au-quosh,) heads in two small lakes in the northern part of the county of Montcalm, and, after flowing a south-westerly course through the counties of Montcalm, Ionia, and Kent, discharges its waters into the Grand river. It is eight rods wide at its mouth. It is a shallow stream, and the country on its borders is hilly and broken.

Flint river, one of the most considerable branches of the Saginaw river, takes its rise in the south-eastern corner of Lapeer county, and flowing first north-westerly, then south-westerly, through a part of the county, passes into Genesee, it then changes to a north-westerly course, in which it continues through the county of Genesee and a part of Saginaw, where it discharges into the Saginaw river, about 30 miles from its mouth. Its course is quite serpentine, and its entire length cannot be less than 100 miles. This

stream affords much hydraulic power, as well as its tributaries, and is being applied to various manufacturing purposes. There is much excellent heavily timbered land upon this stream. There are some groves of a good quality of pine. It is boatable some 20 miles from its mouth.

Flint river, (North branch,) is a considerable tributary of the Flint river, that waters the northern part of Lapeer, and the southern part of Sanilac counties.

Flint township, Genesee county, is embraced in townships seven, eight, and nine north, ranges five, six, and seven east. Statistics as per census:—Population, 1,288. A grist mill, 7 saw mills, 11 merchants.

Flint, a village, post office, and seat of justice for Genesee county, situated on Flint river. It has a banking association, an edge tool manufactory, saw mill, 2 dry goods stores, 2 groceries, 2 physicians, a lawyer, and the land office for the Saginaw land district. The United States road passes through it. There is a good supply of water power in, and around it. The emigration to this place has been very great the two past years, and still continues. The village is flourishing, and the farming country around it excellent. It is estimated to contain 300 families. Distant 58 miles N. W. Detroit, and 584 N. W. Washington city.

Florence township, St. Joseph county, consists of township seven south, of range eleven west. Population, 440.

Florida township, Hillsdale county, is comprised in townships seven and eight, and fractional township nine south, of range two west. Statistics as per census:—Population, 156.—2 saw mills, a merchant; 453 bushels wheat, 428 bushels corn, 95 bushels oats, 155 bushels buckwheat; 78 head neat stock, 10 horses, 84 hogs.

Flowerfield township, St. Joseph county. Statistics as per census:—Population, 406,—2 grist mills, a saw mill.

Flowerfield post office, Flowerfield township. Mail once a week.

Fort Brady was established in 1822, at the village of Sault de Ste. Marie, on the St. Mary's strait, in north latitude 46° 31′. It is garrisoned, at present, by two companies. (See *Sault de Ste. Marie.)*

Fort Gratiot stands at the head of a rapid at the outlet of Lake Huron, the entrance of which it commands. The present fort was built at the close of the late war (1814).

It consists of a stockade, including a magazine, barracks, and other accommodations to a garrison of one battalion. Distant 71 miles N. E. Detroit.

Fort Holmes. (See *Michillimacinac village.)*

Fort Mackinac. (See *Michillimacinac village.)*

Fort Malden is situated on the Detroit strait, at its mouth, on the Canada shore, near Amherstburg, and opposite Grosse Island.

Fort Michillimacinac, Old Fort. (See *Michillimacinac, Old Fort.)*

Fort St. Clair, (Old Fort,) situated at the mouth of the Pine river, at its confluence with the St. Clair strait, and opposite the village of Palmer, in St. Clair county.

Forty Acre Lake, a trifling body of water in the county of Washtenaw, Lima township, drained by the north branch of Mill creek, into Huron river.

Forty Mile Point is a projection of land into Lake Huron, at the mouth of the Cheboiegon river, on the Peninsula Proper.

Four Mile creek, a rivulet rising in the southern part of Barry county, and passing south through the north-east corner of Kalamazoo county, and emptying into the Kalamazoo river.

Four Mile Lake, a body of water lying a little south-east of the centre of Van Buren county.

Four Mile Prairie is a dry, rich prairie, lying in Cass county, near its southern border. It contains some eight or ten square miles, and is mostly taken up and improved. It is not very well supplied with timber.

Fox Island, a small island lying south of Fighting island and between Grosse island and Canada.

Fox Isles, two in number, situated a few miles south-west of Great Traverse Bay in Lake Michigan.

Frenchtown is an ancient settlement situated on the north bank of the Raisin, opposite the village of Monroe, with which it is incorporated. (See "*Monroe.*")

Frenchtown township, Monroe county. Statistics as per census :—Population, 1,503.—A grist mill, a saw mill, 5 merchants.

Franklin, a village and post office, Oakland county, situated on one of the head branches of the Rouge. It has a saw mill, fulling mill, carding machine, and a store. Here,

and in the vicinity, is considerable water power. It is but a small village, though flourishing, pleasantly located and healthy, and contains 10 or 12 families. Distant 8 miles from Pontiac and 22 from Detroit.

Franklin township, Lenawee county. Statistics as per census:—Population, 989.—2 saw mills; 12,040 bushels wheat, 15 bushels rye, 8,802 bushels corn, 16,084 bushels oats, 406 bushels buckwheat, 1,135 lbs. flax; 904 head neat stock, 127 horses, 175 sheep, 1,540 hogs.

Freedom township, Washtenaw county, consists of township three south, of range four east. Statistics as per census:—Population, 795.—5,622 bushels wheat, 5,137 bushels corn, 7,485 bushels oats; 798 head neat stock, 70 horses, 1,030 hogs.

Frog creek, a trifling stream emptying into Lake St. Clair on the north. It passes near the boundary line between St. Clair and Macomb counties.

Fulton's Line, a line between Ohio and Michigan, running due east from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan and claimed by the latter as her rightful boundary.

G.

Galain river, a stream rising in the southern part of the county of Berrien, flowing south westerly, and emptying into Lake Michigan in the south-western corner of the county, at New Buffalo. It is about 20 miles in a direct line from its extreme source to the mouth. There are some tracts of good timber on its banks. At the mouth, for three miles, it widens into an estuary.

Garlic river, a diminutive stream that enters Lake Superior on the southern shore, west of Presque Isle river, in the *Upper* Peninsula.

Geloster, a village in Richland township, in the northern part of Kalamazoo county, on Gull Prairie. It contains a post office, 2 churches, 4 stores, and several mechanics. It is a flourishing village, first commenced in 1833, and now contains many families.

Geneva, a small settlement situated on the north side of Deadwood Lake, in Cass county. It has an iron foundery and 2 stores. The country around it is very heavily timbered. Distant 2½ miles east of Cassopolis, and 178 from Detroit.

Genoa township, Livingston county, is comprised in township two north, of range five east. Statistics as per

census :—Population, 361.—907 bushels wheat, 147 bushels corn, 45 bushels buckwheat; 301 head neat stock, 23 horses, 297 hogs.

Gerard post office, Gerard township, Branch county, on the Marshall and Coldwater post route.

Gerard township, Branch county, consists of township five south, of ranges five and six west. It is watered by Hog creek. There is an Indian village near the centre of the township. Statistics as per census :—Population, 448. A saw mill; a merchant; 4,767 bushels wheat, 3,599 bushels corn, 9,814 bushels oats, 366 bushels buckwheat, 170 lbs. flax, 10 lbs. hemp; 380 head neat stock, 60 horses, 37 sheep, 553 hogs.

Giant's Arch. (See "*Michillimacinac Island.*")

Gibralter, a village and post office in the township of Brownstown, and county of Wayne, situated on the west bank of the Detroit, at its entrance into Lake Erie. Here is a banking association, 2 stores, a large store house, a large hotel, and perhaps 15 or 20 families. The harbor here is said to be good. A light-house is erected, and about 150 feet of wharf built. The road from Detroit to Monroe passes through this place. The Gibralter and Clinton canal terminates here, and about three miles are completed. By this canal, 13 feet of hydraulic power is created, which may be valuable. The canal passes through a valuable quarry of lime stone, about half way from Gibralter to Flat Rock. Distant 20 miles south Detroit.

Gilead township, Branch county, is comprised in fractional township eight south, of range seven west. Statistics as per census :—Population, 184.—A saw mill; 3,452 bushels wheat, 2,975 bushels corn, 1,146 bushels oats; 48 bushels buckwheat; 142 head neat stock, 39 horses, 93 sheep, 569 hogs.

Gilead Lake, a small collection of water in the southwestern part of Branch county.

Gilead post office, near Gilead Lake, in Branch county. Mail once a week.

Gillet's Lake is a collection of water lying on the western border of Grass Lake township, in Jackson county. Its waters are drained into the east branch of Grand river.

Goose creek takes its rise in Wheatland township, Hillsdale county, in some of the highest lands in the State. It flows through a corner of Hillsdale, Lenawee, and Jackson

counties, and forms the north branch of the Raisin. It is possessed of considerable unimproved hydraulic power.

Grand Blanc settlement, in the southern part of Genesee county. Here is a physician and a store. It is located on the Detroit and Saginaw road. It is thickly settled in the vicinity, and there is a rich farming country around it.

Grand Blanc Lake is situated on the corner of Oakland and Genesee counties. It contains perhaps 800 acres, and is drained into the Flint river by Swartz creek. On its southern shore is an Indian village.

Grand Blanc township, Genesee county. Statistics as per census:—Population, 691; a saw mill; 4 merchants.

Grand Haven is a village, in Ottawa county, situated on the south bank of the Grand river, one-fourth of a mile from its confluence with lake Michigan, containing a post office, a sub-collector's office; 3 steam saw mills; 2 stores, a large grocery establishment, 6 spacious ware-houses, a druggist, and 2 physicians. A presbyterian church is building and will soon be completed. The principal road that leads to it is the one passing through Grandville, leading from Detroit. Here are owned a steam-boat of 100 tons, and three schooners, with an aggregate of 350 tons, the former of which plies between this and the Grand Rapids. Steamboats and vessels from Chicago to Detroit touch here on their passage. The river forms the best harbor on this side of the Peninsula. It is 65 rods wide, bold shore, with a depth of from 15 to 30 feet water, and at its entrance on the bar at the mouth, never less than 12 feet. There is a light-house erecting at its mouth. The location of this village, in point of natural advantages, has no superior on the west of the Peninsula. It is elevated 25 or 30 feet above the river, on a dry soil of sandy loam, supplied with the best water, presenting a handsome prospect of the lake to the west and north, and of the scenery around. On the opposite side of the river is one of those sand downs or bluffs, so common on this shore of the lake. It rises to the height of 250 feet, covered with evergreens, and interspersed with various kinds of timber. It has a romantic appearance, and from its summit presents an extended and noble view of the lake. The village is now flourishing, and increasing in population. Three years ago there were but 20 individuals; there are

at present upwards of 400 inhabitants. It is distant, northwest of Detroit, 175 miles, and 700 from Washington city.

Grand Island is situated on the southern shore of Lake Superior, on the coast of the *Upper* Peninsula of Michigan, and immediately north of Green Bay. Here is a village of Chippewas, numbering about 100. This island, from its position with the main land and the lake, forms a good harbor in the bay adjoining it.

Grand Isle Bay, on the southern shore of Lake Superior, and between the main land and Grand island. Here is a good harbor. The shore of the Peninsula side is high and rocky.

Grand Prairie, is a dry, fertile tract of prairie land, lying on the eastern border of Brady township, in Kalamazoo county, three miles directly west of the village of Kalamazoo. Here is an Indian village.

Grand Rapids.—These consist of an obstruction in the Grand river, 40 miles from its mouth, "caused by a stratum of lime rock which shows itself in the bed of the river, and in both banks, for a distance of a mile and a half. Its inclination is remarkably uniform, causing the water of the river to descend with a velocity due to fifteen feet fall, without noise or commotion." Their length is about one mile. The banks at the head of the rapids are no more than four feet high above the surface of the water, and they keep a nearly horizontal level from thence to the foot of the falls where they are nearly 20 feet above the water. The width of the river is here about 60 rods. A canal is constructing by the Kent company, around the rapids, on the south side. Its dimensions are 81 feet wide and five feet deep. There are to be two locks constructed, each 40 feet wide and 150 feet in length, so that the largest steamboats that navigate the river above may pass. The estimated expense of a canal around these rapids, made by the engineer appointed to survey the Grand River, was $43,751. The rapids entirely obstruct the navigation of the river, except for boats descending in high water.

Grand Rapids, a village, the seat of justice for Kent county, located on the south bank of the Grand river, at the Grand Rapids. The presbyterians and episcopalians have each organized churches and settled ministers. It contains a church for catholics, a printing office that issues

a weekly newspaper, two banking associations, court house, 12 stores erected or erecting, three commodious hotels, four practicing physicians, and six lawyers. A Branch of the University has been located here. The fall in the river is fifteen feet, and, by employing the entire volume of water, an immense hydraulic power can be obtained, and there is every reason to believe that it will become a place of much note for manufacturing. A large mill, called the "Mam moth mill," believed to be the largest and most expensive in the western States, when completed will be in length 160 feet, 60 feet wide, and five stories high. The first two stories are of stone, the wall is 4 feet thick and 20 feet high. About $20,000 have already been expended upon it. The entire expense, when completed, will be $50,000. It is intended for the manufacture of lumber and flour. Three saws and two run of stone have just commenced operation. A charter has been granted to a company to connect the opposite banks of the river at this place by a bridge, the estimated expense of which is $15,000. It has great natural and prospective facilities for commercial intercourse, not only with the interior but likewise with foreign markets. It is approached to the foot of the rapids by steamboats from the lakes, and from their head to the village of Lyons, steamboats are continually plying. A canal is constructing to connect the waters of the head with the foot of the falls. Several roads laid out and in contemplation will connect it with different parts of the State. The principal one completed leads to Detroit. When the line of rail-road from Grand river to St. Clair is finished, the "Great Western" thoroughfare may be said to pass through it. Salt springs and gypsum have been found, within a few miles, of a good quality. The conveniences for building are numerous. Pine lumber, building stone, lime stone, water lime stone, and materials for brick manufacture, are abundant. The village is well supplied with pure spring water. The location is handsome, airy, and healthy, and commands a fine view of the rapids and the country around, of the Indian village Bokatink, and its ancient cultivated fields, mounds, and burial places on the other side of the river. It may be said to be one of the most flourishing and important villages of Michigan. The first settlement (except for the purposes of the Indian fur trade) was made in 1833, but

the greatest accession to its population has been within the two or three past years. It is now handsomely laid out, and the buildings erected are generally in good taste, and much building of various kinds is now going on. The population is estimated at 1,000. Distant from Grand Haven 33 miles, 142 north-west of Detroit, and 668 north-west of Washington city. (See the *preceding article.)*

Grand river.—(Indian name *Washtenong.)*—This is the largest stream lying wholly within the State of Michigan. Its course from its head branches to its mouth is very serpentine. At its source are two tributaries—the East and South branches. The former takes its rise on the western confines of Sharon township, in Washtenaw county, and the South branch on the northern border of Wheatland township, Hillsdale county. They both unite in Jackson county, a little above the village of Jackson. The river then pursues a northerly course to the northern boundary of the county, then westerly for the distance of about eight miles, when it returns to a northerly route, following the boundary line dividing Ingham and Eaton counties; then taking a north-westerly course, crossing the north-east corner of Eaton and south-west corner of Clinton, passing over the eastern part of Ionia; it then strikes a westerly course, passing through Ionia, Kent, and Ottawa counties, and enters lake Michigan fifteen miles south of the mouth of the Maskegon river, 245 miles south-westerly of the strait of Michillimacinac, and 75 miles north of the St. Joseph's river. It is 270 miles long, including its windings, and, at its mouth between 50 and 65 rods wide, and of sufficient depth to admit vessels drawing 12 feet water. It is navigable 240 miles for bateaux, and receives in its course as its principal tributaries, the Rouge, Flat, Maple, Looking-glass, and Red Cedar rivers, on the northern side, and the Thorn Apple on the south. It is navigable for steamboats 40 miles, to the Grand Rapids, below which it has not less than four feet of water. At the rapids a steamboat canal is constructing; and, after it is completed, steamboats may go up to the village of Lyons, at the mouth of the Maple, a distance of 50 miles from the rapids, without difficulty. The river is subject to freshets, and the intervals, in some places, to inundations, though the high banks generally afford them sufficient protection. At the mouth

it is never known to rise more than a foot, but at the rapids it sometimes rises to the height of 15 feet. The country along the river for 20 miles from its mouth is generally level, in some instances swampy, with lofty forests of various kinds of timber, and bearing an almost impenetrable thicket of under growth. Proceeding upward, whether deviating to the sources of its numerous tributaries, or following the main channel, almost every variety of soil and timber is to be met with; sometimes the fertile prairie or opening, and again the rich alluvial bottom, and grove of timber. The region of country irrigated by the Grand river and its branches, is not less than seven thousand square miles, and includes some of the richest and most valuable lands in the State. These lands are now in demand by emigrants from the east, who are fast increasing its population and improvements, and raising flourishing villages, in testimony of their inherent fertility. (For a farther description see *Grand river*, First Part, article *Internal Improvements.)*

Grand Traverse Bay is a considerable inlet of Lake Michigan, which sets up into the Peninsula, in the northwestern part of Mackinac county.

Grand Traverse Islands. A cluster of islands which pass by this name, located in the mouth or entrance from Lake Michigan into Green Bay. There are perhaps ten or twelve. The names of some of them are, Plum Island, Detroit, Brule, Palawaton; the latter is the largest.

Grandville, a village, handsomely situated on a small prairie, on the western border of Kent county, on the south bank of Grand river, at the confluence of Buck and Rush creeks. It contains a post office; 7 saw mills, located on the two last mentioned streams; 3 stores, 1 hotel, 2 smitheries, a sash factory, a ware-house, several mechanics shops; 2 lawyers, and a physician. There is considerable water power in its vicinity, and extensive pineries that supply the mills for manufacturing lumber. Salt springs, and gypsum beds in abundance are within three miles of the village. It has fine facilities for internal and external intercourse, both present and prospective. Schooners and steamboats of the first class can ascend the river as far as Grandville, and smaller boats as far as the rapids. The first settlement was made in 1835, but its greatest increase and improvements were in 1836. It is now a small but thriving village, sup-

posed to contain 200 persons. Distant 8 miles south-west of Grand Rapids, 25 miles from Grand Haven, and 150 north-west of Detroit.

Grandcouille creek, a small stream, in Monroe county, emptying into lake Erie between Otter and Plum creeks.

Grass Island, a small isle east of and between Fighting Island and the Canada shore, in the Detroit strait.

Grass Lake. (See "*Leoni.*")

Grass Lake, a small body of water lying in Grass Lake township, Jackson county. Its waters are drained into the Grand river.

Grass Lake, a trifling collection of water, situated near Bankson's Lake, in the south-eastern corner of Van Buren county.

Grass Lake township, Jackson county, consists of township two south, of range two east, and twenty-four sections of township three south, range two east, numbered from one to twenty-four inclusive.

Gratiot Fort. (See *Fort Gratiot.)*

Grave Rods river, a stream of the *Upper* Peninsula, that discharges its waters into lake Superior, east of Miserable river.

Green Bay, (Puan or Monomonie Bay,) deriving its name from the color of its waters, lies on the north-west side, and parallel with, Lake Michigan. Part of it is included within the boundary limits of this State. It is 100 miles long, and in some places 15, in others 20 and 30 miles wide. At its entrance is a string of islands, called Grand Traverse islands. These are 30 miles in length, and facilitate the passage of canoes, sheltering them from the winds.

Greenfield township, Wayne county. Iron ore is found in this township. Population, 897.

Green Oak township, Livingston county, consists of townships one and two north, range six east. Statistics as per census :—Population, 1,435.—A grist mill, 2 saw mills; 4 merchants; 15,884 bushels wheat, 9,467 bushels corn, 14,570 bushels oats, 1,134 bushels buckwheat; 1,160 head neat stock, 149 horses, 200 sheep, 1,589 hogs.

Green Oak township, Livingston county, is comprised in township one north, range six east. Here is a post office. It is watered by a number of small creeks, and by the Huron river.

Green Oakville, a village and post office in the south-eastern part of the county of Livingston, on the South branch of the Huron river, and on the State road from Pontiac to Ann Arbour. Here is a flouring mill with 2 run of stone, a saw mill, a store, and a lawyer, with twelve or fifteen families. Distant 16 miles from Howell, and 40 from Detroit.

Green township, Branch county, consists of township six south, range seven west. It is well watered by numerous small streams.

Great Bay de Noquet, lies in the north-eastern extremity of Green Bay.

Great Iron river is a considerable stream, rising north-west of the Lake of the Desert, in the *Upper* Peninsula, and after flowing in a north-westerly course, to the Porcupine mountains, it breaks through the mountains in a rapid and boisterous current, and flows in a north-easterly course, until it discharges its waters into Lake Superior, a few miles west of the Ontonagon river, and about 300 miles north-west of the head of the St. Mary's strait.

Grindstone creek, a rivulet rising in the northern part of Eaton county, and flowing north, through an open, beautiful country, and emptying into the Grand river, 20 miles below the mouth of the Portage river. It takes its name from a sand-stone ledge, through which it runs. It has several good mill sites. There is a bed of iron ore near its mouth.

Grosse Cape, is a point of land extending into the strait of Mackinac, in Lake Michigan, from the *Upper* Peninsula, eight miles north-west of Point St. Ignace.

Grosse Island, the largest island in the Detroit strait, is situated at its mouth, and extends up the strait, interlocking with Fighting island. It is eight miles long, and from one to two broad, and contains a surface of 11 or 12 square miles. It is contained in the township of Monguagon.

Grosse Point, a cape near the outlet of Lake St. Clair, on the American shore. It furnishes excellent sand, which is collected and shipped to Detroit.

Groveland township, Oakland county, consists of township five north, ranges seven and eight east. It is well watered, has a post office, and in the north-west corner is an Indian village. Population, 664.

Gull creek, a trifling rivulet rising in the north of Kalamazoo county, flowing south-east into the Kalamazoo river. Here is excellent hydraulic power.

Gull Lake lies in the northern border of Kalamazoo county. It is about five miles long, and contains about 1,500 acres. It is drained by Gull creek. It is a beautiful lake, and possesses some fine scenery on its borders. Its waters are remarkably transparent; and among an abundance of other kinds, is found the white fish.

Gull Prairie is the largest body of prairie land in the county of Kalamazoo. It lies in the northern part of the county, in the township of Richland. It is exceedingly fertile, and with respect to the surrounding country, very pleasant. It is convenient to mills, and within one mile of Gull lake. The village of Geloster is located on one side of it.

Gun river, a small branch of the Kalamazoo river, rising in some lakes in the western part of Barry county, and flowing southerly and south-westerly through a part of Allegan county, and emptying into the Kalamazoo river, near the village of Dwight. It is probably 20 miles long.

Gun Lake, a collection of water in the western part of Barry county. It is very irregular in its shape, and contains not less than five square miles. It is drained into the Kalamazoo by Gun river.

Gypsum creek is a rivulet, passing south-west of the centre of Kent county, in a north-west course, entering the Grand river a mile below the Grand Rapids. There are valuable and abundant quarries of "plaster of Paris," on the banks, and in the bed of this stream.

H.

Hadley township, Lapeer county, consists of township six north, ranges nine and ten east.

Hamburg township, Livingston county, consists of township one north, range five east. Statistics as per census:—Population, 490.—A grist mill, a saw mill; a merchant; 6,155 bushels wheat, 2,237 bushels corn, 2,882 bushels oats, 318 bushels buckwheat; 218 head neat stock, 59 horses, 42 sheep, 313 hogs.

Hamtramck township, borders Lake St. Clair and Detroit strait, in the county of Wayne. It is watered by Bloody run, Tremble's and Milk creeks. The coast along

the strait and lake is generally thickly settled. Population, 1,772.

Hanover township, Jackson county, consists of township four south, range two west.

Harbour creek, an inconsiderable stream in the Upper Peninsula. It takes its rise in the highlands in the eastern part of this Peninsula, flows south, and empties into Lake Michigan, on its northern shore.

*Hare river, (*or *Waposobee,)* a small stream rising in the south-west part of Saginaw county, and after receiving several tributaries, empties into the Shiawassee river, 12 miles above Saginaw village. The country along its interval has all the aspect of a rich, durable soil. There are occasionally groves of heavy timber. This stream is upwards of 30 miles in length.

Harrison township, in the south-eastern part of Macomb county. Statistics as per census:—Population, 502.—A saw mill; a merchant; 1,184 bushels wheat, 255 bushels rye, 795 bushels corn, 2,518 bushels oats, 279 bushels buckwheat; 336 head neat stock, 177 horses, 289 sheep, 314 hogs.

Harrisonville, Lenawee county, Blissfield township, one mile from Blissfield, on the Raisin river.

"Harris' Line," a line run between Ohio and Michigan, and claimed by the former as the true boundary between the two States.

Hartland township, Livingston county, is comprised in township three north, range six east. Statistics as per census:—Population, 404.—2 saw mills; 5,412 bushels wheat, 2,550 bushels corn, 1,435 bushels oats, 111 bushels buckwheat; 346 head neat stock, 35 horses, 47 sheep, 278 hogs.

Hasler's Lake is a trifling body of water, in the south-western part of Lapeer county, drained by a small creek into Flint river.

Hastings, a village on the Thorn Apple river, near the centre of the county of Barry, is said to be beautifully situated, possessing excellent hydraulic power, which is improved to some extent. It contains a few families, and is improving.

Hastings post office, Barry county, on the post route from Bellevue to Middle Village.

Havre, a village of recent origin, situated on the north

shore of the Maumee bay, at the junction of the Ottawa, Havre, and Bay rivers, one mile and a half above "Harris' line," in the township of Erie, and county of Monroe. It contains a store, warehouse, a commodious hotel, about 20 dwellings, and a post office. A wharf has been constructed by the company under whose auspices the village has been built up. The harbor is represented as superior, and vessels drawing nine feet water it is said have entered it. A State road from this to Dundee has been laid out. Arrangements are said to be making by the company, to make improvements in the village correspondent to public and individual demands. But what is to make this village of importance, will be the termination at this point, of the Havre Branch rail-road. $20,000 have been appropriated by the legislature, to construct it. Its length is 13 miles. It has been surveyed and will be soon constructed. Distant 7 miles from Toledo, 3 from Manhattan, 13 from Monroe, and 53 from Detroit.

Hay Lake, on the boat channel of St. Mary's strait, very irregular, about nine miles by six.

Heart's-Blood Lake, on the sources of the Tacquemenon river.

Heaty branch, a mere rivulet in Macomb county—branch of the Middle branch of the Clinton river.

Herson's Mills, a village in the eastern part of the county of Oakland, situated on Stoney creek. It contains a flouring mill with 2 run of stone, a saw mill, fulling mill, carding machine, and store. Distant from Pontiac, 12 miles.

Hickory Island, a trifling islet at the mouth of the Detroit strait, south of Grosse island.

Hickory township, Macomb county, is comprised in township one north, of range twelve east. Statistics as per census :—Population, 249.—861 bushels wheat, 33 bushels rye, 1,194 bushels corn, 712 bushels oats, 32 bushels buckwheat, 70 lbs. flax; 213 head neat stock, 32 horses, 53 sheep, 212 hogs; 73 yds. woollen and cotton goods.

Highland township, Oakland county, is composed of township three north, of range seven east. Here is a body of chestnut timber, passing through a part of the township. This township contains a post office by the same name. Population, 440.

Hillsdale, a village in Fayette township, Hillsdale county, 6 miles from Jonesville, on the outlet of St. Joseph or Baubese Lake, and on the State road from Adrian. It is a new settlement, has a saw mill, and a flouring mill is building. French creek enters the outlet a short distance from the village. There is said to be a great amount of water power.

Hog Island, an islet in the Detroit strait, 2 miles above the city of Detroit.

Hog river, a considerable rivulet running partly in Hillsdale, but mostly in Branch county. It takes its origin in a small lake near the central part of the western boundary line of Hillsdale county, and after leaving the lake, running north-westerly for six miles to the boundary line of the county, then in a north-westerly course, it passes across the north-east corner of Branch county, and enters the south side of St. Joseph river at Union City. This stream is about 50 miles long, following its various meanderings, and has a number of excellent unimproved mill sites. In the township of Gerard, on the banks of this river, is an Indian village, containing a few families. The principal tributary is Coldwater river, which waters the central part of Branch county.

Holmes township, county of Mackinac. Statistics as per census:—Population, 664.—A saw mill, 9 merchants; 122 head neat stock, 72 horses, 25 hogs.

Homer post office, Homer township, Calhoun county, on the Jonesville and Marshall post route.

Homer, a small village in Calhoun county, in a township of the same name, 12 miles south-east of Marshall, on the south branch of the Kalamazoo, has a store, banking association, saw mill, post office, and several mechanics, and perhaps 200 inhabitants. It is a thriving village.

Homer township, Calhoun county, consists of townships three and four south, of range four west, and township four south, range five west. Statistics as per census:—Population, 1,019.—4 saw mills, 5 merchants; 24,412 bushels wheat, 30 bushels rye, 10,246 bushels corn, 12,525 bushels oats, 310 bushels buckwheat; 719 head neat stock, 126 horses, 243 sheep, 1,162 hogs.

Honey creek, a small creek in the township of Scio,

Washtenaw county, that discharges into the Huron 4 miles above Ann Arbour.

Howell township, Livingston county, is comprised in townships three and four north, of ranges three and four east. Statistics as per census:—Population, 442.—A saw mill, a merchant; 1,819 bushels wheat, 820 bushels corn, 585 bushels oats, 49 bushels buckwheat; 360 head neat stock, 30 horses, 235 hogs.

Howell, a village and post office, and capital of Livingston county, pleasantly located near the centre of the county, on the Grand river turnpike. Here is an academy, a flouring mill, with 4 run of stone, a saw mill, a store, a lawyer and physician. This village, like the county, is new, but flourishing. There were 40 or 50 buildings said to have been erected the past year. Distant 50 miles north-west Detroit, and 576 north-west Washington city.

Howard township, Cass county, consists of township seven south, of range sixteen west. It is watered by Putnam's creek, and another small branch of the Dowagiacke river. Statistics as per census:—Population, 366.—2 saw mills, 1,754 bushels wheat, 192 bushels rye, 5,395 bushels corn, 3,098 bushels oats, 76 bushels buckwheat, 40 lbs. flax; 252 head neat stock, 100 horses, 139 sheep, 381 hogs.

Hudson township, Lenawee county, embraces township seven south, range one east. Statistics as per census:—Population, 333.—2,494 bushels wheat, 2,189 bushels corn, 700 bushels oats, 144 bushels buckwheat, 130 lbs. flax; 229 head neat stock, 13 horses, 11 sheep, 302 hogs.

Hudson, in the township of the same name, is a village and post office, situated in the western part of the county of Lenawee, on Bean or Tiffin's creek. It is a new settlement, has much water power, a store and saw mill. Distant 16 miles from Adrian, and 80 south-west Detroit.

Huron township, Wayne county. Population, 481.

Huron, village of. (See "*Port Huron.*")

Huron Isles are situated on the southern shore of Lake Superior, east of Kew-y-wee-non Bay.

Huron river (of the *Upper* Peninsula) is a considerable stream, having its source in the Porcupine Mountains, from which it flows north-easterly and discharges its waters into Lake Superior, east of the bay of Kew-y-wee-non. It is navigable for canoes.

Huron river (of Lake Erie.) This is one of the most considerable streams watering the eastern part of the Peninsula. It takes its rise in numerous rivulets and creeks in the south-west part of Oakland, and south-west corner of Livingston counties. After collecting its waters from these tributaries, it flows in a south-westerly course till it meets the northern boundary of Washtenaw county, where it expands into Portage Lake. It then contracts and passes south for a few miles, and then pursuing a south-westerly direction through the counties of Washtenaw and Wayne, enters Lake Erie a few miles below the mouth of the Detroit. Its tributaries are few for the latter part of its course, though for the first half there are many; each of which, with the main stream, furnish more or less mill privileges, and numbers that are improved for various manufacturing purposes. The Huron is a beautiful, transparent stream, passing alternately through rich bottoms, openings, plains, and sloping woodlands, covered with heavy timber. Its length, by its meanderings, is about 90 miles.

Hurricane river, a stream of the *Upper* Peninsula, that has its source in the highlands of the interior, and flowing north, enters Lake Superior on its southern shore, at a distance of perhaps 100 miles from the outlet of the lake.

I.

Ida township, Monroe county, is comprised in township seven south, range seven east. Statistics as per census:—Population, 200.—85 bushels wheat, 1,205 bushels corn, 380 bushels oats, 712 bushels buckwheat, 225 lbs. flax; 248 head neat stock, 13 horses, 169 hogs.

Independence township, Oakland county, embraces township four north, range nine east. Population, 668.

Ingham township, Ingham county, is comprised in township two north, of range one east, township three north, of range one east, and townships two and three north, of range two east.

Ionia Centre, a village situated on the north bank of the Grand river near the centre of the county of Ionia, and at the mouth of Prairie creek. It is the seat of justice for the county, containing a post office, the United States' Land Office, for the Grand river Land District, a flouring mill with 4 run of stone, 3 saw mills, in it, or in its vicinity, a

turning machine and sash factory, 2 stores, a lawyer and physician. The village is but recent in its location and growth, though it is rapidly increasing. Several fine buildings were erected in it during the last year. Steamboats ply between this and the village of Kent or Grand Rapids. It has a good farming country around it, and is distant north-west from Detroit (by the usual travelled route,) 150 miles, and 35 from the rapids of Grand river.

Ionia township, Ionia county, consists of all the western part of the county lying west of the central sectional line passing north and south through townships five, six, seven, and eight, north, range six west. Statistics as per census: Population, 511.—A grist mill, a saw mill, 4 merchants; 934 bushels wheat, 915 bushels corn, 1,335 bushels oats, 65 bushels buckwheat; 403 head neat stock, 49 horses, 315 hogs.

Ira township, situated in the south-west part of St. Clair county, bordering Macomb and lake St. Clair, and south of township four north. Population, 202.

Iron river, lake Superior, a torrent rushing over a hackly bed of graywacke, west of Ontonagon.

Iroquois Point, (vide Point Iroquois.)

Iroquois Island, opposite Iroquois Point.

Isle Ronde, one mile south of Mackinac, (Indian Reserve.)

Isle des Outard, one of the Chenoux cluster.

Isle Royale is located in the north-western part of lake Superior, and is supposed to be within the boundary of Michigan. It is said to be 100 miles in length and 40 in breadth.

Irvin township, Lenawee county, embraces township nine and fractional township ten south, range five east.

J

Jacksonburg, village of. (See *Jackson.*)

Jackson, a village, the seat of justice for the county of Jackson, in a township of the same name, situated on the east bank of Grand river, contains a post office, court house, jail, banking association, printing office, a druggist store, a tannery, furnace, 2 saw mills, a flouring mill with four run of stone, 4 dry goods stores, 3 lawyers, and 3 physicians. A baptist church is now erecting. A church called the *Union Church*, to accommodate various denominations,

will be completed soon. The State penitentiary has been located here, and is in progress of construction. Here is likewise the location of a Branch of the University. The Detroit and St. Joseph rail-road is to pass through it. There is a fall of eight feet in the river at this place, and any amount of water power can be obtained in the vicinity. Within half a mile of the village is a quarry of fine sand stone. It is very flourishing. Distant 80 miles west from Detroit, 606 north-west of Washington city.

Jacksonopolis,* village of. (See *Jackson.)*

Jackson township, Jackson county, is comprised in townships two and three south, of range one west.

Jefferson township, Macomb county. (See *Stirling.)*

Jefferson township, Cass county, consists of township seven south, of range fifteen west. Statistics as per census:—Population, 395.—3 saw mills; 2,424 bushels wheat, 141 bushels rye, 10,910 bushels corn, 3,855 bushels oats, 231 bushels buckwheat; 177 pounds flax; 511 head neat stock, 146 horses, 441 sheep, 786 hogs.

Jonesville, village, post office, and seat of justice for Hillsdale county, situated on the river St. Joseph, (of Michigan Lake.) Here is a jail, presbyterian church, a flouring mill with 2 run of stone, 6 dry goods stores, 2 groceries, a lawyer, and 3 physicians. Another flouring mill of 2 run of stone is about to be erected. The Chicago road passes through it. Jonesville is but newly settled, but it is very flourishing, and handsomely located on the east bank of the river, and has the prospect of being a place of much business. Distant 89 miles south-west from Detroit—by the post office department it is said to be 103 from Detroit, and 552 from Washington city.

K

Kalamazoo river, (or Kekalamazoo, [Indian,] signifying a boiling pot,) takes its rise in the township of Wheatland, in the county of Hillsdale, near the principal meridian, and after flowing in a north-westerly direction through the counties

*This village has had at different periods at least three different legal names; if more, we have not observed them in the statute. We believe it was first called Jacksonopolis, next Jacksonburg; at present it is Jackson, and will continue to be so designated till the next regular or extra session of the legislature.

of Jackson and Calhoun, thence in a south-westerly, westerly, and north-westerly direction through Kalamazoo county, and thence in a north-east course through the county of Allegan, discharges its waters into Lake Michigan, 41 miles north of the St. Joseph river, and 29 south of Grand river, in township three north, range sixteen west. It is estimated to be 200 miles long, in its winding course, but in a direct line from its source to its mouth it does not exceed 90 miles. Near its mouth it is, by estimate, between 3 and 400 feet in breadth, and on an average from 10 to 15 feet deep. It is navigable at all seasons to Allegan, a distance of 38 miles, being the head of navigation for boats of 50 tons. The volume of water is remarkably equable from the constant supply afforded by its various tributaries. The mouth of this river affords an excellent harbor for vessels of 100 tons burthen. The entrance at the mouth is, like all other rivers on the western coast of the State, somewhat obstructed by a sand bar. The depth of water on it is between six and seven feet. There are improvements in contemplation which will undoubtedly remove every obstruction, and render this harbor of great importance. The banks of this stream are generally low, but in the county of Allegan they are generally from 25 to 30 feet high. The soil is alluvial, the timber generally heavy on its borders, and partakes in kind of that of the intervals on other streams in the State. In Allegan county it runs through an excellent tract of pine timber, and in Kalamazoo and Calhoun, occasionally through *oak openings*. Its branches are numerous, and generally small, but valuable, together with the stream itself, for the many important mill sites which they furnish for manufacturing purposes. The greater portion of this river, with some exceptions, waters a naturally rich and fertile agricultural country, the bottoms of some of which are equal to any in the State.*

Kalamazoo. (See *Newark.)*

KALAMAZOO, a village, post office, and seat of justice for Kalamazoo county, pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Kalamazoo river. It has a court house, jail, a branch of the Bank of Michigan, one church for presbyte-

*See Kalamazoo river, page 84.

rians, a flouring mill with two run of stone, a tannery, 8 stores, a printing office which issues a weekly newspaper, a book store, 3 physicians, and 5 lawyers. The land office for the Kalamazoo Land District is located here. The Huron Literary Institute established here is in a flourishing condition. Here is in operation one of the Branches of the University. The State road from Detroit to the mouth of the St. Joseph passes through it. There is a rail-road incorporated to connect it with the mouth of Black river, and the central rail-road has been located to pass through the village. Kalamazoo is a pleasant and flourishing village, and situated in the midst of a fine farming country. Distant 140 miles west of Detroit, and 666 from Washington city.

Kalamazoo township, Kalamazoo county. Statistics as per census :—Population, 1,373.—A grist mill, 6 saw mills, a distillery; 13 merchants; 16,503 bushels wheat, 75 bushels rye, 8,010 bushels corn, 16,635 bushels oats, 219 bushels buckwheat; 200 pounds flax; 886 head neat stock, 267 horses, 108 sheep, 1,241 hogs.

Kearsley creek originates in the northern part of the county of Oakland, and passes out of Oakland in a north-westerly course, across the south-west corner of Lapeer into Genesee county, and enters the Flint river 4 miles above the Flint village. It is about 25 miles long in a direct line, but upwards of 45 following its meanderings. It passes through a fertile section of country.

Keelersville, village and post office, Van Buren county, on the Detroit and St. Joseph road, but recently laid out. The settlement is small, and contains a store, tavern, and a few mechanics.

Kensington, a village and post office, county of Oakland, township of Lyon, situated on Woodruff creek, in the south-western part of the county, near its western line. It contains a banking association, one saw mill, a physician, 2 stores, and perhaps 20 families. There is a flouring mill now building, and will be soon in operation. The Grand river turnpike passes through it. Several fine buildings are now in progress of construction.

Kent township, including a part of Ottawa and Kent counties. Statistics as per census :—Population, 1,660.—A grist mill, 6 saw mills; 9 merchants; 1,320 bushels

wheat, 2,569 bushels corn, 5,697 bushels oats; 495 head neat stock, 144 horses, 341 hogs. (See Byron.)

Kew-y-wee-non Peninsula is a portion of land extending into Lake Superior from its southern shore. Its extreme length, from the north-eastern to the south-western extremities, is not less than 40 miles, and the extreme breadth is perhaps 15 miles, and upwards of 100 miles in circumference. It is estimated to contain between 4 and 500 square miles. It is almost entirely surrounded by the lake on the north, north-west and east; and by the Kew-y-wee-non Bay on the south. The isthmus, which is used as a portage by the Indians and fur traders travelling in birch bark canoes, is not more than one mile across from the bay to the lake. It is the custom of the Indians and fur traders when they arrive at the isthmus, to unload and to transport their canoes and peltry on their backs to the opposite shore.

Kew-y-wee-non river, a considerable stream of the *Upper* Peninsula, that rises in the Porcupine Mountains, and, flowing in a northerly direction, discharges its waters into a bay of the same name, on the southern shore of Lake Superior.

Kew-y-wee-non Bay is an indentation of Lake Superior, on its southern shore. It is an inlet extending into the Upper Peninsula, dividing a peninsula of the same name on the north from the main land on the opposite side.

Kewkawlin river is a small stream, and rises in Arenac and Midland counties, and flows south-east through Midland and Saginaw counties, thence north-east into Midland, and thence east, emptying itself into the south-western extremity of Saginaw Bay, near the mouth of the Saginaw river.

L.

La Butte des Terres, an elevation south of Sault de Ste. Marie.

Lafayette, a small settlement in Van Buren county, in the eastern part of the county, on the East branch of the Pawpaw river.

Lafayette township, Van Buren county, is comprised in township three south, range fourteen west. Population, 248.

La Grange Prairie, is a considerable tract of prairie land, lying in the central part of La Grange township, in

the county of Cass. It is conveniently situated to mill streams, and is surrounded with heavily timbered lands.

La Grange township, Cass county, consists of township six south, range fifteen west. It is watered by a branch of the Dowagiake river, and Putnam's creek, and contains the villages of Whitmanville and Cassopolis. Statistics as per census:—Population, 699.—2 grist mills, 4 saw mills, a carding machine, a distillery; 4 merchants; 10,285 bushels wheat, 101 bushels rye, 20,080 bushels corn, 8,812 bushels oats, 175 bushels buckwheat; 285 lbs. flax, 100 lbs. hemp; 625 head neat stock, 242 horses, 460 sheep, 1,349 hogs.

Lake creek, a trifling stream, rising in Morrison lake, in Ionia county, and emptying into Grand river at Saranac.

Lake Elizabeth post office, Waterford township, Oakland county, situated near a lake of the same name.

Lake Erie. (See article *Rivers and Lakes.)*

Lake George, St. Mary's strait, 12 miles long—has a bar where vessels drawing six feet water may cross.

Lake Huron. (See article *Rivers and Lakes.)*

Lake Michigan. (See article *Rivers and Lakes.)*

Lake of the Desert, is an inconsiderable collection of water, situated between the *Upper* Peninsula and Wisconsin Territory, and about half way between the mouths of the Montreal and Monomonie rivers—the former of which is its outlet to conduct its waters into Lake Superior. The boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Michigan, as defined by an act of Congress in 1836, passes through the centre of this lake.

Lake St. Clair is by far the smallest of the string of lakes connecting Lake Superior with the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in latitude 42° 52′ north, longitude 82° 25′ west. It is 24 miles long and 30 broad—90 miles in circumference, and 20 feet deep. Its banks are alluvial, elevated about 20 feet above the water, and have an undulatory surface. Its principal tributary streams are, the Huron river from Michigan, and the rivers Chenal, Ecarte, and Thames from Canada. It is a beautiful lake, with clear and transparent waters. (See article *Rivers and Lakes.)*

Lake Superior. (See article *Rivers and Lakes.)*

Lanesville, a village and post office in the township of Seneca, and county of Lenawee, situated on Bean creek,

has a saw mill, flouring mill, and a few families. Distant 18 miles from Adrian.

Lapeer, village, post office, and seat of justice for Lapeer county, situated at the confluence of the river Flint and Farmer's creek, is a newly settled village. The principal establishments are a saw mill and 2 stores. The county buildings are not yet built, but are expected to be another season. The Palmer and Romeo rail-road is to pass through it. It is uncommonly flourishing for its extent. Four stores are now building, and an extensive flouring establishment will be put up the present season. It is said to have increased ten fold the past season. There is a plentiful supply of hydraulic power in the vicinity. Distant 57 miles north-west Detroit, 583 north-west Washington city.

La Point, small settlement and depot of the American fur company, situated on Middle island, on the southern shore of Lake Superior.

L'Arbour Croche is situated 10 miles south-west of the strait of Mackinac, on the Peninsula. It is a Roman catholic missionary station, and has two teachers, several interpreters, and mechanics. The population here and at Little Traverse bay together, has been estimated at 300.

La Salle township, Monroe county. Statistics as per census:—Population, 826.—4 saw mills; 4,760 bushels wheat, 428 bushels rye, 4,230 bushels corn, 7,547 bushels oats, 2,545 bushels buckwheat; 155 lbs. flax; 810 head neat stock, 200 horses, 392 sheep, 491 hogs.

Laughing-fish river, a considerable stream rising in the highlands in the interior of the *Upper* Peninsula, a few miles east of the Chocolate river, and north of Green Bay. Its waters are deep, and of a reddish color, and the shore sandy.

L'Aunce, a small settlement, trading post, and depot of the American fur company, on Grand island, on the south-western shore of Lake Superior, south-west of Kewyweenon Bay.

Lawrence township, Van Buren county, is comprised in township two south, of range fifteen west, and township three south, of ranges fifteen and sixteen west. Population, 202.

Lenawee township, Lenawee county, consists of township

seven south, range three east; watered by the South branch of the Raisin river, and containing a post office of the same name, that receives a mail twice a week. Statistics as per census:—Population, 1,151.—3 sawmills; 2 merchants; 11,775 bushels wheat, 103 bushels rye, 16,952 bushels corn, 18,375 bushels oats, 846 bushels buckwheat; 482 lbs. flax; 943 head neat stock, 187 horses, 188 sheep, 1,367 hogs.

Lenox township, Macomb county, consists of township four north, range fourteen east. Statistics as per census:—Population, 234.—850 bushels wheat, 719 bushels corn, 556 bushels oats, 152 bushels buckwheat; 3,500 lbs. pearl-ashes; 146 head neat stock, 9 horses, 18 sheep, 177 hogs.

Leonidas township, St. Joseph county, is comprised in township five south, range nine west. Population, 374.

Leoni (or Grass Lake post office), Grass Lake township, in the eastern part of the county of Jackson, situated on the outlet of Grass lake, and on the route of the Detroit and St. Joseph rail-road, is a small, but flourishing settlement, and contains a flouring mill, 2 stores and a physician. Distant 8 miles from Jackson, and 72 west Detroit.

Leoni township, Jackson county, is comprised in township two south, range one east, and twenty-four sections in township three south, range one east, numbered from one to twenty-four, inclusive. Statistics as per census:—Population, 628.—A grist mill, a saw mill; 4,883 bushels wheat, 3,295 bushels corn, 3,266 bushels oats, 696 bushels buckwheat; 300 lbs. flax; 450 head neat stock, 72 horses, 30 sheep, 532 hogs.

Leroy, a settlement in the township of Palmyra, and county of Lenawee, on the river Raisin—has a store and saw mill, and a flouring mill erecting. It is passed by the State road from Toledo to Adrian.

Leroy, a small village of perhaps 15 families, situated on the river Thread, Genesee county. It has a flouring mill with 2 run of stone, a saw mill, a turning factory, and a grocery. It is one and a half miles from the village of Flint.

Les Grande Sables, elevated sand on Lake Superior.

Lexington township, St. Clair county, is comprised in townships and fractional townships eight, nine, and ten north, of ranges thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and

seventeen east. Statistics as per census:—Population, 205. It has six saw mills.

Liberty township, Jackson county, is comprised in township four south, range one west.

Lima Centre, village and post office, Washtenaw county, and township of Lima, pleasantly situated on a branch of Mill creek. Here are a number of mechanics, a physician, 2 stores. The Territorial road from Ann Arbour to mouth of St. Joseph, passes through it. This place is quite thriving, and there are quantities of hydraulic power, that might be used to advantage, in the vicinity. The distance to Ann Arbour is estimated at 14 miles, and 52 miles to Detroit.

Lima township, Washtenaw county, consists of township two south, of range four east. Statistics as per census:—Population, 895.—A saw mill, 2 merchants, 14,070 bushels wheat, 6,402 bushels corn, 21,293 bushels oats, 1,231 bushels buckwheat, 220 lbs. flax; 1,233 head neat stock, 145 horses, 978 sheep, 1,182 hogs.

Lisbon village and post office, London township, Monroe county, situated on the Saline river. It has a store, flouring mill, saw mill, shingle and lath factory, a lawyer, and a number of families. There is considerable hydraulic power in the Saline river, near this village, and the fall at the village is said to be eight feet. Distant 19 miles from Monroe, and 50 south-west Detroit.

Litchfield township, Hillsdale county, is comprised in township five south, range four west. Statistics as per census:—Population, 314.—A saw mill; 7,982 bushels wheat, 2,408 bushels corn, 2,260 bushels oats, 276 bushels buckwheat; 120 lbs. flax; 303 head neat stock, 35 horses, 47 sheep, 375 hogs.

Livonia township, Wayne county, consists of township one south, range nine east. It is well watered by the Rouge, Collins' and Powers' creeks. Population, 1,076.

Little Raisin, a stream rising in Raisin township, Washtenaw county, flowing east into the county of Monroe, and emptying into the Raisin river at the village of Dundee.

Little St. Joseph river, a branch of the St. Joseph river of Maumee, rises in the western part of Hillsdale county, and flows south-east into the St. Joseph river, near the southern boundary of the county of Hillsdale. It waters

the greater portion of the south-western part of Hillsdale county, and is said to be a good mill stream.

Little Bay de Noquet is located in the northern part of Green Bay, south-west of Great Bay de Noquet.

Little Fork of the Thorn Apple river, is more than 30 miles long, and rises in Ionia, flows into Barry and Kent counties, and empties into the Thorn Apple on the boundary line of Barry and Kent. There is some good land on this river, occasionally timber and openings, and some marshy prairie land.

Little Iron river, an inconsiderable stream, having its source in the Porcupine Mountains, west of the Ontonagon river. Its course is north, and it discharges into Lake Superior near the mouth of the Great Iron river.

Little Lake George, in St. Mary's strait, 6 miles below the falls.

Little Salmon Trout river, a trifling stream of the *Upper* Peninsula, east of Grave Rods river. It empties into Lake Superior.

Little Traverse Bay is situated in the north-western part of the Peninsula. It has the best harbor north of Grand river and Saginaw Bay. It has good anchorage, and vessels may come within ten feet of the shore.

Little Rapids are in St. Mary's strait.

Livingston is a small village situated in the south-eastern part of the county of Livingston, on Woodruff creek, and near the Grand river turnpike. Here is a flouring mill, with 4 run of stone, a saw mill, and 2 stores. This is a flourishing and healthy village, and located in a fine region of country, and it is said to be on some of the most elevated land in the State. An abundance of hydraulic power is found here, and in the vicinity of it. Distant 15 miles from Howell, and 35 from Detroit.

Livingston, one of the recently laid out villages, situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, 12 miles north from St. Joseph, in the county of Berrien. All of its importance consists in the fact, that there is a bed of iron ore in its vicinity, which is believed by those capable of judging, to be of good quality. It has not as yet been analyzed.

Lockport, (or Buck's post office,) a village recently laid out, situated opposite Three Rivers, on the east bank of the St. Joseph river, in the county of St. Joseph. There is a

prospect of its becoming a place of some importance for manufacturing purposes. (See "*Three Rivers.*")

Lodi Plains, in the township of Lodi, Washtenaw county.

Lodi township, Washtenaw county, consists of township three south, of range five east. Statistics as per census:—Population, 1,063.—A saw mill, 17,236 bushels wheat, 9,252 bushels corn, 17,130 bushels oats, 519 bushels buckwheat, 385 lbs. flax; 955 head neat stock, 161 horses, 987 sheep, 1,859 hogs.

Logan township, Lenawee county, consists of townships five and six south, of range three east. It is watered by Beaver creek, and its northern branch. In the south-east corner of the township, is the village of Adrian. Statistics as per census:—Population, 1,962.—3 grist mills, 6 saw mills; 2 merchants; 19,265 bushels wheat, 40 bushels rye, 15,324 bushels corn, 17,624 bushels oats, 1,663 bushels buckwheat, 800 lbs. flax; 1,153 head neat stock, 286 horses, 543 sheep, 1,673 hogs.

Lomond township, Lapeer county, is comprised in townships six and seven north, of range eleven east.

London township, Monroe county, consists of township five south, of range seven east. Statistics as per census:—Population, 456.—A grist mill, 2 saw mills; 1,447 bushels wheat, 4,443 bushels corn, 2,635 bushels oats, 478 bushels buckwheat, 325 lbs. flax; 491 head neat stock, 33 horses, 21 sheep, 441 hogs.

Long Lake. This is a small body of water lying in the southern part of the county of Genesee, where it expands and meets the Shiawassee river on its southern border. It is about 3 miles in length, and may contain 1,200 acres.

Looking-glass river, (or *Wabenasebec*,) is a beautiful, clear stream of water, originating in a small lake in the southern border of Shiawassee county, flowing first northerly, then westerly through Shiawassee and Clinton counties, enters Ionia county, and discharges into the Grand river on its eastern shore. It is upwards of 70 miles long, and 40 yards wide, and can be ascended, by canoes, almost to its source. The country on this river for about 15 miles from its mouth, is first rate timbered land, but above, it is of an inferior quality, more open, and having occasionally tamarack swamps and wet prairies.

Loss creek, a trifling stream in the western part of Clinton county, a branch of Stony creek.

Lowell, in the township of Blissfield, and county of Lenawee, a village and post office, situated on the River Raisin. It is a new settlement, has a saw mill, and a few families. There is a flouring mill about erecting. It is to be passed by the Lake Erie and River Raisin rail-road. There is a considerable amount of water power at this place. Distant 16 miles from Adrian, and 64 south-west Detroit.

Lower Saginaw, a village laid out in September, 1836, on the east bank of the Saginaw river, 17 miles below Saginaw city, 4½ by way of the river, to its mouth. It is expected to derive its principal importance from the fact of its being near the head of navigation for the larger vessels and boats of the lake, in certain stages of low water. The site of the village is on a bold shore, which rises from 8 to 15 feet above the surface of the water. It is now in its incipient state, and the actual improvements now made are trifling. There is in 'contemplation' of building, a wharf, warehouse, and a commodious hotel, besides several private dwellings. A post office has been established here. There is in this settlement, some 12 or 15 families. Distant from Detroit, by land, 117 miles. (See "*Saginaw river.*")

Lyndon township, Washtenaw county, is embraced in township one south, range three east. Statistics as per census:—Population, 561.—6,002 bushels wheat, 1,879 bushels corn, 3,665 bushels oats, 988 bushels buckwheat; 150 lbs. flax; 255 head neat stock, 32 horses, 17 sheep, 417 hogs.

Lyons. This is a village in Ionia county, regularly laid out on both sides of the Grand river, at the site of an ancient Indian village, (Chi-gau-mish-kene,) 1 mile above the junction of the Maple river, with which it is to be connected by a canal, and at the head of steamboat navigation. It was commenced in the fall of '36. It has now 2 stores, several mechanics, 2 lawyers, and a physician. There is a fine hotel erected, and several elegant private dwellings, and between 20 and 30 more contracted to be built during the present season. The hydraulic advantages are important. It has been estimated by competent authority, that the head and fall in the Grand river here, is between 7 and 8 feet in the distance of half a mile, and that on the west side of the

river, there are springs, issuing from a bluff, whose collected waters fall a distance of 46 feet, with sufficient power to propel 4 run of stone. The river is boatable above the village, for batteaux and flat bottomed boats, as far as Jackson. There is a State road from Pontiac, and one from Dexter, laid out, and terminating here. The location of the village is eligible, with about 700 acres of prairie land on the one hand, and on the other, a rolling country, with the richest soil. The elevated site of the village presents a varied and delightful scenery. It is 60 miles distant from the rapids of Grand river, and 100 from its mouth, 7 from Ionia, and 135 north-west Detroit.

Lyon township, Oakland county, consists of township one north, of range seven east. In the north-western part, it is well watered by Woodruff's creek and its branches. The village of Kensington lies on the northern border of the township. Population, 637.

Lyon Lake, a trifling body of water, lying south of the centre of the county of Calhoun. Its waters are drained by the Nottawasepee river.

Lyon Lake post office, Calhoun county, on the Marshall and Coldwater post route.

M.

Mackinac. (See *Michillimacinac.)*

Macomb post office, Macomb township, Macomb county, on the Mount Clemens and Lapeer post route.

Macomb township, Macomb county, is comprised in township three north, ranges thirteen and fourteen east—watered by the Clinton river. Statistics as per census:—Population, 736.—A grist mill, 3 saw mills, a carding machine, a cloth dressing shop; 4,384 bushels wheat, 433 bushels rye, 2,663 bushels corn, 2,893 bushels oats, 1,407 bushels buckwheat; 657 lbs. flax; 627 head neat stock, 163 horses, 420 sheep, 1,000 hogs; 1,181 yards woollen and cotton goods.

Macon township, Lenawee county, consists of township five south, range five east. It is watered by the Macon river. Statistics as per census:—Population, 1,111.—A grist mill; 4 merchants; 8,636 bushels wheat, 285 bushels rye, 12,330 bushels corn, 12,332 bushels oats, 642 bushels buckwheat; 1,390 lbs. flax; 800 head neat cattle, 136 horses, 287 sheep, 1,162 hogs.

Macon river has its origin and extent in the townships of Summerfield and Raisinville, in Monroe county, where it is formed by the North, Middle, and South branches of the same name; and flowing south-easterly, discharges into the Raisin river, on the north side. This stream and its branches furnish an abundance of hydraulic power.

Macon river (Middle branch), is a small stream, rising in Saline township, Washtenaw county, and flowing south-easterly, passes through the north-east corner of the county of Lenawee, into Monroe county, where it enters the Macon river in Summerfield township.

Macon river (North branch), rises in Saline township, Washtenaw county, and passing diagonally through the north-west corner of the county of Monroe, enters the Macon river in Summerfield township.

Macon river (South branch), takes its rise in Tecumseh township, Lenawee county, and flows in an easterly course, into the county of Monroe, where it enters the Macon river, in Summerfield township.

Manchester village and post office, St. Clair county, situated on the west bank of the St. Clair strait. It contains a church for methodists, a sub-collector's office, a steam saw mill, 2 stores, and a physician. The village is small, but does considerable business. Distant 14 miles from Palmer, and 45 north-east Detroit. (Its name has recently been altered to Algonac.)

Manchester township, Washtenaw county, consists of township four south, range three east. Statistics as per census:—Population, 805.—A grist mill, 3 saw mills; 6 merchants; 8,797 bushels wheat, 5,258 bushels corn, 4,740 bushels oats; 678 head neat stock, 82 horses, 74 sheep, 966 hogs.

Manito. (See *Moneto Islands.)*

Manitou, "a name written *Man-i-teau* by the French, and sometimes *Mon-it-to* by other authors," called *Mon-e-to* by the Indians, by whom it is applied to certain caves and masses of rocks, and islands, to designate them as the abode of either a *good* or a *bad* spirit. *Moneto* signifies "*the residence of a spirit*," and it derives its origin entirely from the superstitious fancy of the Indians. The Moneto Isles in Lake Michigan, obtained this appellation from a circumstance which it may not be uninteresting to relate. It

is a well known fact, that, in savage warfare, the malignity of revenge prompts the Indian to satiate his passion only with the complete extermination of his adversary; and innumerable have been the tribes, it is supposed, who, by this means, have sunk into oblivion. Tradition says, that, many years ago, two powerful tribes were engaged in war, the one inhabiting the Upper, and the other the Lower Peninsula north of the Grand river. In one of these savage campaigns, a large party of the former made a sudden descent upon the southern tribe, and as they thought, destroyed the whole tribe. They then retired, on their return, to one of the islands here mentioned, where they encamped for the night. But their work of death had not been complete. Seven of the brave survivors emerged from their hiding places, followed their conquerors, silently attacked them in their sleep, in the hour of midnight, and such was the havoc, that few were left to tell the tale of disaster. Few awoke from their sleep, but fell by the bloody tomahawk, and those who escaped, surprised and unable to account for this mysterious and invisible enemy, concluded that it must have been the work of the evil spirit, or *Moneto*—and henceforth, these two islands passed by the name of Moneto (or what in English would be termed the Devil) Islands. The term seems to be used not by any one tribe, exclusively, but to be commonly understood and generally applied, in the mythology of the various western Indian tribes.

"There are several Monetoes in Illinois, Missouri, and other Western States. One is at the precipices of the Mississippi, adjoining Lower Alton. Two more that give names to streams in Boon and Coles counties, Missouri. The Indians relate some extravagant legends of the freaks of these imaginary beings at their "residences," and they usually propitiate the favor of the Mon-e-to, by liberal offerings, and the firing of guns, as they pass his habitation."*

Manitou Islands. (Vide *Moneto Islands.)*

Maple river is a considerable stream, rising near the centre of Shiawassee county, and pursuing a north-westerly course through Shiawassee and across a corner of Clinton,

* Peck's Gazetteer.

into Gratiot; thence pursuing a south-westerly course through Gratiot, across Clinton, into Ionia county, enters the Grand river four miles above Ionia, and about eight miles, by land, below the mouth of the Lookingglass river. It is 60 yards wide at its mouth, and is not less than 100 miles long. The bottom lands on this river are excellent, especially near its mouth.

Maple township, Ionia county, consists of all that portion of the county lying east of the central sectional line running north and south through townships five, six, seven, and eight north, range six west. Statistics as per census:—Population, 517.—A grist mill, 2 saw mills; a merchant; 3,355 bushels wheat, 60 bushels rye, 2,420 bushels corn, 3,720 bushels oats; 290 head neat stock, 31 horses, 33 sheep, 357 hogs.

Marengo township, Calhoun county. Statistics as per census:—Population, 737.—2 saw mills; a merchant; 14,756 bushels wheat, 13,722 bushels corn, 18,074 bushels oats; 250 lbs. flax; 792 head neat stock, 133 horses, 873 hogs.

Marshall, a village, the seat of justice for Calhoun county, in a township of the same name, handsomely located at the confluence of Rice Creek with the Kalamazoo river, near the central part of the county, in the midst of a fertile farming country. Though of recent growth, the first settlement of the county was commenced here in 1831, and now it may be said to be one of the most flourishing villages of the Peninsula. It contains 12 stores, 2 commodious hotels, and a third is now erecting at an estimated expense of between $20,000 and $25,000; a bank, and banking association; one church, a handsome edifice of stone—and others erecting; two printing offices, from each of which a weekly newspaper is issued. The county buildings are not yet erected, though preparations have been made to construct them, at an expense of $15,000. There is one flour mill in operation, and two others building, one of which at an expense of $15,000. There are, likewise, a furnace, 2 druggist stores, 6 physicians, and 6 lawyers, besides mechanics of various occupations. There was considerable building of various kinds going on in the season of '37, the aggregate expense of which was supposed to be not less than $100,000. The Detroit and St. Joseph

turnpike road passes through it, and the rail-road between those two places will be extended through it. This village has been selected for the location of a college. A commodious and agreeable site has been selected, on the banks of the Kalamazoo, adjoining the village. Arrangements for the erection of suitable buildings have been made, and its operations will commence as soon as practicable. Distance west of Detroit 110 miles; and 636 north-west Washington city. Population estimated at 1,000.

Marshall township, Calhoun county. Statistics as per census:—Population, 1,801.—2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, a distillery; 16 merchants; 10,700 bushels wheat, 6,605 bushels corn, 10,000 bushels oats; 50 lbs. flax; 949 head neat stock, 430 horses, 173 sheep, 1,040 hogs.

Marsh creek, a trifling stream in Saginaw county, a branch of Michesebee creek.

Marion township, Livingston county, is comprised in township two north, of range four east. Statistics as per census:—Population, 202.—1,163 bushels wheat, 167 bushels corn, 28 bushels oats, 165 bushels buckwheat; 88 head neat stock, 19 horses, 179 hogs.

Mason is a small settlement of two years growth, situated on the Chicago turnpike, and on the Coldwater river, in the township of Coldwater, and county of Branch. It has 2 stores, a physician, and a few dwelling houses. It is said to be thriving. Distant 1½ miles from Coldwater, and 112 from Detroit.

Mason township, Cass county, consists of township eight south, of range fourteen west. Statistics as per census:—Population, 224.—690 bushels wheat, 1,335 bushels corn, 677 bushels oats, 310 bushels buckwheat; 187 head neat stock, 34 horses, 10 sheep, 259 hogs.

Mason Centre, a village of recent origin, situated on Sycamore creek, near the centre of the county of Ingham. It has a store, tavern, saw mill, and several dwellings. Distant 25 miles north of Jackson.

Maskegon river rises in Mackinac county, west of the county of Isabella, and flows in a south-westerly course through Isabella, Oceana, and Ottawa counties, and empties into Lake Michigan. On the intervals of this stream, are found some of the best lands in Michigan. A distance of

50 miles from its mouth, is a fall of 25 feet, almost perpendicular, which, when the country becomes settled, will be valuable for manufacturing purposes. It is navigable 25 miles from its mouth. There is a beautiful clear lake of great depth, 10 miles long, being an expansion of the river, and only half a mile from Lake Michigan. The lands around it are of a superior quality. Its banks are high, covered on the north side with oak, and on the south with oak and pine and other species of timber. In ascending the river, above the lake are found occasional openings and timbered lands. There is a bar at the mouth of the river, having 5 feet depth of water upon it. It is thought that it might be removed, so as to admit vessels of the largest class navigating the lakes. Towards the mouth of the river are several settlements of squatters; they probably number upwards of 200, and they intend to obtain a pre-emption right to their lands when brought into market. From the recent surveys, the length of this river, by its meanderings, is supposed to be not less than 200 miles.

Mc. Inlerfer's creek rises, by different branches, in Cass, Van Buren, and Kalamazoo counties, flows south-easterly into St. Joseph county, and enters the St. Joseph river at the village of Three Rivers. It is a stream possessed of considerable hydraulic advantages.

McKinney's Prairie is a fertile dry prairie situated in the north-west part of the township of La Grange, in the county of Cass, not far from the village of Whitmanville.

Medina township, Lenawee county, consists of townships eight south, of range one east. Statistics as per census:—Population, 420.—2 grist mills, 3 saw mills; 3 merchants; 2,100 bushels wheat, 3,067 bushels corn, 1,465 bushels oats; 254 head neat stock, 17 horses, 8 sheep, 181 hogs.

Meneesco river enters St. Mary's at the head of Muddy Lake.

Meskootesaugee, a river of St. Mary's, 12 miles below the falls.

Michesebee river has its origin in the western part of Saginaw county, in a number of tributaries. Its general course is south-east, and it enters the Saginaw river one and a half miles above the mouth of the Flint. For a considerable part of its course it runs parallel and within two miles

of the Tittibawassee river. Its probable length is 25 or 30 miles. Here are some good lands on the bottoms of this stream, mostly unimproved, and not yet taken by settlers.

Michemanetuc, (or Great Devil's Lake,) is a collection of water situated on the northern boundary line of Rollin township, Lenawee county. Its surface is about 2,000 square acres, and its waters are drained by Tiffin's or Bean creek, into the St. Joseph of Maumee.

Michillimacinac, (commonly written *Mackinac*, and pronounced *Mack'-i-naw,)* a village, post office, and seat of justice for the county of Michillimacinac, pleasantly situated around a small bay, on the south-eastern extremity of an island of the same name, in latitude north 45° 54′ and in longitude west from Washington 7° 10′. It contains a court house, jail, a church for presbyterians, a Roman catholic chapel, 5 dry goods stores, 4 large grocery establishments, and a druggist. Here is a school, established by the American board for Foreign Missions. It numbers at present 50 scholars, mostly Indian children, and Mestizoes. It is not as large and flourishing as formerly. The Roman catholics have a missionary school which is said to be larger. One of the Branches of the University of Michigan has recently been located here. Fort Mackinac stands upon a rocky eminence 150 feet immediately above the village, which it commands. It is garrisoned by two companies. Fort Holmes, (formerly Fort George,) stands on the apex of the island, 300 feet above the harbor, and commands Fort Mackinac, but is not garrisoned. The circuit court of the United States is held once a year in Mackinac. The American fur company have an agency here for the outfits of the Green Bay, Mississippi, and Lake Michigan trade. There is likewise a sub-agency for Indian affairs. The harbor is safe in all winds, with a good anchorage, and deep enough for any burthened vessels, and sufficiently capacious to accommodate 150. This village receives some support from the fur trade, but mostly from the fisheries, which are excellent and extensive. It is estimated that 3,000 barrels were exported in 1836, of white fish, trout, &c. The population is fluctuating from the influx of fur traders and Indians. In 1834, it was 891, and probably the same at present. Distant 321 miles from Detroit, by

way of Lake Huron, St. Clair, &c., and 847 miles north-west of Washington city.

Michillimacinac, (Old Fort, or Old Mackinac, named by the Indians Peekweetenong, signifying head land, from its resemblance in shape to an arrow head,) situated on the extreme northern point of the Peninsula of Michigan, about three leagues distant from the island of Mackinac. Formerly it was the seat of the fur trade. It was taken by the British during the late war, and continued in their possession till surrendered by the treaty of 1814.

Michillimacinac island, situated in the strait of Michillimacinac, and immediately east of Pte. Ste. Ignace, is 9 miles in circumference, and covers an area of about seven thousand six hundred acres. Its extreme elevation above the lake is 312 feet, and about 900 feet above the Atlantic ocean. It is noted for the salubrity of its atmosphere, and is a place of resort for invalids in the summer season. The word Michillimacinac has been said to have been derived from two Indian words, "*Missi*," signifying great, and "*Mackinac*," turtle—great turtle,—from the fancied resemblance the island had to a great turtle lying on the surface of the water. But this is incorrect. The best authority on the etymology of the Indian language gives a different original. The ancient Indian name is *Mishenimokinong*, signifying "place of Giant Fairies," or little men. There is, on the north-east side of this island, three fourths of a mile from Mackinac, a curiosity called the *Giants' Arch*, or Giants' rock. The height of it is 100 feet, and its span 45 feet. It is said to present a magnificent appearance as you approach it from the water. *Sugar Loaf rock* is another curiosity, about three-fourths of a mile from the village, and rises to the height of 130 feet above the lake, and resembles a cone. The productions of this island are wheat, oats, barley, peas, beans, &c., all of which may be raised with proper attention. Corn is not much raised. "The present settlement on the island dates in 1764. The year previous, the British garrison on the Peninsula was massacred by a combined movement of the Chippewas and Ottawas. The following year the island was negotiated for by St. Clair, and a government house built. In 1796, the fort was surrendered to the American government. In 1812 it was taken by the British, resisted an attack

from a detachment of the American army and navy in 1814, and was restored by the treaty of Ghent."

Michillimacinac Strait, or *Strait of Maciknac*, is in breadth four miles in the narrowest part, and situated between the Upper and Lower Peninsulas of Michigan. They are difficult of navigation to inexperienced seamen.

Middle Island is situated in Lake Huron, east of Sandy Bay, and forms one of the best harbors for vessels on this lake. It is 12 miles from Thunder Bay. The lee is made between Middle Island and the main land, and about two miles from the latter, in from three to four fathoms water. It forms a shelter from the northerly winds, the prevalent wind of this lake, but it is safe in any wind.

Middle Strait, or the central outlet of St. Mary's strait, lying between the Lesser Moncto on the east, and Drummond's Island on the west.

Milan township, Monroe county, embraces township five south, range six east, watered by the Saline and Macon rivers. It has a post office of the same name. Statistics as per census:—Population, 270.—A grist mill, a saw mill; 1,802 bushels wheat, 4,421 bushels corn; 2,002 bushels oats; 21 bushels buckwheat, 150 lbs. flax; 249 head neat stock, 30 horses, 301 hogs.

Milton township, Calhoun county. Statistics as per census:—Population, 1,632.—2 grist mills, 6 saw mills; 7 merchants; 22,436 bushels wheat, 10,042 bushels corn, 23,950 bushels oats, 774 bushels buckwheat, 310 lbs. flax, 14 lbs. hemp; 1,470 head neat stock, 228 horses, 108 sheep, 1,387 hogs.

Milk creek, a trifling rivulet in the north-east part of Wayne county, that empties into Lake St. Clair, on the boundary line between Macomb and Wayne counties.

Mill creek, a stream that originates in the eastern part of Lapeer county, and flowing easterly into St. Clair county, and then in a south-easterly course, discharges into the Dulude or Black river. It is understood to be a good mill stream, and that in many places it passes through groves of heavy white pine timber. The stream is 45 or 50 miles long, and its mouth is at the head of navigation of the Black river.

Mill creek, a stream watering the north-western part of Washtenaw county, rising on the eastern border of Jackson county, where it interlocks with the east branch of the

Grand river, then passing easterly and north-easterly, empties into the Huron river, at the village of Dexter.

Millburg, a village and post office, in the township of St. Joseph, and county of Berrien, situated on Blue creek. It has a saw mill, and a few dwellings only. In its vicinity is an excellent quarry of free stone. Distant eight miles east of St. Joseph.

Mille á cocquin river. (Vide *Mino Cockien river.*)

Milford, a village in a township of the same name, in the county of Oakland, on the upper rapids of the Huron. It contains a post office, 2 stores, 2 flour mills, with 2 run of stone each, 2 saw mills, a chair factory, a turnery, a physician, and perhaps 25 dwellings. It is on the State road from Farmington to Byron. Distant 15 miles from Pontiac and 34 north-west Detroit.

Milford township, Oakland county, consists of township two north, of range seven east, watered by Woodruff's creek. Statistics as per census :—Population, 1,335.—2 grist mills, 3 saw mills.

Mino Cockien river, a small stream that rises in the *Upper* Peninsula towards its eastern extremity. It flows in a south-easterly direction, and discharges into Mackinac strait 40 miles above Mackinac island.

Miserable river, (R. aux Misere,) has its source in the Porcupine Mountains, east of Ontonagon river, in the *Upper* Peninsula. It flows north into Lake Superior.

Mishtegayock river takes its rise in the southern part of the counties of Genesee and Shiawassee, and flowing north, passing through part of the counties of Shiawassee and Saginaw, enters the Flint river five miles from its mouth. Its entire length is not less than 45 miles, and it runs nearly midway between the Flint and Shiawassee rivers, and partakes of the same kind of timber and soil, of those rivers, both of which are of the first quality.

Monguagon creek, a trifling stream in the eastern part of Wayne county, that empties into Detroit strait west of Monguagon Isle.

Monguagon township, Wayne county, is gently undulating, and possesses a fine quarry of limestone. Its timber is beech, oak, hickory, maple, black and white oak. Population, 404.

Monestee river, (of the *Peninsula,*) rises in the western

part of Mackinac county, and after flowing in a south-western and western direction, discharges its waters into Lake Michigan about 20 miles north of the mouth of the Sandy river, and upwards of 30 miles south of the mouth of the R. aux Betsies. The lands on its intervals are said to be equal to any in the State.

Monestee river, (of the *Upper* Peninsula,) rises in a small lake situated within a few miles of Lake Superior. Its course is south-westerly, and it empties into Lake Michigan on its northern coast, 90 miles from Mackinac. Its banks are high and sandy, and covered principally with pine and other evergreens.

Moneto Islands. There are several islands in the lakes surrounding this State, that pass by this name. In Lake Michigan there are two near the mouth of the Platte river, and on its eastern shore; in Lake Superior, there is an inconsiderable island of this name, lying a little north-east of Point Kewyweenon of the Kewyweenon Peninsula. In Lake Huron there are at least three islands distinguished by the names of the "Manitou," the "Lesser Manitou," and the "Great Manitou," located in the vicinity of each other, and in the northern part of the lake. The "Great Manitou" Island is estimated to contain about 700 square miles, and is by far the largest island contained by any of the great lakes surrounding the State of Michigan. It lies between about 45° 31′ and 45° 58′ north latitude. The "Manitou" Island lies at the south-eastern extremity, and the "Lesser Manitou" is located directly west of the Great Manitou Island. They are both separated from it by straits, from two to three miles in breadth. (See "*Manitou.*")

Monomonie river, a considerable stream, which forms the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and the State of Michigan. Its length, according to the maps, (rather uncertain guides in this region,) is not less than 90 miles. It is probably much greater. It has two principal branches, the one rising near Spawvum Lake, in Wisconsin Territory, and the other in the mountains or high lands, east of Portage lake. Its direction is south-east, and it discharges its waters into Green Bay, on its western coast, and about half way between its two extremities.

Montreal river, (the extreme western boundary of Michigan, as established by act of Congress, 1836,) rises in the

Lake of the Desert, and flows in a north-westerly direction and empties into Lake Superior. It is a long and rapid river. About 800 yards above its mouth is a fall of 80 or 90 feet, where the river is precipitated over a rugged barrier of vertical rocks, by several successive leaps, the last of which is 40 feet perpendicular. The waters of this river are of a reddish color.

Monroe city, and seat of justice for Monroe county, pleasantly situated on the River Raisin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its mouth. It contains a court house, jail, 3 banks, with an aggregate capital of $1,300,000, 6 churches, one each for episcopalians, presbyterians, baptists, methodists, and 2 for Roman catholics. The court house is an elegant edifice, built of hewn stone, at an expense of more than $35,000. The baptist and methodist churches, and the Roman catholic cathedral, are handsome edifices. It has a woollen manufactory, 2 carding machines, an iron foundery, an edge tool manufactory, tannery, 3 saw mills, 2 flour mills, with 4 run of stone each, 2 druggists, 2 book stores, 2 printing offices, from which 2 weekly newspapers are issued, 30 merchants, 6 physicians, 13 lawyers. Here are located a land office, sub-collector's office, and the office of the superintendent of public works on Lake Erie. There are likewise 2 storage and forwarding ware-houses, and 5 more in progress of construction. There is 900 feet of wharf completed. Considerable attention is paid to education. One of the Branches of the University has been in operation here for some time, under charge of the Rev. Mr. Centre, as principal. There is attached to it a department for the education of females. Two respectable female seminaries, one under the charge of Mrs. Forester, an English lady, the other under the direction of Miss McQueen, of Schenectady, have been in operation for some time. Here is a reading room and library. The library is a very rare collection of 1,200 volumes.

The city is generally healthy, and its vicinity is noted for sulphur springs. Monroe is one of the oldest towns in the State. It was first settled by the French, in 1776, and then called "River Raisin Settlement." In '98, the English made some settlements in it, and from that period to the present, the English or Anglo-American population have gradually increased. January 18th, 1813, is memorable

for the "Battle of Frenchtown," which was fought near this place. January 22d of the same year, for the massacre of 700 Kentuckians, under the command of Gen. Winchester, by order, or under the countenance at least, of Gen. Proctor, the British commander. It was on the 23d, that Gen. Proctor ordered the burning of the River Raisin Settlement, which order was partly executed, when the celebrated Indian chief, Tecumseh, with more humanity, countermanded the order, and saved the settlement from destruction.

Monroe possesses many facilities for manufacturing and commercial intercourse. The hydraulic power produced by the river Raisin, at this place, has been estimated by the United States engineer, sufficient to propel 350 run of stone. A ship canal, 100 feet wide and 12 feet deep, is constructing between the city and the lake. Several chartered rail-roads have been located to commence here, as may be seen by a reference to the First Part of this work; and one of them, for a distance of four miles, has already been completed. The southern State rail-road commences here, and is in progress of construction. Daily stages from Detroit to Buffalo pass through it; and steamboats, in their course through the lakes, regularly touch here in the season of lake navigation. Monroe possesses much wealth and enterprise, and is in a very flourishing condition. It may be noted, as an evidence of its prosperity, that, in 1836, from the first of May to the first of December, one hundred dwelling houses were erected, and the estimated increase of population and wealth was at least 100 per cent.

Distant 40 miles south-west of Detroit, and 490 north-west Washington city. Population, including the township, according to the census, 2,795.

Morrison Lake, a body of water in the south-western part of Ionia county. It is drained into the Grand river at Saranac, by Lake creek.

Morris' Mills, a village in the southern part of the county of Oakland, on the river Rouge, contains a flouring mill with 3 run of stone, a saw mill, an ashery, a distillery, and a store. It is 5 miles from Pontiac, and 19½ from Detroit.

Moscow post office, Moscow township, Hillsdale county. Mail once a week.

Moscow township, Hillsdale county, consists of township

five south, range two west. Statistics as per census:—Population, 496.—A saw mill; 2 merchants; 8,815 bushels wheat, 6,200 bushels corn, 9,820 bushels oats, 222 bushels buckwheat; 460 head neat stock, 70 horses, 18 sheep, 554 hogs.

Mottville, post village, St. Joseph county, situated on the St. Joseph river, at the crossing of the Chicago road, south-western part of the county, contains 2 stores, 2 taverns, and a physician, and a few dwelling houses. Distant 18 miles from Centreville, 150 from Detroit.

Mottville township, St. Joseph county, consists of township eight south, range twelve west. Population, 497.

Mouille creek, an insignificant stream in the north-eastern part of Monroe county, emptying into Lake Erie near the mouth of Huron river.

Mt. Clemens, a village, post office, and seat of justice for Macomb county, handsomely situated on the north bank of the river Clinton, at the point where the Fort Gratiot road crosses it, 4½ miles from its mouth. It contains a court house, jail, a bank, 8 stores, a tannery, 2 steam saw mills, a glass factory, 3 physicians, and 4 lawyers. The glass factory here—the only establishment of the kind in the State—under the charge of its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Hall & Grovier—was established in December, 1835. An abundance of excellent sand is obtained in the vicinity to supply it. The establishment affords constant employ for 8 blowers, and is doing an excellent business. Here is manufactured the best of window glass. Mt. Clemens is a very flourishing village. It is eligibly situated for ship building, and its facilities for that business, owing to its location and the convenient supply of excellent timber, enable it to be carried on to a considerable extent at present. Its facilities for ship building are said to be equal to any in the State. It stands at the head of navigation for vessels, and when a bar is removed at the mouth of the river, vessels of 80 tons may navigate the river with safety to Mt. Clemens. The eastern termination of the Clinton canal is at this place. A rail-road has been chartered, which, when completed, will connect it with Saginaw; and a steamboat plies daily between it and Detroit. Distant 20 miles from Detroit, aud 552 north-west Washington.

Mud creek, a trifling stream, rising near the central part of Ingham county, and discharging into Sycamore creek.

Muddy creek takes its rise in the township of Brownstown, flowing south-east, and emptying into the Huron river, with which it runs nearly parallel for the greater part of its course. It is about eight miles long, and enters the Huron about a mile from its mouth.

Muddy creek, a small stream, taking its origin in the north-east corner of Eaton, and flowing a south-westerly course into Barry county, and entering the Big Fork of the Thorn Apple, in township three north, range seven west.

Muddy Lake, called Lac Vaseau by the French, 12 miles long, and from two to three wide, enters the St. Mary's.

Mud Island, an islet in the Detroit strait, Wayne county, and west of the centre of Fighting island.

Mullet's creek post office, in Pitt township, Washtenaw county, located on a creek of the same name. Mail twice a week.

Mullet's creek, an insignificant stream, running through the townships of Lodi and Pitt, in Washtenaw county, and emptying into the Huron, three miles below the village of Ann Arbour.

Mundy township, Genesee county, consists of township six north, ranges five and six east. It is watered by Swartz's creek and the Mishtegayock river. Population, 234.

Muskrat Lake, a trifling body of water, near the centre of the county of Clinton, and drained into Maple river by Stony creek.

N.

Nankin township, Wayne county, consists of township two south, range nine east; watered by the West and South branches of the Rouge river. Population, 1,160.

Napoleon township, Jackson county, consists of township four south, ranges one and two east, and the 12 southern sections each in township three south, ranges one and two east. Here is a post office, of the same name, on the Clinton and Kent post route.

Narrow Lake is situated on the southern boundary line of Eaton county. Its waters are exhausted by Battle creek, which conducts them into the Kalamazoo river.

Neebish Island, St. Mary's strait, separates the ship and canoe channel.

Neebish rapids, in the ship channel, at the foot of Lake George.

Neebittung. (Vide *Little Rapids.)* [*Indian*, strong water.]

Nekeep, (or *Goose Island,)* 9 miles north-east of Mackinac.

Nepessing Lake is situated in the county of Lapeer, four miles south-west of the village of Lapeer, and is drained into Flint river by Farmer's creek.

Newark township, Allegan county, consists of townships one, two, three, and four north, ranges fifteen and sixteen west, and fractional townships one and two north, range seventeen west. Statistics as per census:—Population, 190. —7 saw mills; 4 merchants.

Newark, (called Kalamazoo on the maps,) is a village and post office, in a township of the same name, in the county of Allegan. It is located about two miles from Lake Michigan, on the Kalamazoo river. There is a steam saw mill building, and a warehouse already constructed. It numbers perhaps 10 or 12 dwellings. The location of this place is eligible, and the harbor commodious; and there is a prospect of its becoming a place of importance. Distant 21 miles from Allegan, and 180 from Detroit.

New Buffalo township, Berrien county, consists of townships seven and eight south, ranges twenty and twenty-one west. Statistics as per census:—Population, 199.—3 saw mills; a merchant; 81 head neat stock, 25 horses, 185 hogs.

New Buffalo, a village and post office, in a township of the same name, in the county of Berrien, is situated on a point of land extending between an estuary made by the Galain river and Lake Michigan. Here are 4 stores, a forwarding and commission store, 2 physicians, and a number of mechanics. Here is the termination of the State rail-road, from Monroe, across the southern part of the Peninsula. This place has much improved the two past years, and a number of buildings have been erected in it. It is believed to be susceptible of a good harbor. The present population does not exceed 400. Distant 26 miles south-west St. Joseph.

Newburg is a new but flourishing village, in Bristol township, Lapeer county, in the south-eastern part of the county, on a branch of the North Fork of the Clinton. Here are some few mechanics, 2 stores, and a physician. The Palmer and Romeo rail-road, it is expected, will be extended to pass through it. Distant 20 miles from Lapeer, and 47 from Detroit.

Newport, a village and post office, St. Clair county, pleasantly situated near the junction of the Belle river with the strait of St. Clair; eligibly located for trade, on the main channel of the St. Clair strait. Here are 4 stores, a tannery, a steam saw mill, 2 physicians. The village is very flourishing. It has been a place of much ship building, and a considerable shipping is owned here at present. It is supported by a good farming country and the enterprize of its citizens. Distant 8 miles from Palmer, and 50 north-east Detroit.

Nidwany river rises in the eastern part of the *Upper* Peninsula, and flowing east discharges its waters into Nidwany bay, an inlet of the St. Mary's strait, south-west of Sailors Encampment island.

Niles township, Berrien county, is comprised in township seven south, ranges seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen west. Statistics as per census:—Population 1,497.—2 grist mills, 6 saw mills, an iron foundery, carding machine, 2 distilleries; 32 merchants: 4,219 bushels wheat, 190 bushels rye, 13,110 bushels corn, 8,275 bushels oats, 620 bushels buckwheat; 750 pounds flax; 750 head neat stock, 314 horses, 370 sheep, 1199 hogs.

Niles, a small settlement, Troy township, County of Oakland. Here are 2 stores, and 2 physicians. Distant 8 miles south-east of Pontiac.

Niles, a village and post office, in a township of the same name, in the county of Berrien, is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the river St. Joseph, in the south-eastern part of the county. It contains 2 churches, one each for presbyterians and episcopalians, 2 banking associations, a cupella furnace, 8 dry goods stores, a book-store, a printing office that issues a weekly newspaper, 3 physicians, and 3 practicing attorneys. It has been made a location of a Branch of the University. Niles is a flourishing business village, second to none in the county but St. Joseph.

It receives its principal support from the fine farming country around it. Its population is estimated at 1,200. It is distant south-east from St. Joseph 25 miles, and south-west from Detroit 180.

North Monestee river, (vide Monestee, Upper Peninsula.)

Northfield post office, Northfield township, Washtenaw county, on the Dexter and Plymouth post route.

Northfield township, Washtenaw county, consists of township one south, of range six east. Population, 793.

North Black river. (See Black river *North.)*

North Branch of Raisin river. (See Raisin river, *North Branch.)*

North Cape, the most south-eastern point of the State of Michigan, and western cape of the Miami (or Maumee) Bay, lying immediately opposite Cedar Point, and two miles south-west of Turtle Island. It consists of the extremity of a narrow peninsula, on the south-east corner of Monroe county, extending between a considerable recess of the Miami Bay and Lake Erie. The peninsula is about four miles long, and on an average one-third of a mile wide.

North-west Cape, a projection of land into Saginaw Bay, situated at the entrance, and on its north-west side, and on the southern entrance to Thunder Bay.

Northville, a village lying near the north line of Wayne county, in the township of Plymouth, at the confluence of the West Branch of the Rouge and the outlet of Walled Lake. It contains a post office, one church each for presbyterians, methodists, and baptists, four stores, two taverns, a flour mill with two run of stones, a saw mill, a furnace, a carding and cloth-dressing establishment, a chair factory, and one physician. There are great hydraulic advantages here and in the vicinity. At this place are 37 feet of water power, and 28 in occupation. It is well situated for manufacturing, and considerable capital is enlisted. The road from Ann Arbour to Pontiac passes through it. Population estimated at 250. Distant $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Plymouth, and 27 north-west of Detroit.

Nottawa township, St. Joseph county, consists of township six south, of range ten west. Statistics as per census: —Population, 713.—A grist mill, 2 saw mills; 6 merchants.

Nottawa Prairie is a rich prairie in the northern part of

the township of Nottawa, in St. Joseph county, and partly embraced in the Nottawasepee reservation.

Nottawa post office is in Nottawa township, St. Joseph county. Mail received once a week.

Nottawasepee river, a stream rising south of the central part of Calhoun county, and meandering westerly and southwesterly through Calhoun and the north-east corner of St. Joseph counties, discharges into the St. Joseph at the Nottawasepee reservation, mostly watering an open and prairie country. Its length is about 45 miles, and its course very serpentine.

Novi post office, Novi township, Oakland county, on the post route from Detroit to Howell. Mail arrives and departs once a week.

Novi township, Oakland county, consists of township one north, of range eight east. It is watered, principally, by the West Branch of the Rouge river. Population, 1,335.

O

Oak Point, strait of Mackinac, 15 miles from the Island.

Oakland township, Oakland county, consists of township four north, of range eleven east, watered by Paint creek and a branch of Stony creek. Population, 803.

Oakville, a village and post office, in the township of London, and county of Monroe, situated in the northern part of the county, near Stony creek. The settlement is small. It has one store, a lawyer, physician, and a few families. Distant 18 miles from Monroe, and (by way of Monroe) 58 from Detroit.

Ogden township, Lenawee county, consists of township eight south, of range four east. Statistics as per census :—Population, 198.—1,071 bushels wheat, 2.305 bushels corn, 610 bushels oats ; 76 head neat stock, 282 hogs.

Onion Lakes are in Van Buren county, near Four Mile lake. They are four in number, lying in the vicinity of each other, but inconsiderable in size.

Ontwa township, Cass county, consists of township eight south, ranges fifteen and sixteen west. Statistics as per census :—Population, 1,012.—A grist mill, 2 saw mills ; 8 merchants.

Ontonagon (or *Tenangon) river* is the largest of thirty rivers which are tributary to Lake Superior, on its southern shore. It has its source in the Upper Peninsula, north

and north-east of the lake of the Desert, and after flowing in a north-westerly course, breaks through the Porcupine Mountains, and running north with a rapid current, discharges its waters into Lake Superior, in latitude 46° 52′. It is estimated to be 120 miles long and 200 yards wide, with 8 feet depth at the mouth. It is ascended in canoes 36 miles. The waters of this river have a reddish color. An abundance of pure, native copper has been discovered on it twenty miles from its mouth.

Orange township, Macomb county, is comprised in township one north, of range thirteen east, together with sections twelve, thirteen, twenty-four, and thirty-six, in township one north, of range twelve east. Statistics as per census :—Population, 297.—533 bushels wheat, 87 bushels rye, 675 bushels corn, 1,115 bushels oats, 54 bushels buckwheat; 263 head neat stock, 93 horses, 95 sheep, 241 hogs.

Orchard Lake, one among a cluster of lakes situated in the township of West Bloomfield, in Oakland county, the waters of which are conducted into the Clinton river.

Ore creek, a stream rising in the south-eastern part of Livingston county, flowing across the north-east corner of the county into Genesee county, where it empties into the East Branch of the Shiawassee river. There is said to be a valuable bed of iron ore on its bank in Livingston county.

Orion township, Oakland county, consists of township four north, of range ten east. It is interspersed with a number of lakes, and watered by Paint creek. There is a post office here of the same name. Population, 593.

Oronoko township, Berrien county, is comprised in township six south, of range eighteen west, and township six south, of range nineteen west. Statistics as per census :—Population, 246.—A grist mill, a saw mill; 332 bushels wheat, 3,841 bushels corn, 2,050 bushels oats, 32 bushels buckwheat; 257 head neat stock, 43 horses, 13 sheep, 539 hogs.

Otsego, a village and post office, situated on the Kalamazoo river, in the township of the same name, and in the county of Allegan. At present it is but a small settlement, containing two stores, a physician, a number of mechanics, and a few dwellings. The village is handsomely located about 30 feet above the river, and can command 8 feet of

water power. It numbers about 150 inhabitants. Distant 10 miles from Allegan, and 150 west of Detroit.

Otsego township, Allegan county, consists of townships one, two, three, and four north, of range twelve west. Statistics as per census:—Population, 141.—A grist mill, 3 saw mills; 5 merchants.

Ottawa, a village recently laid out, in Ottawa county, on the south bank of the Grand river, 23 miles from its mouth, at the entrance of a small creek. The latter has eight feet of water power. Arrangements are making to improve it.

Ottawa river originates in the southern boundary of the county of Lenawee, and following this southern boundary in an easterly course to near the south-west corner of Monroe county, where it crosses into the State of Ohio, and continuing an easterly serpentine course on the northern border of that State, finally discharges its waters into an inlet of the Miami bay, lying in the State of Michigan. Its entire length is not short of 50 miles.

Ottawa Lake lies near the south-west corner of Monroe county, and is drained by a small creek, into the Ottawa river. It contains about 1,200 acres.

Otter creek, a rivulet rising in the south-western part of Monroe county, and flowing north-easterly and south-easterly, empties into Lake Erie between the R. aux Vase and Grandcouille, and 5 miles south-west of the mouth of the River Raisin.

Ovid township, Branch county, is comprised in township seven and fractional township eight south, of range six west. Statistics as per census:—Population, 209.—614 bushels wheat, 1,594 bushels corn, 720 bushels oats, 65 bushels buckwheat, 65 lbs. flax; 249 head neat stock, 28 horses, 22 sheep 118 hogs.

Owasso, a small settlement in Shiawassee county, on the Shiawassee river, in the northern part of the county, contains a banking association, a store, and a few mechanics. It is newly settled and flourishing.

Owasso township, Shiawassee county, is comprised in townships seven and eight north, of ranges one, two, three and four east.

Oxford township, Oakland county, consists of township five north, of range ten east. Population, 384.

P.

Paint creek post office is located on Paint creek, in the township of Ypsilanti.

Paint creek, a trifling stream, one of the head branches of Stony creek, originates and flows in the township of Ypsilanti, in the south-east corner of the county of Washtenaw.

Paint creek, one of the branches of the Clinton, rising in the north-east part of Oakland county, and flowing southeasterly across Orion, Oakland, and Avon townships. It is a good mill stream.

Painesville township, Oakland county, is comprised of township four north, of range eight east.

Palmyra township, Lenawee county, consists of township seven south, of range four east, watered by the River Raisin and Bear creek. Statistics as per census:—Population, 898.—A grist mill, 2 saw mills; 2 merchants; 3,207 bushels wheat, 55 bushels rye, 8,160 bushels corn; 4,167 bushels oats; 356 bushels buckwheat; 638 head neat stock, 72 horses, 102 sheep, 1,020 hogs.

Palmyra village and post office, in a township of the same name, county of Lenawee, pleasantly situated on the River Raisin. It contains a banking association, a flouring mill with 4 run of stone, a saw mill, 2 stores, a lawyer and 2 physicians. This is a flourishing village of three years growth, and has considerable hydraulic power in its vicinity. The State road from Toledo to Adrian, and the railroad connecting those two places, passes through it. Distant 6 miles from Adrian, and 60 south-west Detroit.

Palmer village and post office, and capital of the county of St. Clair, pleasantly situated at the confluence of Pine river with the St. Clair strait, and opposite the village of Southerland, in Canada—it contains a court house, jail, bank, with a capital of $100,000, a steam flouring mill, 2 steam saw mills within, 1 above and 2 below the village, 3 stores, a printing office, from which a weekly newspaper is issued, a lawyer, and 4 physicians. A Branch of the University is located here. Palmer is a thriving, healthy, and pleasant village, with fine scenery around it. It has a good harbor, and does considerable business. The manufacturing of lumber is carried on to a considerable extent. Here is the

termination of the Romeo and St. Clair rail-road. Distant 50 miles north-east Detroit, and 576 north-west Washington city.

Parma township, Jackson county, is comprised in township two south, of range three west.

Parke Lake lies in the south-east corner of Clinton county. It contains about 350 acres.

Partridge Branch, in Shelby township, Macomb county, a tributary of the middle branch of Clinton river.

Pavilion township, Kalamazoo county, consists of township three south, of ranges ten and eleven west. Statistics as per census:—Population, 548.—2 saw mills; 5,726 bushels wheat, 4,727 bushels corn, 9,295 bushels oats, 129 bushels buckwheat; 516 head neat stock, 85 horses, 39 sheep, 797 hogs.

Pawpaw river, the most considerable tributary of the St. Joseph that empties into it on the northern side, rises in the eastern part of the county of Van Buren, and after flowing in a south-westerly direction through the counties of Van Buren and Berrien, discharges its waters into the St. Joseph river about one mile from its mouth. Its course is quite serpentine, and its entire length, by the windings, is uncertain, though it is navigated 75 miles from its mouth by keel boats; but from its source to the mouth, in a direct line, it is about 40 miles. It affords, with its branches, many mill sites, a number of which are improved. On its intervals are occasionally found some excellent tracts of land, covered with heavy timber. Its name is supposed to originate from the pawpaw tree, growing on its banks.

Pawpaw township, Berrien county, is comprised in township three south, of ranges seventeen and eighteen west.

Pawpaw village and post office, Van Buren county, situated on the head branch of the Pawpaw river It has a church, a flouring mill, a saw mill, 3 stores and a physician. This place is new, having been but recently laid out, but is flourishing and pleasantly situated. The Territorial road from Detroit to St. Joseph passes through it.

Penn township, Cass county, is comprised in township six south, of ranges thirteen and fourteen west. Statistics as per census:—Population, 693.—A grist mill, 2 saw mills; 3 merchants; 13,884 bushels wheat, 21,195 bushels corn,

17,605 bushels oats, 100 bushels buckwheat, 100 lbs. flax; 719 head neat stock, 224 horses, 598 sheep, 1,261 hogs.

Pent water river is a small stream that rises in the Peninsula in the south-west part of the county of Mackinac, and flows in a westerly direction, and empties into Lake Michigan some 20 miles above the mouth of the White river.

Pere Marquette river, an inconsiderable stream that rises in the Peninsula, in the south-western part of Mackinac county, and flows in a south-western direction, and empties into Lake Michigan at a distance of perhaps 12 miles north of the mouth of the Pentwater river.

Petite Traverse Bay. (See "*Little Traverse Bay.*")

Pesissinowing, a tributary of St. Mary's above the fall.

Pictured Rocks, a name given to an immense pile of sand rock, which extends a distance of 12 miles along the southern shore of Lake Superior, forming a perpendicular wall of 300 feet from the surface of the lake. This great curiosity of nature is situated immediately north of Great Bay de Noquet, and 50 miles west of St. Mary's strait. "This name has been given to them in consequence of the different appearances which they present to the traveller as he passes their base in a canoe. It requires little aid from the imagination, to discern in them the castellated tower, the lofty dome, spires and pinnacles, and every sublime, grotesque, or fastastic shape, which the genius of architecture has ever invented." They are apparently tinged with every variety of color, presenting numerous projections and indentations, and vast caverns, into which the entering waves from the lake make a jarring and tremendous sound. To the romantic voyager, as he wends his light canoe beneath their pointed cliffs, they exhibit a scene stupendous and beautiful in the highest degree. (See "*Cascade La Portaille,*" and "*Doric Arch.*")

Piana Island, one of the Chenoux cluster.

Pigeon river is a stream that rises west of Lake Superior, and empties into it on its western shore, in latitude 48° north, and forms the boundary line between the United States and Upper Canada.

Pigeon river, a considerable branch of the St. Joseph river, rising in the north-eastern corner of the State of Indiana, flowing first south-westerly, and then north-westerly, through the northern part of the county of Lagrange, where

it passes into and crosses the corner of St. Joseph county into Cass county, and enters the St. Joseph river in the south-east corner of Porter township. Its entire length is not less than 80 miles, and only about 18 of the latter part of it in Michigan.

Pigeon creek, a stream rising in the western part of Ottawa county, flowing west and discharging into Lake Michigan nine miles north of the mouth of North Grand river. There is considerable low, marshy land on and in the vicinity of this stream.

Pigeon Lake is an expansion of Pigeon creek near its mouth.

Pigeon Prairie, in White Pigeon township, St. Joseph county, is a tract of some of the richest land in the State, and the best land in the county. It is densely settled, and improved by wealthy and intelligent inhabitants.

Pine creek, a stream in Berrien county, having its origin near the head waters of the Galain river, and flowing in a northerly course, empties into the St. Joseph river a mile below Royalton, and nearly two above St. Joseph. A portion of the country towards its head is swampy land of little value. Pine is the predominating timber.

Pine creek rises in the northern part of the county of Genesee, and after watering the northern part of Genesee, enters Saginaw and empties into Flint river three miles north of the southern boundary of Saginaw county. It derives its name from the pine timber on its banks.

Pine creek, a small stream rising in the western part of Cass county, and flowing southerly into the Nottawasepee.

Pine Lake, a small collection of water in the southern part of the county of St. Joseph, drained into the St. Joseph river.

Pine Lake, an inconsiderable body of water in Oakland county, one among a cluster of lakes in West Bloomfield township. Its waters empty into Clinton river.

Pine Lake, a body of water in the south-western part of Barry county, near the border of Allegan county, its waters passing into the Kalamazoo river.

Pine Lake, is a collection of water lying in the northern part of the county of Ingham, near the Red Cedar river, into which its waters are drained by a small creek.

Pine river, a considerable stream rising south of the

central part of St. Clair county, between the mouth of Mill creek and the Belle river, and flowing south-easterly, empties into St. Clair strait, at the village of Palmer. It is ascended only a short distance in bateaux. Its banks abound with occasional groves of pine timber.

Pine river, a stream entering Lake Huron, 15 miles north-west of Mackinac.

Pine river is a considerable stream, originating on the eastern confines of Gratiot county, and pursuing an almost direct north-easterly course through the county of Gratiot and the southern part of Midland, discharges into the Tittibawassee river. It has only one considerable branch, the Chippewa river, which empties into it near its mouth. The Pine river has considerable pine timber on its borders, which is understood to be of a valuable quality. Its length is about 50 miles.

Pine run post office, in Genesee county, on the Saginaw road, toward the head branches of Pine creek.

Pipestone creek, a small stream in Berrien county, rising on its eastern border, and flowing westwardly, into the St. Joseph river.

Pitt township, Washtenaw county, consists of township three south, range six east; watered by Mullet's creek. It contains a post office of the same name. Statistics as per census:—Population, 1,208.—19,337 bushels wheat, 239 bushels rye, 15,710 bushels corn, 33,295 bushels oats, 937 bushels buckwheat; 319 lbs. flax; 4,368 head neat stock, 270 horses, 800 sheep, 2,002 hogs.

Pittsford township, Hillsdale county, consists of townships seven, eight, and nine south, range one west. Statistics as per census:—Population, 510.—2 merchants; 4,093 bushels wheat, 50 bushels rye, 3,223 bushels corn, 1,405 bushels oats; 309 head neat stock, 27 horses, 18 sheep, 456 hogs.

Plainfield township, Allegan county, consists of townships one, two, three, and four north, range eleven west. Population, 317.

Plainville post office, Allegan county, on the Kalamazoo and Kent mail route.

Plaisance Bay, is the indentation of the coast of Lake Erie, to a considerable extent, on the north-eastern border of Monroe county, at the mouth of the Raisin river.

Plaisance creek, an inconsiderable stream in Monroe county, emptying into Lake Erie, a little south-west of Plaisance bay.

Platte river, is a stream rising in the *Peninsula*, in the western part of Mackinac county, and after flowing in a north-westerly direction, empties into Lake Michigan, in latitude 45° north, and at a distance of some 15 miles north of river aux Betsies.

Pleasant Lake, a body of water in the south-west part of Cass county.

Pleasant Lake, a small collection of water, lying in the northern part of Jackson county, and drained into the Grand river, from which it is three miles distant.

Plum creek, a stream in Monroe county, about three miles south of the river Raisin, with which it runs nearly parallel, and empties into Plaisance Bay. It is about 12 miles long.

Plymouth, (or Plymouth Corners,) a village in a township of the same name, in the county of Wayne, situated on the West branch of the Rouge, in the north-west corner of the county. Here is a post office, a presbyterian church, 5 stores, a banking association, 3 taverns, a druggist, a lawyer, and 3 physicians. The State road from Detroit to Ann Arbour passes through it. The village is flourishing, and in the midst of a fine farming country. The population is estimated at 300. Distant 25 miles north-west Detroit.

Plymouth township, Wayne county, consists of township one south, range eight west; watered by the head branches of the west branch of the Rouge. Population, 2,246.

Point a lá Mission is situated south of Wagooshance, or Fox point on the north of the Peninsula, in the strait of Mackinac, and at L'Arbour Croche.

Point au Foin is a projection of the *Upper* Peninsula into the centre of "The Bay" of Lake Superior, on its southern shore, six miles south-west of the mouth of Red Carp river.

Point aux Barques is a cape at the northern extremity of Sanilac county; projecting into Lake Huron, and between the waters of Lake Huron and Saginaw Bay.

Point aux Ciques, a cape at the entrance of Swan creek, on Lake Erie, in Monroe county.

Point aux Clinton is a cape on the south-eastern shore of Macomb county, extending into Lake St. Clair, two miles south of the mouth of Clinton river.

Point aux Huror is a cape lying north-east of Point Mouille, at the mouth of the Huron river, and on the coast of Lake Erie.

Point aux Peaux, a cape on the shore of Lake Erie, between Stony Point and the mouth of Swan creek, in Monroe county.

Point aux Sable is a point of land extending into Saginaw Bay, on its western side, opposite Shawangunk island, and at the right entrance into the river aux Sable or Sandy river, on the eastern coast of Arenac county.

Point aux Trembles, a cape of the southern part of St. Clair county, at the entrance of the north channel of the St. Clair strait.

Point de Tour is in latitude 45° 54′ north, opposite Drummond's island, and the west cape of the entrance into St. Mary's strait.

Point Guiguolet, a cape extending into Lake St. Clair, eastward from the boundary line between Macomb and Wayne counties. It is the north-eastern extremity of the latter.

Point Iroquois, (or *Nad-o-waw-e-gu'-ning*, signifying in the Indian language, the place of *Iroquois bones,)* is situated on the south shore of Lake Superior, and extends north into what is termed "The Bay," at its outlet. It lies west of the mouth of Carp river, and 15 miles southwest of Sault St. Mary, and immediately north of the strait of Mackinac. It received its name from the memorable and exterminating slaughter of the Iroquois Indians, who were making their hostile incursions into the southern borders of Lake Superior, and upon the Chippewa Indians, in 1680; the latter secretly and with much artifice, collecting themselves, made an unexpected and sudden attack upon them at night, while they were asleep. The Iroquois awoke to receive the death blow of their enemies, and very few of the party escaped to relate the tale of woe.

Point la Barbe is a projection of the *Upper* Peninsula into the strait of Mackinac, opposite, and 4 miles distant from Gros Cape, of the Peninsula proper.

Point Mouille, a cape at the mouth of Mouille creek, on the border of Lake Erie, and county of Monroe.

Point St. Ignace is a village, situated on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, at the strait of Mackinac, 5 miles west of Mackinac. It has a Roman catholic chapel and missionary school. Population, 200. Distant 5 miles from Mackinac.

Point St. Vital is a cape, five or six miles west of Point de Tour, projecting into the northern part of Lake Huron, from the south-eastern extremity of the Upper Peninsula. A reef off this point.

Pokagon township, Cass county, consists of township six south, range sixteen west. Statistics as per census :—Population, 506.—A saw mill ; a merchant ; 15,710 bushels wheat, 145 bushels rye, 12,057 bushels corn, 26,800 bushels oats, 292 bushels buckwheat ; 660 lbs. flax ; 514 head neat stock, 159 horses, 472 sheep, 1,017 hogs.

Pontiac township, Oakland county, consists of township three north, range ten east, containing the village of Pontiac. It is watered by the Clinton river and its branches. Statistics as per census :—Population, 1,700.—3 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 2 carding and 2 cloth dressing shops, a distillery, 4 merchants.

Pontiac, a village, post office, and seat of justice for Oakland county, situated on the river Clinton. It contains a court house, jail, a Branch of the University, a bank and three banking associations, a church for congregationalists, 2 flouring mills (of 1 and 3 run of stone), 2 saw mills, a fulling mill, an iron foundery, a tin ware manufactory, a cabinet manufactory ; together with the usual supply of mechanics. There are likewise 7 dry goods stores, 2 shoe stores, 4 groceries, a hardware store, a druggist, 2 printing offices, from which are issued 2 weekly newspapers ; 5 physicians, and 6 lawyers. The turnpike from Detroit to Saginaw passes through it, and the Detroit and Pontiac rail-road terminates here. It is now very flourishing ; and the prospect of its future growth is quite flattering. Distant 24 miles north-west Detroit—550 north-west Washington city. Population, estimated at 1,000.

Portage Lake is a body of water of the extent of four or five square miles, on the northern boundary line of Washtenaw county, and *base line* of the public surveys, and is a

mere expansion of the Huron river to the width of two miles in breadth, and three miles in length.

Portage Lake, a trifling body of water in the south-east part of Ingham county. Its waters are conducted into the Portage lake of Huron river, by Portage river.

Portage Lake, a considerable body of water in the southern part of Kalamazoo county, and drained by Portage river and Mc Inlerfer's creek into the St. Joseph river.

Portage river, a stream rising in the southern part of Kalamazoo county, near the branches of the Kalamazoo river, and flowing southerly and south-westerly through Kalamazoo and St. Joseph counties, and discharging into the St. Joseph river, at the village of Three Rivers. It is a copious and excellent mill stream, passing through some tracts of excellent land.

Portage river, of the Kalamazoo, takes its rise west of Sandy lakes, and near the source of the Portage river, of the St. Joseph, and flows north, through Kalamazoo county, and empties into the Kalamazoo river, at the village of Bronson.

Portage river, a stream rising in a small lake of the same name, in the county of Ingham, flowing south and then east, on the confines of Livingston and Washtenaw counties, empties into Portage lake of the Huron river. It interlocks in many places with the branches of the Grand river.

Portage creek, has its source in Unadilla township, Livingston county, and flows westerly and south-westerly through a part of Washtenaw and Jackson, and empties into the Grand river, four miles below Jackson. It is a deep, muddy stream, fifteen yards wide at its mouth, and passing in its course through a chain of low, marshy prairies. Its branches interlock with those of the Huron of Lake Erie, and the Indians, by crossing a portage of one mile and a half, pass from one stream to the other.

The name "*Portage*" seems to have been applied in every case, where the river, creek, or lake, so called, was in the vicinity of some other, and so near as to furnish points from which the Indians and fur traders embarked and transported their canoes and baggage across to some neighboring lake or creek. Thus between the Grand and Huron, the St. Joseph and Kalamazoo rivers, there were "*por-*

tages," and hence the creeks and lakes, the places of arrival and departure, received the name.

Porter, village and post office, (formerly called Union post office,) in the southern part of the county of Cass. This place is but newly laid out, and has two taverns and a few families.

Porter township is located in the south-eastern corner of Cass county, and is abundantly supplied with water and water power by several branches of the St. Joseph river, which passes through it.

Port Huron (formerly *Desmond*) township, St. Clair county. Statistics as per census:—Population, 824.—A grist mill, 2 saw mills; 6 merchants.

Port Huron, (formerly called *Desmond,)* a village in St. Clair county, at the confluence of Black river with the St. Clair, two miles from Lake Huron. Here is a post office, a steam saw mill, a steam flour mill, tannery, and twelve stores; a printing office from which a weekly newspaper is issued, sub-collector's office, 3 lawyers, and 2 physicians. It is situated on the Fort Gratiot Turnpike, and it is expected that the rail road, to be constructed from Lewiston to London, (Upper Canada,) will be extended to opposite this place. The northern rail-road has been located to commence here. It is a thriving village, and, being the central point for the lumber business, it is considered the most flourishing of any in the county. It possesses excellent facilities for ship building, and furnishes an abundance of the best material, especially spars, for that business. The lumber business, and the good farming country around it is its principal support. It is healthy, and well supplied with excellent water. Distant 12 miles from Palmer, and 57 north-east of Detroit.

Prairie creek (Muscota river, or River of the Plains,) a rivulet rising in Montcalm county, and flowing southerly into Ionia, empties into the Grand river, 18 miles (by land) from the mouth of the Rouge of Grand river. It enters the Grand river with a rapid current, and is about 40 feet wide.

Prairie creek, a trifling stream in the southern part of Clinton, rising in a tamarack swamp, and flowing north-west into the Looking-glass river.

Prairie Lake, an inconsiderable body of water, containing about 600 acres, lying in the north-eastern part of Calhoun county, and drained by Rice creek into the Kalamazoo river.

Prairie Ronde is a beautiful tract of prairie land, and equal to any in the State for fertility. It lies in the south-west corner of Kalamazoo county, is four miles in diameter, and mostly surrounded with wood-land. Near its centre is a beautiful grove of timber of about a mile in breadth, consisting of sugar maple, hickory, and black walnut.

Prairie Ronde, a small prairie lying about four miles north-west of Detroit, on the Grand river road.

Prairie Ronde township, Kalamazoo county, consists of township four south, of range twelve west. Statistics as per census :—Population, 665.—2 saw mills ; 4 merchants ; 16,502 bushels wheat, 170 bushels rye, 15,340 bushels corn, 37,915 bushels oats ; 545 pounds flax ; 719 head neat stock, 259 horses, 433 sheep, 1,113 hogs, 510 peltries.

Prairie river is a considerable tributary of the St. Joseph river, having its source in the southern confines of the county of Branch, in several small lakes, and discharging into the St. Joseph river, two miles south of the village of Three Rivers, after meandering in a north-westerly course through the counties of Branch and St. Joseph. It is between 40 and 50 miles long, and is generally noted for the excellent interval lands, and the copious and superior mill privileges on the river and its tributaries.

Presque Isle river, an inferior stream of the *Upper* Peninsula, that enters Lake Superior on its southern shore, north-west of Dead river.

Presque Isle river, an inconsiderable stream of the *Upper* Peninsula, rising east of the Black river, in the Porcupine Mountains ; it flows north, and discharges into Lake Superior. The falls of this stream are a sublime spectacle.

Presque Isle Bay, an indentation of the southern coast of Lake Superior, between Garlic and Dead rivers.

Price river, an insignificant stream in Ray township, Macomb county, emptying into the Middle Branch of the Clinton river.

Prospect Hill, in the northern part of the county of Washtenaw, near Portage lake, and a recently laid out village, called "Saratoga of Michigan." It is quite ele-

vated, and affords a fine view of Portage lake and the surrounding scenery. It is said to be 300 feet above the lake.

Putnam township, Livingston county, consists of township one north, of range four east. Statistics as per census:—Population, 367.—A grist mill, a saw mill; 4,580 bushels wheat, 2,557 bushels corn, 2,217 bushels oats, 170 bushels buckwheat; 136 head neat stock, 48 horses, 51 sheep, 473 hogs.

Putnam's creek, a rivulet in Cass county, rising in Lagrange township, flowing west through Howard and Pokagon townships, and discharging into the Dowagiake river.

Q

Quincy township, Branch county, consists of townships six, seven, and eight south, of range five west. Statistics as per census:—Population, 569.—1,630 bushels wheat, 210 bushels rye, 3,065 bushels corn, 1,880 bushels oats, 150 bushels buckwheat; 201 pounds flax; 282 head neat stock, 46 horses, 338 hogs.

R

Rabbit river, a considerable branch of the Kalamazoo river, rising, by various tributaries, in the eastern and north-eastern border of Allegan, and south-eastern corner of Ottawa, and flowing in a westerly and south-westerly direction, discharges into the Kalamazoo, seven miles (by land) from its mouth. It passes, in its various course, through a variety of soils and timber. There is considerable swampy, though much arable land on it and its branches.

Rabbit's Back, or *Sitting Rabbit*, an isolated cliff, north-west of Mackinac.

Raisinville post office, Monroe county, in Raisinville township, two and a half miles east of Dundee.

Raisinville township, Monroe county.—Statistics as per census:—Population, 614.—2 saw mills; 3,362 bushels wheat, 5,290 bushels corn, 13,441 bushels oats, 1,900 bushels buckwheat; 430 pounds flax; 802 head neat stock, 225 horses, 265 sheep, 996 hogs.

Raisin township, Lenawee county, consists of township six south, of range four east, watered by the Raisin river. In this township is a post office of the same name. Statistics as per census:—Population, 1,076.—21,997 bushels wheat, 790 bushels rye, 19,421 bushels corn, 34,264 bush-

els oats, 352 bushels buckwheat; 1,770 pounds flax; 1,480 head neat stock, 207 horses, 382 sheep, 2,198 hogs.

Raisin river, heads in Wheatland township, Hillsdale county, and empties into Lake Erie, two and a half miles below Monroe, after passing, in an extremely winding course, through Jackson, Washtenaw, Lenawee, and Monroe counties. It is the most serpentine stream of the Peninsula. Its course is first north-easterly, then south, then north-easterly, and south-easterly. In a direct line from its head to its mouth, it is 60 miles; but by its meanderings, it is not less than 130 miles. It is one of the most important streams in Michigan; affording as much hydraulic power as any other; having high and beautiful banks, and an extremely rapid current; the bottom being a limestone rock, which produces a good quality of building material, is extensively quarried for that purpose. The water power is improved to a considerable extent, and has been the means of building up respectable villages at Manchester, Clinton, Tecumseh, Adrian, Palmyra, Blissfield, Petersburgh, Dundee, and Monroe. Its name is derivedfrom the dense clusters of grape vines which formerly lined both banks.

Rapid river, a trifling stream of the Upper Peninsula, that discharges itself into Lake Huron.

Rapids of Grand river. (See *Grand Rapids.)*

Rapids of the St. Mary's Strait, (or *Sault de Ste. Marie,)* the largest of the three which impede the navigation of the strait of St. Mary, between Lakes Superior and Huron, and which puts a final stop to ship navigation of the northern lakes, is 15 miles below the foot of Lake Superior, and 90 north-west the island of Mackinac, in north latitude 46° 31′. The fall is 22 feet 10 inches in three fourths of a mile. Canoes and barges can go up with only half a load, the balance being transported over the portage. A ship and steamboat canal is about being constructed around them, and $50,000 have been appropriated by the State to that object. (See *St. Mary's strait*, both in this, and the First Part.)

R. aux Betsies is an inconsiderable stream, that rises in the *Peninsula*, in the western part of Mackinac county. It flows in a westerly course, and empties into Lake

Michigan at a distance of about 30 miles north of the mouth of Monestee river.

R. aux Carpes is a considerable stream that rises in the north-eastern part of the *Peninsula*, in Mackinac county, and flowing north-west and north, empties into the strait of Mackinac, south-east from Bois Blanc island.

R. aux Ecorces, a small stream in Wayne county, emptying into the Detroit strait, between four and five miles south of the mouth of the Rouge river.

R. aux Miners, a superior stream, originating in a spur of the Porcupine mountains, in the Upper Peninsula, a few miles north of the Great Bay de Noquet, flowing north, and discharging into Lake Superior, a little east of Grand Island Bay.

R. aux Misere. (See *Miserable River.)*

R. aux Sable, an inconsiderable stream of the *Upper* Peninsula, emptying into Lake Superior a few miles east of the mouth of the Chocolate river.

R. aux Sable, an inconsiderable stream that rises in Mackinac county, in the *Peninsula*, and flowing south-east, through Arenac county, empties into Saginaw Bay.

R. aux Trains, a stream that rises in the interior of the *Upper* Peninsula, north of Green Bay, and after flowing in a northerly direction, enters Lake Superior, a few miles east of Laughing-fish river.

R. aux Vase, a trifling stream in Monroe county, that empties into Lake Erie, between Bay creek and Otter creek, one and a half miles from the latter.

R. de la Pte. Mouille, (See *Mouille creek.)*

Ray township, in the northern part of Macomb county. Statistics as per census:—Population, 786.—A grist mill, 4 saw mills; a merchant; 4,222 bushels wheat, 353 bushels rye, 4,628 bushels corn, 2,408 bushels oats, 735 bushels buckwheat; 667 lbs. flax; 766 head neat stock, 99 horses, 512 sheep, 792 hogs.

Reading township, Hillsdale county, is comprised in townships seven, eight, and nine south, range four west. Statistics as per census:—Population, 227.—715 bushels wheat, 613 bushels corn; 160 head neat stock, 9 horses, 131 hogs.

Readingville post office is located in the south-east cor-

ner of Washtenaw county, in Ypsilanti township, on Paint creek, near Oakville.

Red Cedar river. This is a considerable stream, originating in the interior of Livingston county, through which it passes in a north-westerly course, into Ingham; thence across the north part of Ingham, where it discharges into the Grand river in township four north, of range two west, about midway between Grindstone creek and Looking-glass river. It is 35 yards wide, and can be ascended by small boats 25 or 30 miles.

Red Carp river originates in the interior of the eastern part of the *Upper Peninsula*, and, flowing north, enters "The Bay," in Lake Superior, near its outlet.

Redford, a village, located in a township of the same name, in the county of Wayne, on the North branch of the Rouge. It contains a post office, a store, 2 saw mills, a flour mill with 2 run of stone, and 2 taverns. The settlement is small. It is situated one half mile from the Grand River road, on the road from Detroit to Farmington. Distant 13 miles from Detroit.

Redford township, Wayne county, consists of township one south, range ten east; watered by the North branch of the Rouge, and Powers' creek. Population, 1,021.

Red river, the largest branch of the Clinton river emptying on its southern shore. It has its source in several branches, rising in the south-east part of Oakland county, and collecting its waters and flowing north-easterly through the south-west part of the county of Macomb, and entering the Clinton river, six miles above Mt. Clemens.

Rice creek, a considerable tributary of the Kalamazoo river, rising in Jackson county, and flowing west through a part of Calhoun county, into the Kalamazoo river, at the village of Marshall. The Indian name for this stream is Nimuisepee.

Richfield township, Lapeer county, consists of township eight north, range eight east, and the northern half of township seven north, range eight east.

Richland township, Kalamazoo county, consists of the large and beautiful prairie called Gull Prairie, Gull Lake, and the villages of Geloster and Millport. Statistics as per census:—Population, 720.—A grist mill, 5 saw mills; 4 merchants; 12,970 bushels wheat, 510 bushels rye, 7,300

bushels corn, 37,625 bushels oats; 970 head neat stock, 162 horses, 17 sheep, 1,062 hogs.

Ridgeway is a village and post office in the county of Lenawee, situated on the Monroe turnpike, five miles east of Tecumseh. It contains a store, tavern, and steam saw mill. Distant 15 miles from Adrian.

River of Islands, an inconsiderable stream, west of Connor's creek, in the *Upper* Peninsula. It rises in the Porcupine mountains, and discharges into Lake Superior.

Rives township, Jackson county, is comprised in township one south, range one west.

Robinson's Lake, a body of water in the central part of the county of Kent, in the great bend of the Grand river. It contains perhaps 600 acres.

Rochester village and post office, Oakland county, township of Avon, pleasantly situated in the eastern part of the county, at the forks of Paint creek and Clinton river. It contains a flouring mill with 2 run of stone, a saw mill, an iron foundery, a tannery, 4 stores, a druggist, 3 physicians. There is a considerable water power in the vicinity of Rochester. Clinton river and Paint creek both furnish mill sites that might be very profitably employed, and capital likewise well invested. Distant 10 miles from Pontiac, 25 north Detroit.

Rocky river, a stream in the western part of St. Joseph county, discharging into the St. Joseph river.

Rollin, a village and post office in a township of the same name, situated on Bean creek, in the western part of the county of Lenawee, has a flouring mill with 2 run of stone, a saw mill, a store, and a physician. It is a new but growing place. It has considerable water power in it. The State road passes through, and it is expected that the Erie and Kalamazoo Rail-road will pass through it. Distant 16 miles from Adrian, and 80 south-west Detroit.

Rollin township, Lenawee county, consists of township six south, range one east, watered by Tiffin's creek. Statistics as per census:—Population, 508.—A grist mill, 2 saw mills; 2 merchants; 4,476 bushels wheat, 3,154 bushels corn, 1,305 bushels oats, 170 lbs. flax: 262 head neat stock, 27 horses, 20 sheep, 615 hogs.

Rome township, Lenawee county, consists of township six south, range two east, watered by the head branches of

Beaver creek. Stasistics as per census:—Population, 826. 9,221 bushels wheat, 5,987 bushels corn, 3,935 bushels oats, 120 bushels buckwheat, 1,035 lbs. flax; 562 head neat stock, 36 horses, 60 sheep, 1,059 hogs.

Romeo village and post office, Macomb county, Washington township, pleasantly situated one mile from the north branch of Clinton river. Here is an academy, 4 stores, an iron foundery, a tannery, a lawyer and 2 physicians. The academy here is in a flourishing condition; number of pupils 50. Two rail-roads are to pass through it. Romeo is surrounded by an excellent farming country. Distant 22 miles from Mount Clemens, and 32 north Detroit.

Romulus township, Wayne county, consists of township three south, range nine east. Population, 389.

Rose township, Oakland county, is comprised in township four north, of range seven east. Population, 202.

Rouge river (of Grand river,) has its source in two small lakes in the county of Montcalm, and flows south-west through the counties of Montcalm, Oceana, and Kent, and empties into Grand river 12 miles from the mouth of the Thorn Apple, and six miles above the Grand Rapids. It is 40 miles long, and has its banks shaded with lofty forests of white pine.

Rouge river (of the Detroit,) consists of three principal tributaries, the north, the west, and the south branches, which severally take their rise in the southern part of Oakland and western part of Washtenaw counties, and after flowing in a south-westerly course, they unite in the eastern part of Wayne, and discharge into the Detroit five miles below the city of Detroit. It is navigable for small vessels to Dearbornville. Towards its mouth it is deep and sluggish, but the greater portion of it is very rapid, having great descent, and, with its numerous branches, furnishing almost any assignable amount of hydraulic power. It is the largest stream flowing into the Detroit. Its length, in a direct line from its head branches, is about 30 miles, though by its meanderings, much longer.

Round Island, an inconsiderable island in the northern part of Lake Michigan.

Round Lake, a trifling body of water of this name, about a mile north of the Looking-glass river, in the south-east-

ern part of Clinton county, surrounded mostly by marshy land.

Round Lake, in the south-eastern part of Van Buren county, near the county line, is a collection of water of perhaps 500 acres in extent.

Royalton, a village and post office in a township of the same name, in the county of Berrien, is situated on the St. Joseph river, three miles from its mouth. It is a small settlement, with a pleasant location, containing 2 stores, a physician, and perhaps 100 inhabitants. It is distant three miles south of St. Joseph.

Royalton township, Berrien county, consists of township five south, ranges seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen west. Statistics as per census :—Population, 175.—2 saw mills ; a merchant ; 42 bushels wheat, 1,170 bushels corn ; 100 head neat stock, 20 horses, 215 hogs.

Royal Oak, a village and post office in the south-eastern part of the county of Oakland, containing a banking association, a steam saw mill and a store. Though this place is now small, it has the prospect of being a place of some importance. This is a station of the Detroit and Pontiac rail-road, which passes through it. Distant 15 miles from Detroit.

Royal Oak township, consists of township one north, range eleven east, watered by the Red river, and crossed by the Saginaw road. Population, 825.

Ruldaus creek, a tributary of the Rouge, in Wayne county, rising west of Campbell's creek, and running parallel and emptying into the Rouge on its northern side, three miles from its mouth.

Rush creek, a very small rivulet in the eastern part of Ottawa county, that empties into Grand river.

Rush Island, an islet lying at the mouth of Detroit river, below Grosse island.

S.

Saddle Bags Island. (Vide *Isle St. Vital.*)

Saginaw Bay, the largest bay in the State, and the largest of the inlets that serve to indent the shores of Lake Huron. It is in the eastern part of the State, and is computed to be 60 miles in length and 30 in width, and has a number of small islands, the largest of which is Shawan-

gunk island, situated near the centre. The navigation is safe for vessels of any burthen, and its numerous coves and islands present some of the best harbors on the lake. The Saginaw is the principal stream emptying into it.

Saginaw City, a village, the seat of justice for Saginaw county, situated near its geographical centre, on an elevated location of about 30 feet above the water, on the western bank of the Saginaw river, 23 miles from its mouth, commanding a handsome prospect of the river above and below it. This site was formerly occupied as a trading post, and during the late war by a military force. Here is a post office, a deputy collector's office, a banking association, a printing office, 2 dry goods stores, a hardware store, 2 warehouses, a tannery, one steam saw mill in operation and another erecting, a druggist, a lawyer, and 2 physicians. There are owned here a steamboat, a sloop and a schooner. The village is very recent, having been commenced only three years since under the auspices of a company for its settlement, but it is remarkably flourishing. Many buildings were erected the two past seasons. As far as natural and artificial advantages are concerned, the location is favorable to become a place of future importance. It is the termination of the Detroit and Saginaw turnpike, and is expected to be of a rail-road whose construction is in contemplation. Distant 100 miles north-west of Detroit, and 626 north-west Washington city. Population estimated at 400.

Saginaw, (Lower.) (See "*Lower Saginaw.*")

Saginaw river is one of the largest rivers watering the Peninsula of Michigan. It is formed by the confluence of several large tributaries from opposite and different regions of the State. These tributaries are the Cass from the east—the Flint and Shiawassee from the south—and the Tittibawassee from the north-west—all of which are described under their proper heads. The length of the Saginaw, from the mouth of the Flint, where it may be said to commence, is about 25 miles in a direct line to its mouth, though the length of some of its branches, following their various meanderings, exceeds more than four times the length of the main stream. It pursues a north-easterly course, emptying into the head of Saginaw Bay in the county of Saginaw. It varies in depth from 25 to 30 feet. Its waters are rather

sluggish, which causes the country in some places on its banks to be unhealthy at particular seasons of the year. There is a sand bar in the river below Saginaw city. The water cumulates upon it sometimes to the height of eight feet, and falls at others to four and a half. The usual height is from five to six feet. This cumulation of water is owing entirely to the winds upon the lake. A north-easterly wind frequently raises it three feet above its usual level. Its name originated from the name of the *Sauks*, a tribe of Indians who formerly dwelt upon its banks. It is understood that the word Saginaw signifies the same as "Sauks land." This tribe was nearly exterminated by the combined forces of the Chippewas and Ottawas. The battle was fought on a small island in the river below Saginaw city. They were so much reduced in this defeat, that they found it expedient to quit the country. They afterward settled on the west of Lake Michigan, where they exist to this day.

Sailors Encampment Island, a small island south of Sugar island, and north-west of St. Joseph island, in the St. Mary's strait. A British vessel was frozen in and wintered here in 1817. (Neebish Isle.)

Salmon Trout river, a stream that rises in the high lands of the *Upper* Peninsula, between the head waters of the St. John's and Huron rivers. Its course is north-easterly, and it discharges its waters into Lake Superior, on its southern shore.

Salem township, Washtenaw county, consists of township one south, range seven east, containing Salem and Summit post offices. Statistics as per census:—Population, 1,354. 2 saw mills; 1,264 bushels wheat, 455 bushels rye, 15,865 bushels corn, 16,530 bushels oats, 1,000 bushels buckwheat; 1,000 head neat stock, 226 horses, 875 sheep, 1,927 hogs.

Saline river, a stream rising in the interior, and near the centre of Washtenaw county, in the township of Lodi, and emptying into the River Raisin, in the township of Raisinville, Monroe county. Its course is south-easterly, and its length, in a direct line, 20 miles.

Saline river, a rivulet rising within a mile of the eastern border of Macomb county, and flowing south through it, and emptying into the northern part of Lake St. Clair. Its length does not exceed ten miles.

Saline township, Washtenaw county, consists of township four south, range five east. Statistics as per census: —Population, 1,130.—A grist mill, 3 saw mills; 4 merchants; 9,130 bushels wheat, 8,640 bushels corn, 15,921 bushels oats, 55 bushels buckwheat; 778 head neat stock, 124 horses, 177 sheep, 174 hogs.

Saline, a village and post office, in a township of the same name, pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Saline river, and on the Chicago road, in the county of Washtenaw. Here is a church for methodists, a banking association, 3 stores, 2 physicians. Near the village is a flouring mill and saw mill. Valuable salt springs have been discovered in the vicinity. It is in the midst of a fine farming country. Distant 9 miles from Ann Arbour, and 40 from Detroit.

Salt river, discharging into Lake St. Clair, on the north, has its origin and extent in townships three and four north, range fourteen east.

Salt river rises in Isabella county, and flowing east into Midland, empties into the Tittibawassee river, ten miles above the mouth of the Chippewa river.

Sandstone township, Jackson county, consists of townships one and two south, of ranges two and three west.

Sandstone creek, a tributary of the Grand river, in the county of Jackson, rising near Spring Arbour, and flowing north into Grand river.

Sandy Bay lies on the eastern coast of the *Peninsula*, in Mackinac county, north of Thunder bay. It is inclosed by the shores of the Peninsula on the one side, and three islands intercepting it from the lake.

Sandy creek, a stream running south-easterly through a part of Monroe county, rising and flowing between the River Raisin and Stony creek, and discharging into a part of Plaisance Bay. It is perhaps ten miles in length.

Sandy Lakes are several bodies of water, lying a little south of the geographical centre of Kalamazoo county, the waters of which are conducted into the St. Joseph river.

Sandy river. (See R. aux Sable.)

Sandy river, an inferior stream about ten miles long, rising in a small lake in Fayette township, Hillsdale county, and flowing north-east into the St. Joseph river.

Sandy river, a small stream that rises in the *Penin-*

sula in the south-western part of Mackinac county, flows in a westerly direction, and empties into Lake Michigan, at a distance of perhaps 20 miles north of Pere Marquette river.

Sandy river, of the Upper Peninsula, rises in the high lands which divide the waters of Lakes Superior and Michigan, and east of the Monestee river. It flows in a southerly direction, and empties its waters into Lake Michigan, at its northern extremity. The soil on its banks indicates its name.

SANDWICH, a village in the Province of Upper Canada, in Sandwich township, Essex county, very pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Detroit strait, three miles below the city of Detroit. It is the seat of justice for the county, and contains a post office, court house, jail, a catholic and episcopal church, one steam flouring mill, a carding and fulling mill, brewery, 3 taverns, 1 physician, 6 lawyers, and a respectable school. It is a small village, but beautifully located, has considerable wealth and some trade.

Saratoga of Michigan, a village located on the border of Portage lake, in the county of Washtenaw, six miles from Dexter, and 55 from Detroit. It is surrounded with pure water, and chalybeate springs are reported to have been discovered in its vicinity. In the rear of the village is Prospect Hill, which rises 300 feet above the lake. The settlement is yet in its infancy.

Saugatuc post office, Allegan county, on the Michigan city and Grand Haven post route. (See Newark.)

SAULT DE STE. MARIE, (commonly written Sault St. Mary, and pronounced *Soo St. Mary,)* a village on the south, or American shore of the rapids of St. Mary's strait, has a post office, and is the seat of justice for the county of Chippewa. It is elevated and pleasantly situated, and was formerly the site of an ancient French Fort and military station. It contains a jail, catholic church, a church for baptists, in which is also kept a missionary school, both for white and Indian children. This school receives the annual appropriation of $1,000 from the general government for the support of an Indian school, agreeably to the treaty of *Fon du Lac*. The school is generally well attended, and the Indian children exhibit an unusual fondness for learning. The day school is attended by about twenty pupils. The

methodists have a house of worship and a missionary school. They have had great success and have been very useful. A school is kept in the fort, in which are taught the children of the citizens and officers. There is a banking association located here, three stores kept for retailing, one for the garrison, and one belongs to the American fur company. Steamboats occasionally visit here in the summer with parties of pleasure. Vessels from Lake Superior come to the head of the rapids, and in the course of the summer perhaps twelve or fifteen vessels from the lower lakes come up to the foot of them. Those with cargoes destined for Lake Superior, unload and transport the same to the head of the rapids by land, where they are again re-shipped. A mail is received at the post office once a week in the summer, and once in six weeks in the winter season. Here is established an agency of the American fur company. There is an agency of the Hudson Bay fur company at the settlement on the opposite side. Here is Fort Brady, and at present garrisoned by two companies. It was established in 1822. The summers are pleasant, though subject to the most violent changes; the winters are very severe, and mercury sometimes congeals with cold. It is not uncommon for the thermometer to stand 25° and 30° below zero. (See *Climate*, First Part.) Navigation opens for vessels the first of May, and closes the 20th of November. The river does not generally freeze till December, but it keeps closed until the month of May. Very few vegetables or grains are raised, although the soil is said to be susceptible. The inhabitants depend, for provisions, manufactures, &c., almost exclusively on the imports received in exchange for furs, fish, and sugar. Fish of various kinds, especially white fish, are caught here in great numbers, and of the best quality. (See *St. Mary's strait.)* The population is partly American and Canadian, but mostly French, and a mixture of French and Indians, or Mestizoes. They employ themselves mostly in a trade with the Indians for furs, and in the fisheries, which are very profitable. The permanent population is estimated at 800, though it is much increased at some seasons by the influx of fur traders and Indians. The distance to Detroit is estimated at about 400 miles, to Mackinac 90, and to Washington city 928. (See *Rapids of St. Mary's strait.)*

Scio township, Washtenaw county, consists of township two south, range five east, watered by the Huron river, Honey and Mill creeks. Scio post office is in the northern part of the township. Statistics as per census :—Population, 1,442.—2 grist mills, 3 saw mills ; 6 merchants.

Scipio township, Hillsdale county, consists of township five south, of range three west. Statistics as per census :—Population, 469.—A saw mill ; a merchant ; 5,078 bushels wheat, 3,466 bushels corn, 3,484 bushels oats, 381 bushels buckwheat ; 60 pounds flax ; 294 head neat stock, 70 horses, 20 sheep, 356 hogs.

Scipio post office is in a small settlement, in a township of the same name, in the county of Hillsdale. Here are perhaps 10 or 12 families.

Schoolcraft Mountain, between Presque Isle and Granite Point, Lake Superior.

Schoolcraft, a village and post office, Kalamazoo county, pleasantly situated in the south-western part of the county, near the centre of Prairie Ronde, and in the midst of a rich and fertile farming country. Here are a banking association, 3 stores, 2 lawyers, and 2 physicians, together with the usual supply of mechanics. It is a healthy and thriving village. Distant 14 miles from Kalamazoo, and 160 west of Detroit.

Sebewa creek originates in the north-western part of Eaton county, and flows north into Ionia, in the south-eastern part of which, it discharges into the Grand river. It is a good mill stream, 20 miles long, and for the last four miles of its course very rapid, with a hard, stony bottom.

Seneca township, Lenawee county, is embraced in township eight south, ranges one and two east. Statistics as per census :—Population, 431.—A merchant ; 4,925 bushels wheat, 100 bushels rye, 3,564 bushels corn, 2,950 bushels oats, 127 bushels buckwheat ; 230 pounds flax ; 1 ton pot-ashes ; 309 head neat stock, 33 horses, 12 sheep, 259 hogs.

Seven Mile creek, an inferior rivulet, running in a south-westerly course across the north-west corner of Calhoun county, into the Kalamazoo river.

Sharon township, Washtenaw county, consists of township three south, range three east. It has within it a post office of the same name. Statistics as per census :—Population, 782.—2 saw mills ; 2 merchants ; 34,423 bushels

wheat, 10,340 bushels corn, 20,055 bushels oats; 1,818 head neat stock, 130 horses, 59 sheep, 1,030 hogs.

Shawboaway's village, on the Chenoux channel.

Shawangunk Island is located near the centre of Saginaw Bay, opposite Point aux Sable, about 15 miles from the eastern and western shore, and 30 from the mouth of Saginaw river. It is by far the largest island in the Bay.

Shelby township, Macomb county, consists of township three north, range twelve east; watered by Clinton river. Statistics as per census:—Population, 1,153.—A grist mill, 3 saw mills; 3 merchants; 18,855 bushels wheat, 2,616 bushels rye, 8,508 bushels corn, 9,810 bushels oats, 2,800 bushels buckwheat; 14,455 lbs. flax; 876 head neat stock, 179 horses, 1,076 sheep, 1,193 hogs; 3,268 yards woollen and cotton goods.

Sh ldrake river, an inconsiderable stream of the Upper Peninsula, that flows east, and discharges its waters into "The Bay," near the outlet of Lake Superior, and about 4 miles north of the mouth of the Tonquamenon river.

Sheridan township, Calhoun county, is comprised in townships one and two south, range four west; watered by Rice creek, and containing the village of Waterburg. Statistics as per census:—Population, 353.—A saw mill; 3,324 bushels wheat, 1,520 bushels corn, 2,740 bushels oats; 501bs. flax; 342 head neat stock, 47 horses, 396 hogs.

Sherman township is situated in the south-eastern part of the county of St. Joseph, south of the townships of Colon and Nottawa, and east of White Pigeon; watered by Prairie creek. Here is a post office of the same name. Population, 1,043.

Sherwood township, Branch county, consists of township five south, ranges seven and eight west. Statistics as per census:—Population, 217.—A saw mill; 2,169 bushels wheat, 2,409 bushels corn, 1,650 bushels oats, 243 bushels buckwheat; 35 lbs. flax; 229 head neat stock, 28 horses, 362 hogs.

Sherwood's Mills is located on Pine creek, near its junction with the Kalamazoo river, in the county of Allegan. It is the oldest settlement in the county, and contains 2 saw mills, a flour mill with 2 run of stone, a store, and a few dwellings. The settlement is growing. Distant 9 miles from Allegan.

Shiawassee is a small village recently laid out, a little

south-east of the centre of the county of Shiawassee, and on the Shiawassee river. Here is a flouring mill with 4 run of stone, a saw mill, 2 stores, a physician, a lawyer, and a few mechanics. The village is flourishing. Distant 75 miles north-west Detroit.

Shiawassee river. This is a superior stream of the Peninsula, and a large tributary of the Saginaw river. It is more than 50 miles in a direct line from its source to its junction with the Flint, though its winding course would probably increase it to 75 miles or more. It is a quick and beautiful stream, rising by various sources in the interior of Livingston and Oakland counties, watering all the northern part of the former and the north-western part of the latter, with the southern part of Genesee, where it collects itself near the village of Byron, and meandering through the county of Shiawassee in a north-westerly, and the south of Saginaw, in a northerly course, joins the Flint, to form the Saginaw river. The intervals towards its mouth are low. It is boatable to the centre of Shiawassee county. On it and its tributaries, are many desirable mill sites, improved and unimproved, and lands of a rich and imperishable soil, both open and timbered, that may suit the fancy of every agriculturist and manufacturer.

Silvan township, Washtenaw county, is comprised in township two south, range three east; watered by the North branch of Mill creek. Here is a post office of the same name. Statistics as per census:—Population, 480.—A grist mill; a merchant; 6,893 bushels wheat, 2,530 bushels corn, 8,280 bushels oats, 1,409 bushels buckwheat; 101 lbs. flax; 576 head neat stock, 62 horses, 98 sheep, 660 hogs.

Silver creek township, Cass county, consists of township five south, range sixteen west; watered by the Dowagiake river. Statistics as per census:—Population, 108.—115 bushels wheat, 486 bushels corn, 57 bushels oats, 125 bushels buckwheat; 83 head neat stock, 34 horses, 48 sheep, 427 hogs.

Silver Lake, in Waterford township, Oakland county, is located between Thompson's and Vananden's lakes. In extent it is diminutive.

Sister Lakes, are several bodies of water, lying on and near the north-western corner of Cass, and on the border of Van Buren counties.

Skonawba river, a river of the *Upper* Peninsula, rising in the highlands of the interior, near the sources of the Chocolate river, and emptying into Green Bay.

Skull cave. (Michillimacinac island.)

Sleeping Bear. This is a curiosity, interesting both to the mariner and traveller. It is located on the eastern coast of Lake Michigan, between Point aux Betsies and Great Traverse Bay, 30 miles north of the former and 50 south of the latter. It consists of a conical cliff of white sand, with a circumference at the base of about two miles, and rising to an altitude of between 300 and 400 feet, and perhaps higher. On the apex of this cliff is a clump of pine trees and shrubs of various evergreens, clustered together in such a manner, as, by contrast with the whiteness of the sand below, to resemble a black bear in a sleeping posture. It is supposed that this cone of sand was formed by the action of the lake winds upon the beach, causing the sand to drift into this shape. It is seen by the mariners of the lake, a distance of 35 or 40 miles.

Smithfield post office, Jackson county, in the western part of the county, on the road from Jackson to Waterburg, and near the St. Joseph road.

Society Lakes, (thus named from their proximity,) are several little lakes, in the vicinity of each other, no one of which exceeds perhaps 50 acres in extent, lying in Highland township, Oakland county, south-west of White lake.

Somerset township, Hillsdale county, consists of township five south, range one west. It contains some of the highest land in the State. (See *Wheatland.)* Statistics as per census:—Population, 441.—2 saw mills; a merchant; 3,507 bushels wheat, 2,222 bushels corn, 4,160 bushels oats, 228 bushels buckwheat; 75 lbs. flax; 326 head neat stock, 40 horses, 93 sheep, 603 hogs.

South Black river. (See *Black river, South.)*

South branch of South Black river. (See *Black river, South.)*

Southerland, a village in Upper Canada, on the St. Clair strait, opposite the village of Palmer.

Southfield township, Oakland county, consists of township one north, range ten east; watered by the head branches of the North branch of the Rouge. In it, are Tonquish post office, and one of the same name of the

township, together with the village of Franklin, in its north-western corner. Population, 956.

South Haven township, Van Buren county, is comprised in township one south, ranges fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen west, and township two south, ranges sixteen and seventeen west. Population, 65.

Spring Arbour, village and post office, in a township of the same name, county of Jackson, situated near one of the head branches of the Kalamazoo river, at the site of an ancient Indian village, and in the midst of burr oak plains. Here is a store, 2 physicians, and a few families. Distant 9 miles from Jackson, and 89 from Detroit.

Spring Arbour township, Jackson county, consists of township three south, range two west; crossed by the head branches of the Grand and Kalamazoo rivers. It contains the villages of Barry and Spring Arbour, and an Indian village in the southern part.

Springfield township, Oakland county, embraces township four north, range eight east. Population, 403.

Springville, a village situated in the northern part of the county of Lenawee, contains a post office, store, and a few families. Distant 12 miles from Adrian.

Spring Wells township, Wayne county, is situated on the Detroit and Rouge rivers, and south of the township of Greenfield. Population, 960.

Square Lake, a diminutive body of water in Bloomfield township, Oakland county.

Stirling post office, Washtenaw county, on the Ann Arbour and Ionia post route.

Stirling, (formerly Jefferson) township, Macomb county, township two north, range twelve east. Statistics as per census:—Population, 523.—2 saw mills; 2,322 bushels wheat, 232 bushels rye, 1,444 bushels corn, 1,711 bushels oats, 190 lbs. flax; 305 head neat stock, 39 horses, 337 sheep, 445 hogs.

Stockbridge township, Ingham county, consists of township one north, of range two east.

Stone Island, an islet in the Detroit strait north-west of Fort Malden, and between Grosse island and the Canadian shore.

Stone Lake, a little body of water in Lagrange township, county of Cass, one half mile south of Cassopolis.

Stony Point is a cape on the border of Monroe county, extending into Lake Erie, in a south-easterly course, and is the most extensive projection of land in this part of the lake, north of North Cape. It is located between the mouths of Swan and Stony creeks.

Stony creek is a stream of Lake Erie, lying mostly in the county of Monroe, but rising in Ypsilanti, the most south-easterly township of Washtenaw, and flowing south-easterly through Monroe county, discharges into Lake Erie at the village of Brest, five miles north-east of the mouth of the Raisin River. Its length, in a direct line, is about 30 miles.

Stony creek, a stream rising near the central part of the county of Clinton, and flowing in a westerly course into Ionia county, and discharging into the Maple river, two miles from its mouth. Its length is about 25 miles.

Stony creek, a stream that rises on the eastern confines of Oakland county, crossing into Macomb and re-crossing into Oakland county, where it empties into the Clinton river. Its general course is south, following the boundary of Oakland and Macomb.

Stony creek, a village situated on the north side of a stream of the same name, in the eastern border of the county of Oakland, and township of Avon. Here is a baptist church, a flouring mill, with 2 run of stone, a saw mill, a fulling mill, a carding machine, and a store. Distant 11 miles north-east of Pontiac, and 26 from Detroit.

Stony Lake, a small lake situated in Oakland county, in the centre of township five north, range ten east.

Strait of Mackinac. (See "*Michillimacinac Strait.*")

Strawberry Plains are in the township of Webster, in the county of Washtenaw, east of Portage lake.

Sturges' Prairie, is a rich tract of prairie land, in the township of Sherman, St. Joseph county, crossed by the Chicago road. Sherman post office is on its north-eastern border.

Sturgeon river, a trifling stream of the *Upper* Peninsula, that empties into Kew-y-wee-non bay.

St. Clair Lake. (See "*Lake St. Clair.*")

St. Clair, a strait uniting Lakes Huron and St. Clair. It is a large, noble stream, receiving, from the southern extremity of Lake Huron, the accumulated waters of Superior, Michigan and Huron, and conducting them in a south-

westerly direction, when, towards its latter course, it breaks into no less than six principal, and numerous smaller channels, and disembogues into Lake St. Clair on its north-eastern shore These channels are the "channel á Carte," on the east, and, successively, Squirrel channel, Walpole channel, Eagle channel, Turtle channel, and the North channel, which latter, on the Michigan side, is the only one navigated in ascending and descending the strait. The islands are few and trifling, except those made by the channels just mentioned. These are Stromness, Harsons, and Walpole, of which, the latter is by far the largest, and belongs to the British. The tributaries are none on its eastern shore; but on the west, it receives from St. Clair county, the Dulude or Black, the Pine and Belle rivers, all streams valuable to the Peninsula. It has several flourishing villages on its banks, at Fort Gratiot, Port Huron, at the mouth of Black river, Palmer, Hallville, and Newport on the Michigan, and Southerland on the Canada shore. The length of the St. Clair river is 40 miles, with 35 miles of ship channel, and, on an average, one half mile in breadth. The depth is, on an average, 50 feet, and the current three miles per hour, with an entire descent of 13 feet, as near as has been ascertained. Its descent for 30 miles, is four inches per mile. It is an exceedingly beautiful stream, of clear, transparent waters, easy of navigation, meandering majestically through a region of country delightful by nature, and occasionally improved by the enterprise and arts of civilized life; alternately regaling the mind with a view of the romantic wilds of nature, and the rich plantations of the husbandman, teeming with the fruits of domestic and agricultural improvements. As to the general character of its features, in other respects, it resembles the strait of Detroit.

St Clair township, St. Clair county, on the strait of St. Clair, watered by Pine river. Statistics as per census:—Population, 501.—2 saw mills; 6 merchants; 1,240 bushels wheat, 22 bushels rye, 289 bushels corn, 3,150 bushels oats, 170 bushels buckwheat, 60 lbs. flax; 212 head neat stock, 188 hogs.

St. Helena Island, a small island near the strait of Mackinac, in Lake Michigan. Here is a good harbor.

St. Joseph Island is a considerable body of land, in the

St. Mary's strait. There are the remains of an old fort and establishment of the British government, on its southern extremity.

St. Joseph Lake. (See "*Baubese Lake.*")

St. Joseph township, Berrien county, is comprised in township four south, ranges seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen west. Statistics as per census:—Population, 599.—A saw mill; 10 merchants; 70 head neat stock, 55 horses, 32 hogs.

St. Joseph river (of the Maumee.) This stream originates north of the central part of the county of Hillsdale, in numerous branches, and flowing in a southerly course, collects its waters on the southern border of Hillsdale; it then takes a south-westerly direction, across the north-west corner of the State of Ohio, (Williams county,) into Lagrange county in Indiana; and, pursuing the same course, forms a junction at Fort Wayne, with the St. Mary's river, which, together, constitute the Maumee river, or Miami, of Lake Erie. Its numerous head tributaries abundantly water the whole southern half of Hillsdale county, furnishing many and valuable mill streams. The principal of these is the Little St. Joseph river, which rises in the western part, and flows south-easterly into the main stream. Without estimating the devious course of the St. Joseph, it is upwards of 60 miles, in a direct line, from the source to its mouth.

St. Joseph river of *Lake Michigan*, takes its rise in the north-eastern part of the county of Hillsdale, and flowing north-west through Hillsdale, south-west through Calhoun, Branch, St. Joseph and Cass counties, into the State of Indiana, thence west through Elkhart and St. Joseph counties in that State; thence passing north-west into and through the county of Berrien in the State of Michigan, discharges its waters into Lake Michigan. In length and volume of water, it will rank as the second in the Peninsula. Its course is very serpentine and irregular, and it has been estimated by some to be 250 miles in length, following its many deviations; but from the source to the lake, in a direct line, it would not exceed 120. It is navigable for keel boats, to Lockport, 130 miles. The breadth, near its mouth, is one fourth of a mile, and its depth from 9 to 14 feet. At the mouth is a good harbor, which, when the pier is finished, will be sufficiently capacious for any assigned

number of vessels, and to answer all the purposes which a *lake* port in future may require. There is a sand bar at the mouth, upon which is six feet water. The general government have appropriated $35,000 to remove it, and improve the harbor, and operations have already commenced. The St. Joseph river is a beautiful stream, of gradual descent and equable current. It is not often known to rise at its mouth more than 18 inches, even in times of the highest freshets, although far above, it rises from four to six feet. It admits a number of considerable streams, many of which water a rich and fertile country, and furnish fine mill sites for manufacturing. Among the largest are the Elkhart, the Little Elkhart, Pigeon, Prairie, Hog, Pine creek, Portage river, McInlerfer's creek, Dowagiake and Pawpaw.

The soil on the intervals is eminently rich, and generally uncommonly deep, and gives the greatest luxuriance to every agricultural production. From the mouth to the village of Niles, the intervals are very heavily timbered; then, in passing up the stream to its source, are oak openings, and occasionally, prairies. (See "*St Joseph river*," p. 85.)

St. Joseph, the seat of justice for the county of Berrien, and in a township of the same name, is a village handsomely situated at the confluence of the St. Joseph river with Lake Michigan. It has a jail, bank and banking association, a church for episcopalians, 2 steam saw mills, post office, a printing office from which is issued a weekly newspaper, 4 large forwarding and commission stores, 10 dry goods stores, an extensive grocery establishment, a druggist, 3 physicians, and 4 practicing attorneys. It is eligibly located for commerce, and is the first of that character on the western side of the Peninsula. There are three steamboats owned here, though the amount of other shipping is very trifling. Prospectively, there may be said to be a good harbor; $35,000 have been appropriated by the general government to improve it. A pier and other improvements are constructing, and 2000 feet of wharf is already built. A bridge across the St. Joseph, at this place, is now being constructed at an expense of $15,000. The harbor at present admits vessels drawing 6½ feet of water. Here terminates the State turnpike, and the State rail-road from Detroit. Several companies have charters to connect this place with Cassopolis, New Buffalo, Niles, &c., by rail-

roads. Whether, or when, they will be constructed, is undetermined. St. Joseph is elevated from 45 to 60 feet above the harbor, and commands a pleasant view of Lake Michigan. It is at present very thriving, and increasing in both wealth and population. The latter of which is said to have doubled within two years past. Its population is estimated at 1,200 or 1,500. Distant 180 miles from Detroit, and 706 from Washington city.

St. John's river, a considerable stream of the *Upper* Peninsula, which rises in the high-lands of the interior, and after flowing in a north-westerly course, discharges into Lake Superior, on its southern shore, between the mouths of the Salmon Trout and Barsalo rivers.

St. Mary's Strait, (Indian name *Poiwateeg.)* This strait unites Lake Superior, (of which it is the outlet,) with Lake Huron. It is a large stream, rising on the south-eastern extremity of Lake Superior, and, after conducting its waters in a south-easterly course, disembogues into Lake Huron by three mouths, called the East, the Middle, and the West straits. There are four large islands in this strait, which, together with several smaller ones, serve to block up its waters, and divert its course into a number of devious windings, and cross channels, in their passage to Lake Huron. The first, in order, after leaving the Bay of Superior, is Sugar Island, the next is Sailors Encampment Island and Lime Kiln island, then comes the St. Joseph, and lastly, Drummond's Island at its mouth. They are large, and although interspersed in the successive order here mentioned, those contiguous, have but small channels between them.

This stream is the most difficult to navigate of any in or around the State, if not in the world; and no one but an experienced pilot can ascend or descend it without the most imminent hazard. This is attributable to the dense fogs, common to the warmer season, and to the multitude of islands, shoals, and sunken rocks, in every part of the stream. The usual ship channel in ascending the strait, is to pass up the west strait, and up the stream on the west of Drummond's island, on the south of St. Joseph and Lime Kiln islands, east of Sailors Encampment, and north-east of Sugar islands. It can then only be ascended with a north-east wind. Its

length, by this circuitous route, from the mouth to the village of Sault St. Mary, is estimated at 60 miles. The main channel of the river forms the boundary line between the United States and the British Province of Upper Canada. Its breadth, on an average, is three-fourths of a mile, and its current, (exclusive of the rapids,) moves at a medium rate of a mile and a half per hour. It is navigable for large vessels both above and below the rapids, which are 15 miles from Lake Superior. These rapids entirely obstruct the navigation of the river for large vessels. They are three-fourths of a mile in length, and have a fall of 22 feet 10 inches. The entire fall of the river from its head in Lake Superior to its mouth is 44 feet 8 inches. To render the river perfectly navigable, it is proposed to remove a sand bar in a part of the river called Lake George, and to construct a canal around the falls for steamboats and vessels of the largest class. This strait abounds with excellent fish, the taking and exporting of which afford profitable employment for the people inhabiting its banks. The principal kinds are white fish, bass, and their varieties; trout of two kinds, sturgeon, herring, mullet, eel-pout, cat, gar, sunfish, pike, pickerel, &c. (See *Sault de Ste. Marie.)*

St. Martin's Islands, three of the same name, one of which, 8 miles north of the Island of Mackinac, is about 4 miles in circumference, and is said to contain gypsum in abundance.

Sucker river, an inconsiderable stream of the *Upper* Peninsula, emptying into Lake Superior, north-west of the head waters of the Monestee river.

Sugar Island is one of the largest islands in the St. Mary's strait, and belongs to the British. It is the first island encountered in descending the river below the Bay of Lake Superior, and is a little below and south-east of the rapids.

Sugar Island, a small islet at the mouth of the Detroit strait, east of Elba Isle.

Sugar Loaf Rock. (See *Michillimacinac Island.)*

Summerville, village and post office, situated on the Dowagiake river, in Cass county. Here is a saw mill and a store. Distant 11 miles from Cassopolis.

Summerfield is a small settlement in the township of the same name, in the county of Monroe, situated on the River

Raisin, about sixteen miles from Lake Erie. It has a post office, saw mill, and several families.

Summerfield township, Monroe county. Statistics as per census :—Population, 1,128.—A grist mill, 3 saw mills; 4 merchants; 3,747 bushels wheat, 342 bushels rye, 9,954 bushels corn, 5,128 bushels oats, 441 bushels buckwheat; 690 pounds flax; 2 tons potash; 645 head neat stock, 131 horses, 95 sheep, 878 hogs.

Summit post office is in Salem township, Washtenaw county, on the road between Pontiac and Ann Arbour.

Superior township, Washtenaw county, is comprised in township two south, range seven west. Statistics as per census :—Population, 1,378.—2 grist mills, 6 saw mills; 2 merchants.

Swain's Lake, a small collection of water in the county of Jackson, four miles south-west of the village of Jackson. It is a mere expansion of the South Branch of Grand river.

Swainsville, a village and post office, in the township of Napoleon, county of Jackson, has a flouring mill and 2 stores, and a number of mechanics.

Swan river, a rivulet in the southern part of St. Clair county, rising in China township, and flowing south into Lake St. Clair, on the north.

Swan creek, a stream rising in the south-western corner of Wayne county, in a wet prairie, flows south-easterly across the north-east corner of Wayne county, into Lake Erie, between Stony creek and Huron river. It is 15 miles long. At its mouth it opens into a frith, two miles in length.

Swan creek rises in a lake near the central part of the county of Branch, and flows south-westerly into St. Joseph county, and north-westerly into a lake, an expansion of the St. Joseph river.

Swartz's creek is a stream originating in Grand Blanc lake, on the north-west corner of Oakland county, and flowing north-westerly and north-easterly, discharges into the Thread river, near its junction with the Flint.

Sycamore creek, a stream watering the western portion of Ingham county, rising by several branches, in its southern part, and flowing north-westerly into the Red Cedar river, at its confluence with the Grand river. Its length is up-

wards of 15 miles, and its bottoms are covered with a rich growth of the various forest trees of the Peninsula.

T

Tecumseh, a village and post office, in a township of the same name, county of Lenawee, situated at the junction of Evans' creek with the River Raisin, on its northern bank, at the crossing of Plaisance Bay road. The seat of justice is to be removed to Adrian in the fall of '38. (See *Adrian.)* Here is a court house, jail, bank and banking association, printing office that issues a weekly newspaper, a flouring mill with 3 run of stone, 2 saw mills, a carding machine, a tannery, 9 dry goods stores, 2 large grocery establishments, a large shoe store, 3 lawyers, and 2 physicians. There is an episcopal church erected which has a respectable congregation. The presbyterian congregation is likewise large. There is a flouring mill erecting for 6 run of stone.—Through this passes the Chicago road and the rail-road from Palmyra to Jackson. There is an abundance of water power in its vicinity. Tecumseh has a pleasant location, much capital, does a good amount of business, and is a place of considerable public importance. It is estimated to contain 1,000 inhabitants. Distant 10 miles from Adrian, 55 southwest of Detroit.

Tecumseh township, Lenawee county, consists of township five south, range four east, containing the village of Clinton, in the north, Tecumseh in the south, and watered by the River Raisin. Statistics as per census:—Population, 2,462.—3 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 2 carding machines, a cloth dressing shop, a distillery, 24 merchants; 12,981 bushels wheat, 1,625 bushels rye, 12,725 bushels corn, 28,731 bushels oats, 1,256 bushels buckwheat; 1,397 pounds flax; 1,132 head neat stock, 386 horses, 507 sheep, 2,481 hogs.

Tekonsha post office, Calhoun county, on the Marshall and Coldwater post route.

Tekonsha township, Calhoun county, is comprised in township four south, range six west. Statistics as per census:—Population, 278.—A saw mill; a merchant; 3,285 bushels wheat, 1,765 bushels corn, 1,275 bushels oats, 85 bushels buckwheat; 526 head neat stock, 38 horses, 466 hogs.

Tekonsha, a small village in Calhoun county, in a township of the same name, 12 miles south of Marshall, on the St. Joseph river, containing a post office, 2 stores, a saw mill, several mechanics, and a population of 150. It is flourishing.

Ten Mile creek, a stream rising in the south-east corner of Barry, flowing south-westerly, and entering the north-west corner of Calhoun, and discharging into the Kalamazoo river.

Thorn Apple river, a considerable tributary of the Grand river, originates in the central part of Eaton county, and flowing for the first part of its course westwardly, through Eaton and Barry counties; it then takes a northerly course, leaving Barry and entering Kent, where it discharges into the Grand river, ten miles from the mouth of Flat river. Its length is upwards of 80 miles. It has one considerable tributary, the Little Fork, entering it on the east, about 12 miles from its mouth. There is considerable excellent land, both open and timbered, lying on the Thorn Apple and its tributaries, the latter of which irrigate an extensive region of country. Much of it may be termed first rate land. It possesses numerous mill sites, but few of which are improved. At the mouth of this river, is one of the most respectable Indian villages in this section of the State. It contains 12 or 15 families, under the chief Nong-gee. There are two other villages on this river, one 20, the other 26 miles from its mouth.

Thorn Apple Lake is an expansion of the Thorn Apple river, in Barry county, below the mouth of Muddy creek.

Thread river is a stream that originates in the north-western part of Oakland, and, running north-westerly through a corner of Lapeer, passes into Genesee, and enters the Flint river near the Flint village. The Saginaw road follows the valley of this river.

Three Rivers, a village situated on the St. Joseph river, between the confluence of Portage river and Stony creek, and opposite Lockport, or Buck's post office, in the county of St. Joseph. Here are a flouring mill for 6 run of stone, a saw mill, 2 stores. The State road from Centreville to the mouth of St. Joseph, passes through it. The St. Joseph is navigable to it for boats of 30 tons. The

St. Joseph, Portage river, and Stony creek, each affords an abundance of water power,—especially the two latter streams,—which may be used to any extent. Capital is employed, and arrangements are making by constructing a dam across the St. Joseph, above Lockport, to take the water from the river and carry it to Lockport for manufacturing purposes. By this means, a fall of upwards of ten feet is obtained in a distance of 96 chains. It is intended to consolidate the two villages of Lockport and Three Rivers, after which and the execution of the contemplated improvements, it will become a place of considerable importance. Distant 6 miles from Centreville, and 146 southwest Detroit.

Thompson's Lake, a collection of water, of perhaps 1,500 acres, lying across the boundary line between Pontiac and Waterford townships, in the county of Oakland. It is drained into Clinton river, by way of Silver lake.

Thunder Bay, an inlet of Lake Huron, on the eastern coast of the State, and on the north of the strait that leads into Saginaw Bay. The waters are of a reddish color. Here is an excellent harbor, with a depth of five or six fathoms water.

Thunder Bay Islands, two small islands on the eastern coast of Michigan, east of Thunder Bay, and near the entrance of it. When the wind is from the north, a good shelter is found for vessels on the south and west of these islands, 40 or 50 rods from the shore, in five or six fathoms water.

Thunder Bay river rises in the *Peninsula*, in Mackinac county, north of Saginaw Bay, and flows in a south-easterly direction, and empties into Thunder Bay.

Tiffin's creek. (See *Bean creek.)*

Tittibawassee river, the largest branch of the Saginaw river, rises in the *Peninsula*, in the southern part of the county of Mackinac, and after flowing south and receiving a number of important tributaries, through the counties of Gladwin and Midland, thence south-east through Midland and Saginaw counties, empties its waters into the Saginaw river, near the mouth of the Cass river. It is boatable from its mouth to 40 or 50 miles above the mouth of Pine river, and has a strong but equable current. The

soil on its banks is of a rich quality, covered with heavy timber.

Tonquamenon river, an inconsiderable stream, which rises in the interior of the eastern part of the *Upper* Peninsula, and empties into what is called "The Bay," near the outlet of Lake Superior. The falls in this river are a fine scene.

Tonquish creek, an insignificant stream rising in Canton township, Wayne county, flowing east through Nankin township, into the West branch of the Rouge. Tonquish plain is located on this stream, toward its mouth.

Tremainsville post office, Monroe county, in Erie township.

Tremble's creek, a small creek in the northern part of Wayne county, that passes across the corner of the county in a south-east direction from Macomb, and enters the Detroit strait opposite Hog island.

Troy township, Oakland county, consists of township two north, range eleven east; watered by the head branches of the Red river. It contains a post office of the same name. Population, 1,439.

Troy, a small settlement on the Galain river, in the township of New Buffalo, Berrien county. It has 2 saw mills, a store, and a few inhabitants. Distant 25 miles from St. Joseph.

Truago, a village and post office in the township of Monguagon, in the county of Wayne, situated on the west bank of the Detroit, three miles above Gibraltar, opposite Grosse isle. It has a wharf and store house, a tavern, and perhaps eight or ten dwellings.

Turkey Isle, an islet in the Detroit strait, lying south-east of Fighting island, and between it and the Canada shore.

Turtle Island, is an islet in Lake Erie, lying about two miles north-east of North Cape. It is of note only from the light house erected upon it.

Twine river. (See *Double Hearted river.)*

U.

Unadilla village and post office, on the Portage river, in the south-western part of the county of Livingston. Here are 2 saw mills and a store. It is new, and improwing very fast.

Unadilla township, Livingston county, consists of townships one and two north, range three east. Statistics as per census:—Population, 642.—2 saw mills; 3 merchants; 1,922 bushels wheat, 652 bushels corn, 900 bushels oats, 154 bushels buckwheat; 89 head neat stock, 19 horses, 120 hogs.

Union City, a village and post office in the township of Sherwood, and county of Branch, is new; situated at the junction of the Coldwater and St. Joseph rivers, on the Jackson road. It has a store, saw mill, physician, a number of mechanics, and a few dwelling houses. It is the proper head of navigation of the St. Joseph. Here is a considerable amount of water power that might be used to advantage. Distant 14 miles from Coldwater, and 115 south-west Detroit.

Union post office. (See *Porter.)*

Union township, Branch county, is comprised in township five south, range seven west. Statistics as per census:—Population, 260.—A grist mill, a saw mill; 785 bushels wheat, 1,380 bushels corn, 1,985 bushels oats; 126 head neat stock, 22 horses, 280 hogs.

Unionville post office, in the south-western part of Lenawee county, on the post route from Maumee to Jonesville.

Utica, a village and post office in the county of Macomb, pleasantly situated on the east bank of the river Clinton. Here is an academy, a banking association, a flouring mill, with 3 run of stone—a fine establishment, that does a good business; a saw mill, 4 stores, 2 physicians. Here is an iron foundery and manufactory, sufficiently extensive to manufacture iron in all its branches; 2 churches, one each for presbyterians and methodists, are now erected. A railroad is now constructing between this and Detroit, and will be finished in the course of the year; and a separate company is incorporated, to continue it north through Romeo, to the foot of Lake Huron, and the stock principally taken. At this place, the road from Mount Clemens to Pontiac crosses the Clinton. Here, both above and below, are fine mill privileges to be found, and an excellent farming and wheat country. Utica is a thriving village, and when the improvements now progressing are finished, will be a place of considerable importance. Distant 10 miles north-west Mount Clemens, 20 miles north Detroit.

V.

Van Buren, a small settlement in Van Buren county, near the centre of the county, on the Pawpaw river.

Van Buren township, Wayne county, consists of township three south, range eight east, watered by the Huron river. Population, 799.

Vance river, or *Half-way-creek*, a trifling stream rising in the southern part of Monroe county, and flowing south-eastwardly on its confines, and the northern boundary of Ohio, and discharging into an inlet on the north-west of the Miami Bay.

Vanfossenville, post village, Concord township, and county of Jackson. (See "*Concord.*")

Vernon township, Shiawassee county, is comprised in township six north, of range four east.

Vermillion Bay, Lake Superior, two leagues west of White Fish Pond.

Vermontville township, Eaton county, is comprised in townships three and four north, of ranges five and six west. Statistics as per census:—Population, 145.—75 bushels wheat, 360 bushels corn, 447 bushels oats, 14 bushels buckwheat; 78 head neat stock, 8 horses, 48 hogs.

Vermontville, a village in a township of the same name, located upon the north bank of the Thorn Apple river, in Eaton county, township three north, range six west, section 21, being about two miles east from the western line of the county. It consists of a colony of about 40 families of Vermonters, who have taken up about 10,000 acres of land, and are making improvements. It has high prospects of becoming a wealthy, flourishing village. Distant 15 miles from Bellevue, 25 to Ionia, and about 115 to Detroit.

Verona, a small village in the county of Calhoun, on Battle creek, 12 miles north-west of Marshall, has a saw mill, store, smith shop, and a few dwellings.

Vienna township, Genesee county, is comprised of township nine north, of ranges five, six and seven east. Population, 107,

Vineyard Lake, a collection of water on the southern border and south-east corner township of Jackson county, three-fourths of a mile west of Wampler's lake. Its waters

are drained by the north branch of the River Raisin. It contains a surface of about 1,000 acres.

Volinia township, Cass county, consists of township five south, range fourteen west. Statistics as per census:—Population, 427.—2 saw mills; 3 merchants; 6,975 bushels wheat, 11,915 bushels corn, 15,560 bushels oats; 70 bushels buckwheat, 250 lbs flax; 334 head neat stock, 137 horses, 260 sheep, 799 hogs.

W.

Wagooshance, (or Fox Point,) is a point in the south-west part of the Strait of Mackinac, and north-west of the Peninsula. Here is a light-house erecting.

Walled Lake post office, Novi township, Oakland county, on the Ann Arbour and Pontiac post route.

Walled Lake, a body of water lying on the northern border of Novi township, in the county of Oakland, drained by the western branch of the River Rouge. On its northern bank is an Indian village, containing several families. The road from Ann Arbour to Pontiac, passes through this village, and on the west of the lake.

Wampler's Lake is a collection of water, containing perhaps 1,500 acres, lying on the corners of Lenawee, Jackson, and Washtenaw counties, and vented into the north branch of the Raisin river by a small creek.

Washington township, Macomb county, consists of township four north, range twelve east, watered by Stony creek and the head branches of the middle branch of the Clinton river. It contains the flourishing village of Romeo. Statistics as per census:—Population, 1,329.—A grist mill, a saw mill; 9 merchants; 25,946 bushels wheat, 7,642 bushels rye, 10,833 bushels corn, 21,476 bushels oats, 5,489 bushels buckwheat, 2,309 lbs. flax; 1,275 head neat stock, 329 horses, 1,600 sheep, 1,803 hogs; 4,585 yards woollen and cotton goods.

Washington post office, Washington township, Macomb county, on the Mount Clemens and Lapeer post route.

Waterford, a village situated on the west branch of the Rouge, near the centre of Plymouth township, Wayne county, containing a store, a flour mill, with 5 run of stone, a saw mill, with double saws, and a physician. It is of recent origin, and contains perhaps 20 dwellings. It has a

fine country around it, and sufficient hydraulic power at all seasons for at least 10 run of stone. It is on the road from Plymouth to Northville. Distant 28 miles from Detroit.

Waterford township, Oakland county, consists of township three north, range nine east, interspersed with numerous small lakes, with their outlets and tributaries, which serve to water the township abundantly. Here is a post office of the same name. Population, 828.

Watertown township, Clinton county, consists of ranges three and four west, in said county.

Wayne, a village containing a post office by the name of South Nankin, in Nankin township, Wayne county, situated on the south branch of the River Rouge. It has 2 stores, a saw mill, tavern, a physician, and perhaps 12 or 15 families. Here is a station or depot of the Detroit and St. Joseph rail-road, which passes through it. It is also passed by the Chicago road, and by the road from Plymouth to Monroe. Distant by rail-road, 18¾ miles from Detroit.

Wayne township, Cass county, consists of township five south, range fifteen west. Statistics as per census :—Population, 223.—A saw mill; 1,100 bushels wheat, 1,995 bushels corn, 1,075 bushels oats, 136 bushels buckwheat, 175 lbs. flax; 78 head neat stock, 58 horses, 102 sheep, 333 hogs.

Webster township, Washtenaw county, is comprised in township one south, range five east. Statistics as per census :—Population, 832.—9,260 bushels wheat, 4,138 bushels corn, 6,346 bushels oats, 426 bushels buckwheat; 683 head neat stock, 82 horses, 552 sheep, 941 hogs.

Wesaw township, Berrien county, is comprised in townships seven and eight south, range nineteen west. Statistics as per census :—Population, 116.—3 saw mills; 815 bushels wheat, 1,290 bushels corn, 300 bushels oats, 71 bushels buckwheat; 83 head neat stock, 17 horses, 27 sheep, 199 hogs.

West Bloomfield township, Oakland county, consists of township two north, range nine east. The northern portion of it is interspersed with numerous small lakes, whose waters pass into the Clinton river. Here is a post office by the name of West Bloomfield. Population, 1,004.

West Farmington post office, in the south-east part of Novi township, Oakland county.

West Strait, one of the outlets of St. Mary's strait, that discharges into Lake Huron, passing between Drummond's Island on the east, and Point de Tour, of the *Upper* Peninsula, on the west. This is the usual ship channel in the navigation of the strait.

West Portage township, Jackson county, consists of township one south, of range one east, and twelve sections, numbered from one to twelve, inclusive, in township two south, of range one east.

West branch of South Black river. (See "*Black river* south.")

Wet Prairie. There are various prairies in the State, passing by this name—a name applied in contradistinction from those which are dry and arable. There are three to which this name is particularly attached, viz: one lying in the township of Royal Oak, in Oakland county, and in Greenfield township, in Wayne; another on the confines of Branch and Hillsdale, and a third in the south-western part of Calhoun county.

Wheatland township, Hillsdale county, consists of township six south, range one west, containing some of the highest land in the State. In this township may be found the head waters of the St. Joseph, the Kalamazoo, the Grand and the Raisin rivers, four of the largest streams in the State, the three former emptying into Lake Michigan, at a considerable distance from each other, and the latter into Lake Erie; each, with their tributaries, watering some of the fairest portion of the Peninsula. Here, likewise, is found the source of the St. Joseph river of the Maumee, which is a stream of considerable importance to this, as well as to the States of Ohio and Indiana. This township contains a post office and a village of the same name, which numbers some ten or twelve families. Statistics as per census:—Population, 729.—A saw mill; 3,527 bushels wheat, 3,251 bushels corn, 1,120 bushels oats; 140 bushels buckwheat; 70 pounds flax; 309 head neat stock, 10 horses, 18 sheep, 387 hogs.

White river rises in the *Peninsula*, in the south-western part of Mackinac county, and west of the head branches of the Maskegon river, and after flowing in a south-westerly direction empties into Lake Michigan, on the boundary line between Oceana and Mackinac counties.

White Lake township, Oakland county, embraces township three north, range eight east. Population, 363.

White Lake post office, Oakland county, on the Pontiac and Ionia post route.

White Lake, a body of water lying on the boundary line between a township of the same name and Highland township. Its waters are drained into the Shiawassee river. Here, and around the lake, and the dividing ridge, the lands are covered with forests of chestnut timber.

Whitefish Point, a cape extending into Lake Superior, near its south-eastern extremity, and from the *Upper* Peninsula. It is estimated to be about 30 miles in a direct line from the head of the St. Mary's strait, the outlet of the Lake.

Whitmore's Lake lies on the northern border of Washtenaw county and the township of Northfield. It is vented into the Huron river by a small creek.

Whitmanville, a village and post office, county of Cass, and township of Lagrange, situated on Dowagiake river. Here is a baptist church, a flouring mill with 4 run of stone, a saw mill, 4 stores, and a physician. Distant 3½ miles from Cassopolis, and 185 from Detroit.

White Pigeon township, in the south-west part of St. Joseph county. Population, 872.

White Pigeon, village and post office, county of St. Joseph, handsomely located in White Pigeon prairie, and on White Pigeon creek. It contains 2 churches, one each for presbyterians and methodists, 5 stores, 2 physicians, and 2 lawyers. The Chicago road passes through it. It contains a few mechanic's shops and dwelling houses, and is a place of considerable business. Distant 12 miles from Centreville, and 144 from Detroit.

Whiteford township, Monroe county. Statistics as per census:—Population, 257.—A saw mill; 880 bushels wheat, 40 bushels rye, 1,564 bushels corn, 671 bushels oats; 216 head neat stock, 22 horses, 24 sheep, 268 hogs.

White Pigeon township lies in the south-west part of the county of St. Joseph, watered by the St. Joseph river, Crooked river, and several branches of the former. It is a rich and fertile section of the country, and contains the villages of Mottville and White Pigeon, besides being very densely settled.

Whitney Lake lies on the south-east corner of Waterford and south-west corner of Pontiac townships, in the county of Oakland. Its waters are drained by the Clinton river into Lake St. Clair.

Wilder's Prairie is situated in the southern part of Calhoun county, near the point where the St. Joseph river enters Branch county, and is a tract of fertile, arable land.

Willow creek, a trifling tributary to Sycamore creek, in Ingham county.

Windmill Island, is an islet at the outlet of Lake St. Clair, at the head of the strait of St. Clair. Congress have appropriated five thousand dollars to erect a light-house upon it.

Windsor, a village in Sandwich township, Essex county, beautifully situated on the east bank of the Detroit strait, immediately opposite the city of Detroit, with which it communicates continually by a ferry boat, plied between the two places by steam power. It contains a bank, 6 stores, 2 bakeries, 3 taverns, 3 tailors, and several mechanics. It can hardly be doubted that the rail-road through Canada will terminate at this place. The landing here in the harbor is excellent, and there is a fine farming country around which contributes to the support of the village. There is also considerable capital and enterprise, and it is in a flourishing condition. But its great and principal support arises from an illicit trade carried on with Detroit and the interior of the State, by which the revenue of Government annually looses thousands, and the mercantile interest of Detroit much injured. The village has an elevated site above the water, and commands a most delightful prospect of the country on the opposite bank, of the harbor and shipping of Detroit, and of the city itself, lying in great beauty before it.

Wolf creek, an insignificant stream in Rome township, Lenawee county, a branch of Beaver creek.

Wolf creek post office, Rome township, Lenawee county, on Wolf creek.

Woodruff's creek, the main head branch of the Huron river, rises in the south-west part of Oakland county, and, flowing south-westerly into Livingston county, enters the Huron river. It flows along some of the highest lands in the State.

Woodruff's Grove is on the Huron river, in Washtenaw county, obliquely opposite Ypsilanti.

Woodstock township, Lenawee county, embraces township five south, range one east. Statistics as per census :—Population, 541.—A grist mill ; 3,354 bushels wheat, 1,840 bushels corn, 2,805 bushels oats, 352 bushels buckwheat ; 397 pounds flax ; 350 head neat stock, 58 horses, 36 sheep, 563 hogs.

Y

Young's Prairie, in Penn township, Cass county, on the north-east of Deadwood lake.

York township, Washtenaw county, is in township four south, range six east. Statistics as per census :—Population, 1,197.—A grist mill, 3 saw mills.

York post office, York township, Washtenaw county, on the post route from Saline to London.

Ypsilanti township, Washtenaw county, is comprised in township three south, of range seven east, watered by the Huron river and Stony creek. Statistics as per census :—Population, 2,280.—3 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 2 carding machines, a cloth dressing shop, a distillery ; 14 merchants.

Ypsilanti, village and post office, in a township of the same name, in the county of Washtenaw, situated on the Huron river, and on the Chicago road. It contains a bank and banking association, 2 churches, one each for presbyterians and methodists ; a flouring mill with two run of stone, 2 saw mills, a woollen factory, carding machine, iron foundery, tannery, a druggist, 8 or 10 stores, 5 lawyers, and 4 physicians. The Detroit and St. Joseph rail-road is to pass through it. There is considerable hydraulic power here, and it is in a flourishing condition. The population does not exceed perhaps 1,000. Distant 9 miles from Ann Arbour, and 30 from Detroit.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE THIRD PART.

T. stands for Township; R. Range; E. East; W. West; N. North; S. South; F. Fractional.

TOWNSHIPS ORGANIZED AT SESSION OF 1837 AND 1838.

Name.	County.	Situation.
Alamo	Kalamazoo	T. 1 S.—R. 12 W.
Alaiedon	Ingham	T. 3 and 4 N.—R. 1 and 2 W.
Algansee	Branch	T. 7 and 8 S.—R. 5 W.
Antrim	Shiawassee	T. 5 N.—R. 3 E.
Ada	Kent	T. 5, 6, and 7 N.—R. 10 W.
Byron	Livingston	changed to Oceola.
Barry	Barry	T. 1 and 2 N.—R. 9 and 10 W.
Boston	Ionia	T. 6 N.—R. 8 W.
Brighton	Livingston	T. 2 N.—R. 6 E.
Butler	Branch	T. 5 S.—R. 5 W.
Burr Oak	St. Joseph	T. 7 S.—R. 9 W.
Bennington	Shiawassee	T. 5 and 6 N.—R. 2 E.
Cady	Calhoun	T. 2 S.—R. 7 W.
Canaan	Hillsdale	T. 8 S. and F. T. 9 S.—R. 1 W.
Cass	Ionia	
Clarendon	Calhoun	T. 4 S.—R. 5 W.
Climax	Kalamazoo	T. 3 S.—R. 9 W.
Charleston	"	T. 2 S.—R. 9 W.
Dundee	Monroe	T. 6 S.—R. 6 E. (the S. tier of sections excepted) together with W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of T. 6 S.–R. 7 E.
Fenton	Genesee	T. 5 N.—R. 6 E.

SUPPLEMENT.

Name.	County.	Situation.
Fawn River	St. Joseph	F. T. 8 S.—R. 9 W.
Floa	Lapeer	T. 7 N.—R. 9 E.
Flushing	Genesee	T. 7 and 8 N.—R. 5 E. and W. half T. 7 and 8 N.—R. 6 E.
Fredonia	Calhoun	T. 3 S.—R. 6 W.
Genesee	Genesee	T. 8 N.—R. 7 E. and E. half T. 8 N.—R. 6 E.
Handy	Livingston	T. 3 N.—R. 3 E.
Hastings	Barry	T. 3 and 4 N.—R. 7 and 8 W.
Hickory	Macomb	name changed to Aba.
Holly	Oakland	T. 5 N.—R. 7 E.
Iena	Livingston	T. 4 N.—R. 3 E.
Iosco	"	T. 2 N.—R. 3 E.
Jefferson	Macomb	changed to Stirling.
Johnstown	Barry	T. 1 and 2 N.—R. 7 and 8 W.
Kalamo	Eaton	T. 2 N.—R. 5 and 6 W.
Lebanon		T. 7 and 8 N.—R. 3 and 4 W.
Lenawee	Lenawee	name changed to Madison.
Leroy	Calhoun	T. 3 S.—R. 8 W.
Leslie	Jackson	T. 1 N.—R. 1 W.
Lomond	Lapeer	name changed to Dunham.
Manlius	Allegan	T. 3 N.—R. 15 W.
Mattison	Branch	T. 6 S.—R. 8 W.
Maskegon	Ottawa	all N. of dividing line between T. 8 and 9 N.
Metamora	Lapeer	T. 6 N.—R. 10 E.
Milton	Cass	T. 8. S.—R. 16 W.
Newburg	Cass	T. 6 S.—R. 13 W.
Newton	Calhoun	T. 3 S.—R. 7 W.
Ottawa	Ottawa	
Onondaga	Ingham	T. 1 N.—R. 2 W.
Otisco	Ionia	T. 7 and 8 N.—R. 8 W.
Oneida	Eaton	T. 3 and 4 N.—R. 3 and 4 W.
Park	St. Joseph	T. 5 S.—R. 11 W.
Pennfield	Calhoun	T. 1 S.—R. 7 W.
Portage	Kalamazoo	T. 3 S.—R. 11 W.
Plainfield	Kent	all of T. 8 N.—R. 10 and 11 W. lying N. Grand river.
Painesville	Oakland	altered to Springfield.
Portland	Ionia	T. 5 and 6 N.—R. 5 W. and E. half of T. 5 and 6 N.—R 6 W.

SUPPLEMENT.

Name.	County.	Situation.
Pulaski	Jackson	T. 4 S.—R. 3 W.
Richmond	Macomb	T. 5 N.—R. 14 E.
Riley	St. Clair	T. 6 N.—R. 14 E.
Springport	Jackson	T. 1 S.—R. 3 W.
Summerfield	Monroe	T. 7 S.—R. 6 E. and one tier of sections on S. side of T. 6 S. —R. 6 E.
Thorn Apple	Barry	T. 3 and 4 N.—R. 9 and 10 W.
Tuscola	Livingston	T. 4 N.—R. 4 E.
Tyrone	"	T. 4 N.—R. 6 E.
Texas	Kalamazoo	T. 3 S.—R. 12 W.
Talmage	Ottawa	T. 7 and 8 N.—R. 13 W.
Tompkins	Jackson	T. 1 S.—R. 2 W.
Vevey	Ingham	T. 2 N.—R. 1 W.
Vergennes	Kent	T. 5, 6, 7, and 8 N.—R. 9 W.
Wandaugon	Clinton	T. 7 and 8 N.—R. 3 and 4 W.
Walker	consists of all Kent county N. of Grand river.	
Woodhull	Shiawassee	T. 5 and 6 N.—R. 1 E.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

Exhibiting the names of the several counties; the time of their organization; the extent of their jurisdiction in the unorganized counties; together with the names of their seats of justice, respectively.

Counties.	When Organized.	Attached to for Judicial purposes.	Capitals.
Allegan,	August 5, 1835.		Allegan.
Arenac,		Saginaw,	
Barry,		Kalamazoo,	
Berrien,	March 4, 1831.		St. Joseph.
Branch,	Feb. 1, 1833.		Branch.
Cass,	Nov. 4, 1829.		Cassopolis.
Calhoun,	March 6, 1833.		Marshall.
Chippewa,	Dec. 22, 1826.		Sault St. Mary.
Clinton,		Shiawassee,	
Eaton,	Dec. 29, 1837.		Bellevue.
Genesee,	March 8, 1836.		Flint.
Gladwin,		Saginaw,	
Gratiot,		Saginaw,	
Hillsdale,	Feb. 11, 1835.		Jonesville.
Ionia,	March 18, 1837.		Ionia.
Ingham,	April 5, 1838.		
Isabella,		Ionia,	
Jackson,	Jan. 26, 1832.		Jackson.
Kalamazoo,	July 30, 1830.		Kalamazoo.
Kent,	March 24, 1836.		Grand Rapids.
Lapeer,	Jan. 20, 1835.		Lapeer.
Lenawee,	Nov. 20, 1826.		Tecumseh.
Livingston,	March 24, 1836.		Howell.
Mackinac,			Mackinac.
Macomb,	Jan. 15, 1818.*		Mt. Clemens.
Midland,		Saginaw,	
Monroe,	July 14, 1817.*		Monroe.
Montcalm,		Ionia,	
Oakland,	March 28, 1820.		Pontiac.
Oceana,		Kent,	
Ottawa,	Dec. 29, 1837.		
Saginaw,	Jan. 28, 1835.		Saginaw.
Sanilac,		Lapeer & St. Cl'r	
Shiawassee,	March 18, 1837.		Corunna.
St. Clair,	May 8, 1821.		Palmer.
St. Joseph,	Nov. 4, 1829.		Centreville.
Van Buren,	March 18, 1837.		
Washtenaw,	Nov. 20, 1826.		Ann Arbour.
Wayne,	August 1796.*		Detroit.

* Much search has been made for the record of the organization of Wayne, Monroe, Mackinac, and Macomb. Wayne was organized while it constituted a part of Ohio, the record of which is probably to be found in the archives of that State. The date above stated is given from the recollection of one of the residents living here at the time of its organization. According to the executive record of this State, Wayne was "established" November 1, 1815, and Monroe and Macomb as above stated.

TABLE II.

Exhibits the names of the several counties in the State; the number of square miles and acres; together with the apportionment of taxes to each respectively, to be raised for State purposes for the year 1837, calculated from the assessment returns of 1836, made by the supervisors and treasurers of eighteen counties, and the residue from the returns of 1837; as appears from the last report of the Auditor General to the Legislature.

Counties.	Square miles.	Acres.	Assessment for 1836, 1 and a half mills apportioned.	Apportionment of Taxes.
Allegan,	840	537,600	$1,823,963	$2,735
Arenac,	544	348,160		
Barry,	576	368,640		
Berrien,	578	369,920	1,571,008	2,356
Branch,	528	337,920	356,144	534
Cass,	528	337,920	820,978	1,231
Calhoun,	720	460,800	912,000	1,368
Chippewa,	7,200	4,608,000		
Clinton,	576	368,640		
Eaton,	576	368,640		
Genesee,	504	322,560	321,869	482
Gladwin,	576	368,640		
Gratiot,	576	368,640		
Hillsdale,	576	368,640	620,824	932
Ionia,	576	368,640		1,849
Ingham,	560	358,400		
Isabella,	576	368,640		
Jackson,	720	460,800	629,000	944
Kalamazoo,	576	368,640	1,025,188	1,537
Kent,	576	368,640	916,180	1,374
Lapeer,	828	529,920	100,320	150
Lenawee,	735	470,400	2,079,684	3,145
Livingston,	576	368,640	217,052	325
Mackinac,*	27,684	17,717,760	127,949	191
Macomb,	458	293,120	710,456	1,065
Midland,	680	435,200		
Monroe,	532	340,480	2,869,491	4,304
Montcalm,	576	368,640		
Oakland,	900	576,000	1,293,649	1,940
Oceana,	834	533,760		
Ottawa,	794	508,160		
Saginaw,	1,021	653,440	1,139,522	2,279
Sanilac,	2,460	1,574,400		
Shiawassee,	544	348,160		2,076
St. Clair,	935	598,400	538,947	808
St. Joseph,	528	337,920	611,672	917
Van Buren,	633	405,120		
Washtenaw,	720	460,800	1,688,487	2,539
Wayne,	600	384,600	7,238,484	10,852
Total,	60,520	38,732,800		$45,926

*Upper Peninsula, 13,464. Peninsula proper 14,220 square miles.

TABLE No. III.

Tables Nos. three and four exhibit for each county, as far as returns were made, the aggregate of its productions and manufactories, as taken and reported with the census at the close of the year 1837, and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State. The exhibit is incomplete, being for about two-thirds of the State only, or 167 townships out of 249, then organized. It is believed the returns will, generally, from obvious causes, rather fall short than exceed the exact amount in each county. However, as far as returns were made, it is regarded sufficiently correct for the purposes intended. The returns for each township are to be found in the Third Part. Lumber, a principal manufacture of this State, is excluded, owing to the imperfect manner it was reported.

Counties.	Grist Mills.	Saw Mills.	Card. machines	Cl'th dres. sh'ps	Distilleries.	Merchants.	Bushels wheat.	Bushels rye.	Bushels corn.	Bushels oats.
Allegan,	1	17				17				
Barry,		2								
Berrien,	5	26	1		3	58	26,101	190	60,941	28,849
Branch,	4	10				11	27,612	40	34,236	44,145
Calhoun,	4	20			1	32	105,012	66	52,476	69,993
Cass,	5	19	1		2	19	54,173	640	90,338	80,389
Chippewa,						3				
Clinton,		2				3	3,305		1,715	3,955
Eaton,	1	5				2	3,815		2,655	2,484
Genesee,	1	13				16				
Hillsdale,	1	15				14	42,661	160	28,524	32,640
Ingham,							2,593		1,811	1,720
Ionia,	2	3				5	4,287	60	3,335	5,055
Jackson,	5	21				17	162,599	10	63,191	23,058
Kalamazoo,	3	21			2	31	103,787	1,060	80,964	197,807
Kent,	2	15				10	2,620		6,534	20,787
Lapeer,	3	11				8	11,976	30	1,877	6,600
Lenawee,	14	13	2	1	1	63	131,508	3,024	126,725	181,935
Livingston,	3	11				9	40,835	10	19,483	19,332
Mackinac,		1				9				
Macomb,	6	25	2	1		20	85,028	14,036	40,240	61,232
Monroe,	7	25	1	1		42	27,256	1,019	42,741	50,242
Oakland,	17	40	8	6	3	38				
Ottawa,		3				10				
Saginaw,	1	5				5	2,288		4,650	1,220
Shiawassee,	1	4				2	2,961	40	1,640	2,313
St. Clair,	4	30				22	6,816	825	4,462	9,380
St. Joseph,	8	13			2	27				
Van Buren,										
Washtenaw,	11	36	3	2	2	55	164,663	734	122,989	203,874
Wayne,	5	27	5	1		244				
	114	433	23	12	16	795	1,014,896	21,944	791,427	1,116,910

TABLE No. IV.

Counties.	Bsh. b'ckwheat	Pounds flax.	Pounds hemp.	Neat stock.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Allegan,							
Barry,							
Berrien,	1,153	995		2,950	927	1,089	5,728
Branch,	2,908	591	10	2,761	518	176	3,885
Calhoun,	3,419	760	14	6,094	1,209	882	6,784
Cass,	1,515	1,762	100	3,455	1,207	2,677	6,943
Chippewa,				59	30		11
Clinton,	22			415	25	39	179
Eaton,	95			560	53	4	347
Genesee,							
Hillsdale,	2,322	512		2,971	403	325	4,049
Ingham,	474	100		530	30	17	406
Ionia,	67			693	80	34	672
Jackson,	3,012	2,702	400	14,493	971	889	16,465
Kalamazoo,	2,059	865		5,920	1,449	1,221	8,469
Kent,				899	234		680
Lapeer,	340	560		1,265	110	130	
Lenawee,	6,281	9,619		10,310	1,157	2,505	16,527
Livingston,	2,478			4,375	421	369	4,118
Mackinac,				122	72		25
Macomb,	13,061	19,493		6,899	1,555	5,365	8,286
Monroe,	11,731	2,891		5,734	1,220	1,221	5,751
Oakland,							
Ottawa,					22		29
Saginaw,	360			643	150		547
Shiawassee,	314	405		941	96	81	1,422
St. Clair,	931	150		1,689	394	248	1,333
St. Joseph,							
Van Buren,							
Washtenaw,	11,480	2,423		15,732	1,726	5,412	16,640
Wayne,							
Total,	64,022	43,826	524	89,610	14,059	22,684	109,096

NOTE.—The townships, from which no report or only partial returns were made, are in Allegan, four; Barry, one; Calhoun, one; Genesee, five; Oakland, twenty-four; St. Clair, three; St. Joseph, ten; Van Buren, seven; Washtenaw, five; Wayne, sixteen; Monroe, two; Clinton, two; Cass, two. Total, 82.

TABLE V.

The following general estimated value of products is made from the limited data of the above tables. The average Detroit market prices for grain during the past year, were taken as a standard, and for farm stock, the average country prices, as near as might be, for different descriptions, for the same time. The estimate was made purposely within the mark, and it is believed one fifth, or one fourth, might be added to the value of stock, without over-rating the true valuation. The census returns were for those counties having about 105,000, or about three fifths the population of the State; it may reasonably be supposed, therefore, that the actual products of the whole State are two fifths more than the returns by census. We regard the final result as an approximation sufficient in absence of more complete data, for any practical purpose.

	Bushels grain, as per Census.	Valuation.	Estimate for State, adding two fifths.	Valuation for State.
Wheat	1,014,896	$1,268,620	1,691,499	$2,114,366
Rye	21,944	21,944	36,573	36,573
Corn	791,427	791,427	1,319,045	1,319,045
Oats	1,116,910	698,069	1,861,515	1,163,446
Bckwht.	64,022		106,705	
Total	3,009,199	$2,780,060	5,315,317	$4,633,430
		FARM STOCK.		
N.Stock	89,610	$2,688,300	149,350	$4,480,500
Horses	14,059	843,540	23,430	1,405,800
Sheep	22,684	56,710	37,806	94,515
Hogs	109,096	981,864	181,825	1,636,425
Total	235,449	$4,570,414	392,411	$7,617,240
		2,780,060		4,633,430
		$7,350,474		$12,250,670

It is estimated, variously, that the crop of wheat the present season will give a surplus of from one half to 2,000,000 bushels for exportation.

TABLE VI.

Exhibiting the Condition of the Kalamazoo Land District, on the first day of January, 1838.

Township and Range.	Land vacant, subject to entry.	School land.	University land.	Public buildings.
T. 1 S.–R. 4 W.	4,594.34	589.51		
2 "	562.81	640.		
3 "	360.	"		
4 "	2,905.30	"		
1 5	7,073.71	617.19		
2 "	963.37	640.		
3 "	600.	"		
4 "	1,978.44	"		
5 "	2,283.76	"		
6 "	1,809.96	"		
7 "	2,039.05	"		
8 "	689.47	"		
1 6	2,496.96	"		
2 "	365.73	"	3,707.37	
3 "	1,563.28	"		
4 "	1,282.68	"		
5 "	455.71	630.80	660.44	
6 "	200.	640.	2,560.	
7 "	5,901.92	"		
8 "	2,531.89	615.58		
1 7	2,817.52	640.		
2 "	240.	"	646.48	
3 "	2,566.03	"		
4 "	2,185.21	"		
5 "	747.60	"	640.	
6 "	796.62	"		
7 "	1,739.42	"		
8 "	1,560.	"		
1 8	1,215.60	"		
2 "	521.80	"		
3 "	3,487.01	"		
4 "	1,829.76	"	640.	
5 "	1,482.34	620.13		
6 "	3,290.16	640.		
7 "	2,777.68	"		
8 "	1,389.30	"		

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED.

Township and Range.	Land vacant, subject to entry.	School land.	University land.	Public buildings.
T. 1 S.–R. 9 W.	3,009.77	640.		
2 "	0.	"		
3 "	3,480.	"		
4 "	1,260.04	"		
5 "	610.34	"	1,833.27	
6 "	1,200.95	"	638.32	
7 "	1,478.37	"		
8 "	841.90	639.55		
1 10	0.	640.	3,190.19	
2 "	671.24	"		
3 "	3,005.60	"		
4 "	0.	"	2,578.48	
5 "	0.	"	2,537.07	
6 "	517.90	"	578.32	
7 "	2,126 50	"		
8 "	230.72	"		
1 11	240.	"		
2 "	0.	"	2,540.32	
3 "	672.30	"		
4 "	593.28	"	1,250.46	
5 "	700.23	"		
6 "	157.24	664.70	1,877.29	
7 "	2,171 20	640.		
8 "	169.56	605.35		
1 12	4,808.67	640.		
2 "	2,612.16	595.15		
3 "	600.	616.65		
4 "	1,567.81	640.		
5 "	4,262.38	"		
6 "	1,094.23	635.62		
7 "	880.	640.		
8 "	0.	614.44		
1 13	6,953.91	640.		
2 "	3,451.06	"		
3 "	478.36	"		
4 "	2,060.22	"		
5 "	3,722,38	"		
6 "	6,097.47	"		
7 "	1,097.83	595.		

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED.

Township and Range.	Land vacant, subject to entry.	School land.	University land.	Public buildings.
T. 8 S.–R. 13 W.	1,076.45	466.66		
1 14	8,846.94	640.		
2 "	6,766.04	630.26		
3 "	3,591.48	640.		
4 "	7,248.96	"		
5 "	953.04	"		
6 "	770.40	"		
7 "	1,128.45	"		
8 "	276·63	"		
1 15	9,418.43	625.		
2 "	5,870.38	640.		
3 "	0.	"		
4 "	3,469.28	646.90		
5 "	4,937.55	619.		
6 "	1,236.33	640.		
7 "	391.65	614.92		
8 "	295.30	587.50		
1 16	6,304.58	640.		
2 "	8,114.06	628.93		
3 "	1,945.81	640.		
4 "	2,107.54	"		
5 "	3,455.93	"		
6 "	1,037.35	"		
7 "	560.	"		
8 "	0.	"		
1 17	316.51	460,36		
2 "	12,504.23	640.		
3 "	2,864.03	636.92		
4 "	999.21	640.		
5 "	4,361.20	"		
6 "	625.16	"		
7 "	0.	546.65	3,006.10	370.90
8 "	0.	640.	2,096.29	441.22
2 18	555.60	160.		
3 "	1,698.87	493.12		
4 "	45.66	640.		
5 "	922.27	545.73		
6 "	569.26	640.		

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED.

Township and Range.	Land vacant, subject to entry.	School land.	University land.	Public buildings.
T. 7 S.–R. 18 W.	953.89	640.	1,023.45	
8 "	139.78	"	1,878.21	
4 19	0.	168.72	1,132.78	
5 "	1,214.83	593.		
6 "	9,574.66	640.		
7 "	3,214.51	"		
8 "	1,801.20	"		
6 20	1,893.56	160.		
7 "	569.83	640.		
8 "	2,180.	"		
7 21	0.	160.		
8 "	286.69	640.		
8 22	0.	0.		
T. 1 N.–R. 7 W.	6,978.07	640.		
2 "	3,351.43	"		
3 "	2,715.44	"		
1 8	7,046.40	"		
2 "	8,227.93	"		
3 "	898.55	"		
1 9	6,468.88	598.87		
2 "	13,524.69	634.85		
3 "	4,939.57	640.		
1 10	1,783.29	"		
2 "	6,668.28	637.20		
3 "	4,299.16	648.		
1 11	4,249.57	640.		
2 "	7,176.67	"		
3 "	6,782.45	601.50		
1 12	199.16	640.		
2 "	9,069.10	619.		
3 "	7,939.93	640.		
1 13	1,395.53	587.40		
2 "	1,567.97	640.		
3 "	4,647.66	"		
1 14	11,712.29	600.72		
2 "	8,893.26	640.		
3 "	9,728.67	"		
1 15	12,430.67	"		

TABLE VI.—CONCLUDED.

Township and Range.	Land vacant, subject to entry.	School land.	University land.	Public buildings.
T. 2 N.–R. 15 W.	14,798.37	640.		
3 "	7,605.26	611.86		
1 16	4,548.47	640.		
2 "	8,380.95	"		
3 "	1,806.90	439.86		
1 17	0.	0.		
Total	449,056.15	95,662.60	35,014.84	812.12

TABLE VII.

The following Table will show the amount, situation, &c. of the Indian Reserves within the Kalamazoo Land District.

Township and Range.	Indian Reserves.
T. 4 S.–R. 9 W.	5,805.52
5 "	5,573.09
4 10	19,081.03
5 "	19,632.34
4 11	6,890.64
5 "	7,583.39
7 17	2,461.99
8 "	5,011.63
7 18	2,705.33
8 "	8,337.22
8 19	9.51
Total	83,091.69

BANKS.

The first bank established in this State, was the "Bank of Michigan," chartered in 1818, with a capital of $100,000. It commenced operations in the month of June, in that year. Its capital has since been increased to $850,000, and it is now one among the most substantial institutions in the State.

From that period to 1837, fifteen Banks had been chartered and located in different sections of the State, as the commercial interests of the community required.

A new era in the history of banking commenced under an act of the legislature, approved the 15th of March, 1837, and entitled "an act to organize and regulate *Banking Associations*."

By this act, and an act amendatory thereto, passed December 30, 1837, the privileges and immunities usually conferred by separate charter, on specified companies, for banking purposes, were, without distinction, conferred upon "*any persons*" desirous of forming an association for transacting "banking business," by complying with the provisions of the act.

Some of the more noted provisions and restrictions, may be gathered by the following abstract of these two acts.

In the first place, any person or persons, resident of the State, desirous of establishing a Bank, are at liberty to meet, open books, and subscribe to the capital stock of such Bank. A majority of the subscribers authorize a call of a meeting for choosing officers. At this meeting, nine directors are chosen by the stockholders, after all preliminary provisions of the act are complied with, and the directors are authorized to choose one of their number president. The stockholders are constituted a body corporate, and are subject to like general laws governing other corporations. A majority of the directors manage the association. The directors must all be residents of the State, and at least five, residents of the county where the business of the association is transacted.

One third part of the capital stock must be owned, subscribed, and continue to be held by residents of the county where the business is transacted, (the county of Chippewa excepted.)

Before the Bank commences operations, the stockholders must execute bonds and mortgages upon unincumbered real estate, within the State, which shall be estimated at its true cash value by the treasurer, clerk, associate judges, and sheriff of the county, or a majority of them. They are to take these bonds and mortgages in the name of the auditor general of the State, for the use of the State, at a rate not exceeding its true cash value, exclusive of buildings thereon, to the full amount which the association shall be authorized to become indebted at the time of rendering such securities. These are to be held as collateral security for the final payment of all debts and liabilities of the

association, and for the redemption of all its notes outstanding and in circulation after the liabilities of the directors and of the stockholders, and the fund accruing in pursuance of the act to create a fund for the benefit of the creditors of certain monied corporations, shall have been found insufficient for the payment of the same.

The banking capital of each association is not to be less than $50,000, nor more than $300,000, divided into shares of $50 each. Before the Bank can go into operation the whole capital stock must be subscribed, and thirty per cent. on each share paid in, in specie.

Before an association commences operations, it is the duty of the Bank commissioner who is required by the association, to visit the banking house, count the specie, and make such examinations into its affairs and condition as may satisfy him that the requirements of this act have been complied with in good faith; and if he is satisfied with regard to these facts, to make certificate of the same, and give public notice of it in the State paper, and in the county newspaper, and give a like certificate to the association.

The directors, before entering upon the duties of their office, are required to take and subscribe an oath or affirmation that they will once at least in every three months, examine fully into its condition and operations, and write in a book kept for the purpose, a true statement of its condition, and subscribe their names to the same; that they will faithfully perform all the duties of their offices, and faithfully report to the Bank commissioner, whenever they shall discover any violation or abuse of privilege granted the association by this act.

When the preliminary requisitions of the act are complied with by the president, directors, and stockholders, they are to file a certificate in the office of the Secretary of State, stating the name, location, and amount of capital stock of the association, which the secretary is required to give public notice of.

The amount of bills and notes issued or put in circulation as money, or the amount of loans and discounts at any time, must never exceed twice and a half the amount of its capital stock then paid in and actually possessed.

Provision is made for the appointment of three disinterested Bank commissioners, whose duties are prescribed by law, and every association is prohibited from issuing any bill or note, without the endorsement of a Bank commissioner's name upon the back of the same, in his official capacity. Before he indorses any bill or note, he is required to examine the vault of the banking association, and ascertain the amount of specie then on hand, and administer an oath to a majority of the directors, to this effect—that a certain amount named, is on that day possessed in specie, by the Bank, and that it is the property of said Bank—that it has been paid in by its stockholders, toward the payment of their respective shares; or that the same has been

received in its legitimate business, and not for any other purposes; and that it is intended to remain a part or whole of the capital of the association.

Bank commissioners are required to visit the banking house of the association as often as once in three months, and at all other times, when requested by the Governor, or by any banking association in the State created by the provisions of this act, or subject to the act to create a fund for the benefit of the creditors of certain monied corporations, and to institute such examination into the affairs of the institution, as is required by law. It is the duty of the Bank commissioner to require the association to renew or change the securities given, whenever the safety of the public may require.

The directors are under obligation to furnish the Bank commissioner, whenever required by the legislature, a statement under oath or affirmation, of the condition of the association, stating the amount of deposites; the amount of bills in circulation; the amount of indebtedness to other corporations, companies, and individuals; the amount of debts due from the directors; the amount due from stockholders; the amount due from all other persons or corporations: the amount of specie in bank; the amount of bills of other banks; the amount of their deposites in other banks; the amount of their stock in companies; the amount of real estate and other property not here specified; the amount of capital actually paid in—containing a true and faithful exhibit of the entire state of such Bank, which statement they are to cause to be published in some newspaper within the State. The books, papers, and vaults of the association, are to be always open to the inspection of the Bank commissioners, or committees appointed by the legislature.

The rate upon loans and discounts is limited to seven per centum per annum, in advance, and the denomination of notes and bills not to be under one dollar.

The total amount of debts the association is allowed to owe, exclusive of property deposited in the Bank, must never exceed three times the amount of capital stock actually paid in and possessed. If the association becomes insolvent, the directors, in the first place, are liable in their individual capacity, to the full amount of all debts the association may owe; and afterward, each other stockholder is liable to the full amount of the debts of the association in like manner, in proportion to his amount of stock; and each stockholder is so liable for one year after the time he transfers his stock in the association.

The association is prohibited from holding real estate, except in certain cases specified in the act; and likewise to trading in goods, wares, and merchandise, except in cases specified, &c.

Every association is obliged to pay its bills and notes when presented, or on refusing to pay on demand, it is the duty of the cashier to record on the back of the same the date of the refusal, and attach his name thereto, in his official capacity, and if the

same is not paid, on demand, within sixty days thereafter, with damages, and ten per cent. costs, the association shall be dissolved.

Each stockholder is required to pay in at least ten per cent. in specie, on the capital stock, annually, after it goes into operation, until the whole stock is paid in, under penalty of forfeiting to the association the amount of stock he has already paid in, and the shares on which the payments have been made.

Assignments of stock are valid only when made according to rules prescribed. Assignments are not valid until the stockholder making the same, has cancelled all his debts and liabilities, of whatever description, to the association.

All associations are prohibited from trading in stock of monied, or any other corporations, or to increase or reduce their capital stock, without consent of the legislature.

The whole amount of loans and discounts made to directors, or to any individual, is not at any time to exceed one sixth part of the amount which it is entitled to issue.

Every association is obligated to pay to the treasurer of the State, for the use of the State, one half of one per centum on the amount of the capital stock paid in, in semi-annual payments, twice in each year, and is subject to the provisions of this act, and the act to create a fund for the benefit of the creditors of certain monied corporations. No money is, however, to be drawn from this fund until the funds and liabilities of the directors and stockholders have failed, and proved insufficient to pay all debts.

Every director, or officer, guilty of any negligence and misfeasance in his office, is declared to be guilty of felony, and subject to imprisonment in the State Prison, for a period not less than two years.

Associations incorporated under this act, continue until the 4th of March, 1857. These are a portion only of the leading provisions of the act, under which forty-five associations went into operation between the 18th of August, 1837, and the 3d of April, 1838, when an act of the legislature was approved, suspending the provisions of the law, as to the creation of any new associations, except to allow one association to be formed in the county of Chippewa. The effects of this law are too well known to require comment.

CHARTERED BANKS:

LOCATION, CAPITAL, AND EXPIRATION OF CHARTERS.

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Expiration of Charters.
The President, Directors, & Co. of the Bank of Michigan,	Detroit; Branch at Kalamazoo.	850,000	1859
Bank of Monroe,	Monroe.	500,000	1847
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan,	Detroit; Branch at St. Joseph.	700,000	1849
Bank of River Raisin,	Monroe; Branch at Pontiac.	700,000	1857
Bank of Pontiac,	Pontiac.	500,000	1865
Bank of Washtenaw,	Ann Arbour.	500,000	1860
Michigan State Bank,	Detroit.	500,000	1855
Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank,	Adrian.	500,000	1865
Bank of Tecumseh,	Tecumseh,	500,000	1865
Bank of Macomb county,	Mount Clemens.	500,000	1875
Bank of Clinton,	Clinton.	250,000	1857
Bank of St. Clair,	Palmer.	250,000	1857
Calhoun county Bank,	Marshall.	250,000	1857
Bank of Ypsilanti,	Ypsilanti.	250,000	1857
Bank of Constantine,	Constantine.	250,000	1857

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.—*From notices filed in the office of Secretary of State.*

Name.	Location.	Capital.	When filed.
Farmers' Bank, at Homer,	Homer, Calhoun county.	$100,000	Aug. 19, 1837
Bank of Oakland,	Pontiac, Oakland co.	50,000	" 31, 1837
Bank of Utica,	Utica, Macomb co.	50,000	Sept. 2, 1837
Bank of Brest,	Brest, Monroe co.	100,000	" 18, 1837
Merch'ts & Mech's Bank of the city of Monroe,	Monroe, Monroe co.	150,000	Oct. 25, 1837
Bank of Marshall,	Marshall, Calhoun co.	100,000	" 26, 1837
Millers' Bank of Washtenaw,	Ann Arbour, Washtenaw co.	50,000	Nov. 23, 1837
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Pontiac,	Pontiac, Oakland co.	50,000	" 23, 1837
Bank of Manchester,	Manchester, Washtenaw co.	100,000	Dec. 1, 1837
Bank of Saline,	Saline, Washtenaw co.	100,000	" 4, 1837
Clinton Canal Bank,	Pontiac, Oakland co.	100,000	" 9, 1837
Bank of Coldwater,	Coldwater, Branch co.	50,000	" 13, 1837
Grand River Bank,	Grand Rapids, Kent co.	50,000	" 18, 1837
Saginaw City Bank,	Saginaw, Saginaw co.	50,000	" 26, 1837
Detroit City Bank,	Detroit, Wayne co.	200,000	" 26, 1837
St. Joseph County Bank,	Centreville, St. Joseph co.	100,000	" 27, 1837
Farmers' Bank of Sharon,	Sharon, Washtenaw co.	50,000	" 28, 1837
Lenawee County Bank,	Palmyra, Lenawee co.	100,000	" 30, 1837
Genesee County Bank,	Flint, Genesee co.	50,000	" 30, 1837
Farmers' Bank of Oakland,	Royal Oak, Oakland co.	50,000	" 30, 1837
Commonwealth Bank,	Tecumseh, Lenawee co.	50,000	Jan. 1, 1838
Gibralter Bank,	Gibralter, Wayne co.	100,000	" 2, 1838
Commercial Bank of Michigan,	St. Joseph, Berrien co.	50,000	" 3, 1838
Bank of Niles,	Niles, Berrien co.	100,000	" 3, 1838
Bank of Singapore,	Singapore, Allegan co.	50,000	" 8, 1838

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.—CONCLUDED.

Name.	Location.	Capital.	When filed.
Bank of Allegan,	Allegan, Allegan co.	100,000	Jan. 8, 1838
Bank of Auburn,	Auburn, Oakland co.	50,000	" 12, 1838
Goodrich Bank,	Goodrich Mills, Atlas, Lapeer co.	100,000	" 15, 1838
Huron River Bank,	Ypsilanti, Washtenaw co.	100,000	" 17, 1838
Bank of Shiawassee,	Owasso, Shiawassee co.	50,000	" 17, 1838
Citizens' Bank of Michigan,	Ann Arbour, Washtenaw co.	100,000	" 17, 1838
Bank of Superior,	Superior, Washtenaw co.	100,000	" 17, 1838
Bank of Kensington,	Kensington, Oakland co.	50,000	" 19, 1838
Merchants' Bank of Jackson County,	Brooklyn, Jackson co.	65,000	" 29, 1838
Detroit and St. Joseph Rail-Road Bank,	Jackson, Jackson co.	100,000	" 29, 1838
Berrien County Bank,	Niles, Berrien co.	50,000	Feb. 2, 1838
Farmers' Bank of Prairie Ronde,	Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo co.	50,000	" 2, 1838
Bank of Battle Creek,	Battle Creek, Calhoun co.	100,000	" 12, 1838
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of St. Joseph,	Centreville, St. Joseph co.	50,000	March 22, 1838
Chippewa County Bank,	Sault de Ste. Marie, Chippewa co.	50,000	May 24, 1838

Nominal aggregate capital of fifteen chartered Banks, - - - - -	$7,000,000
Nominal aggregate capital of forty banking associations,* - - - - -	3,115,000
Nominal aggregate banking capital in the State, May 24, 1838, - - - -	$10,115,000

*Six other associations not here included, viz: the Jackson County Bank, Farmers' Bank of Sandstone, Bank of Lapeer, Exchange Bank of Shiawassee, Farmers' Bank of Genesee county, Wayne County Bank.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN.

HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT, Superintendent.

Acting Superintendency, Duplicate Offices at Detroit and Mackinac.

OFFICERS.—One Superintendent, one Interpreter, one Messenger.

General Military Disbursing Agency—Offices at Detroit and Chicago.

OFFICERS.—One Major of the U. S. Army, — Assistants, one Clerk.

1. *Sub-Agency of Saginaw, at Lower Saginaw.*

OFFICERS.—One Sub-Agent, one Interpreter, one Overseer of the farming establishment, one Blacksmith, one Assistant Blacksmith; Farmers, occasional.

2. *Agency of Michillimacinac, Lake Huron.*

OFFICERS.—One Agent, one Interpreter, one Blacksmith, one Assistant Blacksmith, one Gunsmith, one Keeper of Dormitory, one Physician.

3. *Sub-Agency of Sault Ste. Marie, St. Mary's Strait.*

OFFICERS.—One Sub-Agent, one Interpreter, one Blacksmith, one Assistant Blacksmith, one Physician.

4. *Reserve of Monestee, Lake Michigan.*

One Farmer, one Assistant Farmer, one Carpenter, one Blacksmith, one Assistant Blacksmith.

5. *Reserve of Round Island, Lake Huron.*

One Farmer, one Assistant Farmer, one Carpenter.

6. *Grand River.*

One Physician, occasional.

INDIAN TRADING POSTS AND VILLAGES.

On Lake Superior.

Taquimenon (or Tonquamenon) River, Grand Island, Ance Kewyweenon, Ontonagon River, Montreal River.

On Lake Huron.

Cheboiegon, Thunder Bay, River au Sable, River au Gres, Saginaw Bay.

On Lake Michigan.

Little Traverse Bay, Grand Traverse Bay, Monestee River, Pierre Marquette River, White River, Maskegon River, Grand River.

Saginaw.

River Saginaw, Tittabawassee River, Shiawassee River, Flint River, Cass River.

STATE OFFICERS.

	Salary.
Governor—His Excellency, Stevens T. Mason,	$2,000
Lieutenant Governor—Honorable Edward Mundy,	
Chief Justice Supreme Court—Hon. Wm. A. Fletcher,	1,600
Associate Justices—Hon. George Morell,	1,500
Associate Justices—Hon. E. Ransom,	1,500
Chancellor—Hon. E. Farnsworth,	1,500
Superintendent Public Instruction–John D. Pierce, Esq.	1,500
Secretary of State—Randolph Manning, Esq.	1,000
Treasurer—Henry Howard, Esq.	800
Attorney General—Peter Morey,	500
Auditor General—Robert Abbott, Esq.	1,000
Bank Commissioners—Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq.	1,250
Bank Commissioners—Alpheus Felch, Esq.	1,250
Bank Commissioners—Kintzing Pritchette, Esq.	1,250
Private Secretary to Governor—Calvin C. Jackson, Esq.	500
Adjutant General—Col. John E. Schwartz,	125
Quartermaster General—Col. Sheldon McKnight,	125

Acting Commissioner State Penitentiary—Benjamin Porter, Jr.—compensation, $2 50 per day.

COMMISSIONERS INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Lansing B. Mizner, of Wayne;
Levi S. Humphrey, of Monroe;
James B. Hunt, of Oakland;
William A. Burt, of Macomb;
Edwin H. Lothrop, of Kalamazoo;
Hiram Alden, of Branch;
Rix Robinson, of Kent county.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

(*Ex officio,*)

His Excellency, Stevens T. Mason, Hon. Wm. A. Fletcher,
Hon. *Lieut. Gov.* E. Mundy, Hon. George Morell,
Hon. E. Farnsworth, Hon. E. Ransom.

(*Appointed,*)

John J. Adam,	Isaac E. Crary,	Samuel W. Denton,
John Norvell,	Lucius Lyon,	Gurdon C. Leach,
Ross Wilkins,	Jonathan Kearsley,	George Whittemore,
Seba Murphy,	Henry R. Schoolcraft,	Zinza Pitcher.

Secretary—Charles W. Whipple.
Treasurer—Charles C. Trowbridge.
Librarian—Henry Colclazer.

STATE GEOLOGICAL CORPS.

Douglass Houghton, M. D., Geologist, in charge Geological and Mineralogical Departments, and General Superintendent of Survey.

Columbus C. Douglass, sub-assistant do.
Bela Hubbard, do. do.

Abraham Sager, M. D., Zoölogist, in charge of Zoölogical Department.

William P. Smith, sub-assistant do. do.—in charge of Mechanical Zoölogy.

Dr. ——— Wright, Botanist, in charge of Botanical Department.

Dr. ——— Bull, sub-assistant do. do.

S. W. Higgins, Draftsman, in charge of Topographical Department.

TRAVELLERS' AND EMIGRANTS' DIRECTORY:

Exhibiting the principal Routes from New York, the Eastern States, and Canadas, to Michigan, including Railroad, Canal, Stage, and Steamboat Routes—Distances—Expenses, et cetera.

The Erie canal and the lakes furnish the principal channel of emigration to Michigan, though a considerable portion is diverted at particular seasons by the land route through Canada, and on the southern shore of Lake Erie.

The following Table exhibits the routes and distances from Albany to different parts of the State of New York.

TABLE OF ROADS.

From Albany to Buffalo and Lewiston.

	miles				
Schenectady		15	Seneca Falls	3	181
Amsterdam	15	30	Waterloo	4	185
Caughnewaga	10	40	Geneva	7	192
Palatine Bridge	12	52	Canandaigua	16	208
Little Falls	21	73	East Bloomfield	9	217
Herkimer	7	80	West Bloomfield	5	222
Utica	16	96	Lima	4	226
Manchester	9	105	Avon, East Village	5	231
Vernon	8	113	Avon Post Office	2	233
Oneida	5	118	Caledonia	8	241
Lenox	7	125	Le Roy	6	247
Sullivan	5	130	Batavia	11	258
Manlius	6	136	East Pembroke	6	264
Jamesville	5	141	Pembroke	8	270
Onondaga Hill	7	148	Clarence	8	278
Marcellus	8	156	Williamsville	8	288
Skeneateles	6	162	Buffalo	10	298
Auburn	7	169	Niagara Falls	21	319
Cayuga Bridge	9	178	Lewiston	7	326

NOTE. Roads and distances from every part of the State of New York and New England, to the city of New York or Albany, are so well known, that it is considered unnecessary to give them in this place.

From Albany to Rochester, via Cherry Valley.

Guilderland	miles	14	Syracuse	7	127
State Bridge	12	26	Elbridge	15	142
Cherry Valley	26	52	Weedsport	6	148
Little Lakes	10	62	Montezuma	9	157
Bridgewater	20	82	Lyons	17	174
Madison	14	96	Palmyra	14	188
Cazenovia	12	108	Pittsford	15	203
Manlius	12	120	Rochester	8	211

Rochester to Buffalo.

Batavia		36	Buffalo	40	76

DISTANCES ON THE ERIE CANAL,

To and from Albany, Utica, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Names of Places.	Albany.	Utica.	Rochester.	Buffalo.	Names of Places.	Albany.	Utica.	Rochester.	Buffalo.
Albany	0	110	270	363	Nine Mile Creek	179	69	91	184
Troy	7	103	263	356	Canton	185	75	85	173
Junction	9	101	261	354	Jordan	191	81	79	172
Schenectady	30	80	240	333	Weed's Port	197	87	73	166
Amsterdam	46	64	224	317	Port Byron	200	90	70	163
Schoharie Creek	53	57	217	310	Montezuma	206	96	64	157
Caughnawaga	57	53	213	306	Clyde	217	107	53	146
Spraker's Basin	66	44	204	297	Lyons	226	116	44	137
Canajoharie	69	41	201	294	Newark	233	123	37	130
Bowman's Creek	72	38	198	291	Palmyra	241	131	29	122
Little Falls	88	22	182	275	Fullom's Basin	254	144	16	109
Herkimer	95	15	175	268	Pittsford	260	150	10	103
Frankfort	100	10	170	263	Rochester	270	160	0	93
Utica	110	0	160	253	Ogden	282	172	12	81
Whitesborough	114	4	156	249	Adam's Basin	285	175	15	78
Oriskany	117	7	153	246	Brockport	290	180	20	73
Rome	125	15	145	238	Holley	295	185	25	68
Smith's	132	22	138	231	Albion	305	195	35	58
Loomis'	138	28	132	225	Portville	309	199	39	54
Oneida Creek	141	31	129	222	Oak Orchard	314	204	44	49
Canastota	146	36	124	217	Medina	315	205	45	48
New Boston	150	40	120	213	Middleport	321	211	51	42
Chittenango	154	44	116	209	Lockport	333	223	63	30
Manlius	162	52	108	201	Pendleton	340	230	70	23
Orville	165	55	105	198	Tonawanta	352	242	82	11
Syracuse	171	61	99	192	Black Rock	360	250	90	3
Liverpool	173	63	97	190	Buffalo	363	253	93	0

There is a Stage Route from Newburgh and Catskill on the Hudson, passing through Ithaca, Bath, Canisteo, Angelica, Ellicottville, and Maysville, to Portland Harbor, on Lake Erie.

Stage Route from New York to Buffalo.

From New York to Newburgh	miles	64
" Newburgh to Montgomery		12
" Montgomery to Bloomingburg		12
" Bloomingburg to Rome		3
" Rome to Monticello		13
" Monticello to Cocheton		20
" Cocheton to Mt. Pleasant		23
" Mt. Pleasant to Trunkhannock		7
" Trunkhannock to Montrose		20
" Montrose to N. Y. State line		23
" N. Y. State line to Owego		8
" Owego to Ithaca		29
" Ithaca to Geneva		45
" Geneva to Buffalo		106
Total from New York to Buffalo		385

The distance, by another route, from New York to Utica, is 216 miles. The distance from New York to Albany is performed by steamboats, and from Albany to Utica by rail-road cars. Passengers from Utica to Buffalo, can take their choice of stages, or packet-boats to Lockport. From Lockport to Buffalo, there is a rail-road, by way of Niagara Falls. During the season of 1839, the rail-road from Utica to Auburn will be in operation.

The Route and Distances from Montreal to Buffalo, are as follows.

From Montreal to Lachine,	(Stage)	miles 9
" Lachine to Cascades,	(Steamboat)	24
" Cascades to Coteau,	(Stage)	16
" Coteau to Cornwall,	(Steamboat)	41
" Cornwall to Prescott,	(Stage)	50
" Prescott to Brockville,	(Steamboat)	12
" Brockville to Kingston,	"	60
" Kingston to Toronto,	"	180
" Toronto to Burlington Bay,	"	45
" Burlington Bay to Niagara,	"	48
" Niagara Falls to Buffalo,	(by land)	21
Total from Montreal to Buffalo,		506

This trip is performed in three days.

Stage Route from Buffalo (on the American side) to Detroit.

From	Buffalo to Hamburg	miles 14
"	Hamburg to Cataraugs	17
"	Cataragus to Fredonia	14
"	Fredonia to Westfield	15
"	Westfield to Erie	30
"	Erie to Fairview	9
"	Fairview to Elk Creek	7
"	Elk Creek to Cincinnati	10
"	Cincinnati to Ashtabula	14
"	Ashtabula to Unionville	14
"	Unionville to Painesville	14
"	Painesville to Chagrin	10
"	Chagrin to Euclid	10
"	Euclid to Cleveland	10
"	Cleveland to Sandusky	84
"	Sandusky to Perrysburgh	32
"	Perrysburgh to Toledo	10
"	Toledo to Monroe	20
"	Monroe to Detroit	40
	Whole distance from Buffalo to Detroit,	374

Fare from Buffalo to Detroit, in the winter season, usually, $25.00. From Sandusky to Detroit, $7.50.

The following is an Exhibit of the Stage and Steamboat Routes and Fare through Canada, from different points, to Detroit.

From	Prescott (*opposite Ogdensburg*) to Kingston	72 miles.
"	Kingston to Belville	60
"	Belville to Coburg	46
"	Coburg to Toronto	75
"	Toronto to Hamilton (*at the head of Lake Ontario*)	50
	Total	303

Stage fare from Prescott to Hamilton, $17.

The Canada Route from Buffalo to Detroit, is as follows.

	Miles.	Fare.
From Buffalo to Lewiston (*opposite Queenston*)	28	
" Queenston to Hamilton (*head Burlington Bay*)	50	$2.50
" Hamilton to Brantford	25	1.25
" Brantford to London	60	3.00
" London to Chatham	78	4.25
" Chatham to Sandwich (*opposite Detroit*)	52	2.00
	293	$13.00

Distance from Buffalo to Detroit, by the Canada route, 293 miles. Fare from Queenston to Detroit, $13. The Niagara at Lewiston, and the Detroit, at the city of Detroit, are both crossed by ferry boats, which are in constant readiness for passengers.

The following is a Table of Distances upon Lakes Erie, Huron, and Michigan.

	Miles	From Buffalo	Miles
From Buffalo to Dunkirk,	45	To Dunkirk,	45
" Dunkirk to Portland,	16	" Portland,	61
" Portland to Erie,	30	" Erie,	91
" Erie to Conneaut,	30	" Conneaut,	121
" Conneaut to Ashtabula,	14	" Ashtabula,	135
" Ashtabula to Grand river,	30	" Grand river,	165
" Grand river to Cleveland,	30	" Cleveland,	195
" Cleveland to Black river,	30	" Black river,	225
" Black river to Huron,	20	" Huron,	245
" Huron to Sandusky,	10	" Sandusky,	255
" Sandusky to Detroit,	75	" Detroit,	330
" Detroit to Fort Gratiot,	72	" Fort Gratiot,	402
" Fort Gratiot to Mackinac,	250	" Mackinac,	625
" Mackinac to Green Bay,	193	" Green Bay,	845
" Green Bay to Cheboiegon,	240	" Cheboiegon,	1,085
" Cheboiegon to Milwalkie,	40	" Milwalkie,	1,125
" Milwalkie to Root river,	25	" Root river,	1,150
" Root river to Chicago,	65	" Chicago,	1,215

Return route to Detroit by way of St. Joseph and Grand river.		Distance on the return route from Chicago	
From Chicago to Michigan city,	40	To Michigan city,	40
" Michigan city to New Buffalo,	13	" New Buffalo,	53
" New Buffalo to St. Joseph,	25	" St. Joseph,	78
" St. Joseph to Kalamazoo,	45	" Kalamazoo,	123
" Kalamazoo to Grand Haven,	30	" Grand Haven,	153
" Grand Haven to Mackinac,	215	" Mackinac,	368
" Mackinac to Fort Gratiot,	250	" Fort Gratiot,	618
" Fort Gratiot to Detroit,	72	" Detroit,	690

Different individuals, although of long experience upon the lakes, are found to estimate distances variously; but the above table is believed to be the most correct of any hitherto published.

Emigrants and visiters enter Michigan at Detroit, Monroe, or by way of the rail-road from Toledo to Adrian. The former is perhaps the preferable route, in most cases. Detroit is on the main steamboat route to the upper lakes. From this to Ann Arbour, the distance is performed by rail-road. The emigrant finds this much the cheapest and most expeditious route, and as the rail-road becomes extended, will become the principal travelling route through the State. To those passing through the southern tier of counties, the rail-road route from Monroe will shortly be preferable.

From Detroit to different points, by stage.

Distance from Detroit to Marshall.			115 miles,	stage fare,		$	7 50
"	"	"	to St. Joseph.	200	"	"	13 50
"	"	"	to Chicago,	300	"	"	21 00

The Grand Erie canal and Lake Erie form the great avenue for emigration. Albany may be considered as the common starting point for emigrants, it being about 150 miles from New York, 250 from Montreal, and 175 from Boston. It is approached from the south by steamboats and sloops, through the Hudson river, and by five or six grand routes by land, which lead to it from Vermont, Boston, Hartford, New Haven, &c. Those who remove from the northern parts of New England and New York, will find the route through Canada the shortest and cheapest. Emigrants passing through the province are not subject to pay duties on any of their moveable property, provided it be introduced in good faith, for transportation merely.*

On Lake Ontario there are upwards of 20 steamboats in operation, which touch at Ogdensburg, Sackett's Harbor, Oswego, Genesee river, Lewiston, besides various ports on the Canada side. Sloops and schooners also run from these various ports through the Welland canal into Lake Erie, and thence to all the other ports of the great lakes. Emigrants going to Michigan will often find it for their advantage to take this route, with their families, in preference to any other.

* The following is the substance of an act passed at the session (1837) of the Provincial Parliament. It provides that no duties shall be levied on articles of personal baggage imported by any person coming into the Province, or passing through the same, from the United States of America, such articles being *bona fide* imported for domestic use of the person importing the same, or tools used in the trade of the importer. Nothing in the act to extend to tea and wine, spirits, sugar, or other articles of goods, wares, and merchandise, not made up or prepared for domestic purposes. No collector to receive fees for articles not subject to duty, &c.

Charges for passage on Steamboats, on this Lake.

From Ogdensburg to Lewiston,	$8 00
" Sackett's Harbor or Oswego to Lewiston,	6 00
" Genesee river to Lewiston,	3 00

These charges are for the cabin; the deck passage on these boats is about one third the above prices.

On the Erie canal, there are about 3,000 boats, of various descriptions, in operation. Boats leave Albany for Buffalo almost every hour, affording facilities to emigrants to convey their families and property at a small expense. Between a packet and line boat, there is but little choice, except that the former moves four miles, and the latter three, per hour. The price of passage in a packet, including meals, is four cents per mile, or $14 52, for a passage from Albany to Buffalo: on a line boat, one and a half cents a mile for passage, or two and a half cents a mile, including meals, making for a passage the whole route in the former case, $5 41; in the latter, including meals, $9 07.

Families are frequently taken for much less than this, in proportion. Terms for freight are various, depending upon the season of navigation and amount of business to be done, &c. It may be stated as a maximum for light goods from Albany to Buffalo, 75 cents; heavy, $1 00, and furniture 75 cents per cwt. though these prices are greatly reduced, especially near midsummer. Special contracts for transportation can often be made on very moderate terms.

There are more than 50 steamboats, and upwards of 200 sloops and schooners upon Lake Erie; and during the year 1836, it was estimated that nearly 200,000 persons passed its waters, to the west. Steamboats fitted expressly for the accommodation of cabin and deck passengers, many of them from 400 to 700 tons burthen, leave Buffalo morning and evening, and stop at all the places mentioned before in the table of distances on the lakes. The price of cabin passage from Buffalo to Cleveland, is $6; to Mackinac, or Sault St. Mary, $12; to Chicago, Green Bay, and St. Joseph, $20. The price of cabin passage from Buffalo to Detroit, is $8; deck, $3, and so in the same proportion to all the intermediate ports between Buffalo and Chicago. Sloops and schooners make a much longer passage, but the price of passage and freight is much less.

Freight from Buffalo to Detroit, as maximum prices, by steamboats in the spring, is for heavy goods, 38 cents per cwt.
Do. do. light do. 50 do. do.

Furniture, four shillings, or 50 cents for a barrel's bulk.

In lake vessels, from Buffalo to Detroit, light goods 28 cents per cwt.; heavy, 40; furniture, 50 cents barrel bulk.

From Buffalo to Chicago, merchandise, heavy, 75 cents; light, $1; furniture, $1 50, for a barrel bulk.

These are the maximum prices, which are variable, and subject at times to be reduced. The price of freight for household furniture, and other property, such as emigrants generally choose to take with them, say from New York or Albany to the central part of Michigan, will average from $1 50 to $2, per hundred. Farmers who remove to Michigan from New England or New York, will find it most economical to carry with them as many of their light tools and implements, as possible; also household furniture, most articles of clothing, and fine articles of cabinet ware; for these are dearer in the west than in the east, and if such are sold in the east by the emigrant, they are generally sold at a great sacrifice.

TO EMIGRANTS.

In closing this work, it may not be unacceptable to add a word upon the expediency of emigrating to the West, and the choice of a suitable location. As a general rule, persons in any State, enjoying a competency, or possessing the means of improving their condition to a reasonable extent, better remain than attempt a change of their condition for one of more promising success. But, notwithstanding, persons of even ordinary enterprise and limited means, often attain to affluence in the west, while, in the east, enterprise and moderate capital combined are in a course of years but comparatively little productive. Very few who have emigrated westward have been known to return, or seriously exhibit dissatisfaction with their adopted home. From these facts alone, the inference is obviously in favor of western emigration.

If there are any who have regretted the change, it is from causes, arising either from casualty, their own improvidence, or an injudicious selection of a location. It is true, individuals may be found who are disaffected. But these are to be found in every country and in every community. Disaffection is an innate disorder—a natural deformity of the mind of some persons. These are easily persuaded to emigrate because they cannot be contented. They begin to search for the philosopher's stone in a western paradise. They commence a westward progression without a fixed point of settlement or termination of travel. They will pass through the most delightful regions of nature without the thought of locating short of the "far west." At last they reach the occident of emigration, the western frontier, and finally conclude to make a settlement. Such persons will rarely make a satisfactory choice. Every breeze of rumor chants the praises of other locations. They change and change till persuaded they

have gone too far. Their own folly begets disgust, and, if they retire, they return impoverished, casting imprecations upon the country.

Every one proposing to emigrate would do well first to have a definite conception in his own mind what his wants are; for if he has an indistinct idea of what he wishes to attain, he may find himself pursuing an *ignis fatuus*, and at last rue his undertaking. If he wishes to make a western location merely to better his condition, as an agriculturist, a manufacturer, or in the pursuits of commerce, he will not, if rightly informed, pass beyond Michigan. It is beginning to be very well understood, that good policy in emigrating, or in making judicious locations, is measured less by western longitude than by other more reasonable considerations. If, however, there are any who cannot be convinced by the experience of others, they must satisfy themselves by their own experience.

To mechanics of almost every description, we will observe, that they may remove with the satisfaction of knowing that they will not be in want of constant employ or good wages. This remark is almost needless, as by a moment's reflection, any one would be satisfied with the fact without the suggestion. As to common laborers, they are, and will continue to be wanted for years. The canals and rail-roads constructing by the State and by chartered companies already employ many laborers, and the demand continues to be greater from the increased amount of public expenditure. There are two professions that are amply supplied; these are the legal and medical. This is so universally the case, that it is not unfrequent to find many who have commenced their professions with high hopes, and relinquished them for other business more lucrative. Teachers well qualified for the instruction of youth are much wanted.

It has been found in some cases most judicious to make locations for settlement with more deliberation than is commonly practiced by emigrants. There are to be found among our wealthy farmers, those who came to Michigan in ordinary circumstances, who, by their own industry, have earned sufficient to purchase their farms at government price, and, by thus delaying one or two years after their arrival, have been able to select, in the meantime, better locations, than they otherwise would by purchasing at first sight.

For the agriculturist, no lands are more desirable than the fertile *openings*, *prairies*, and *plains* of Michigan. Many emigrants from the east having viewed the country and witnessed their unrivalled fertility, have made purchases at from $2 to $5 per acre, through the fear that they might be unable to find other lands equally good; while perhaps lands of equal value were at the same time selling at the land office at $1,25 per acre. To give the reader some idea of the estimation in which Michigan lands are held by our farmers, we make an extract from one—selected from many communications to the author on this subject.

It is from a gentleman well known to the public, and one of our most substantial and respectable farmers. Although it is a description of a particular section, it will serve as a sample of the entire interior of the State.

"In answer to your enquiries, relative to that portion of the State of Michigan where I reside, I would remark, that I have been a resident of Jackson county for about four years; the west part of said county where I reside, and with which I am best acquainted, I consider second to no section of country in our own or any other of the States of the Union, for general farming purposes. The land is generally a rich, sandy loam, freely interspersed with small pebbles of lime-stone, gently undulating, and sufficiently elevated to admit of the healthful drainage, of its liberally interspersed, small streams of water, that afford a sufficient supply of hydraulic power for all farming, mechanical, and manufacturing purposes. About two thirds of the land is covered with a sparse growth of bur oak, white and red oak, and hickory trees. The bur oak and hickory plains are very beautiful, generally free from underbrush, resembling orchards, and covered, in the summer months, with a succession of the most beautiful wild flowers. Farmers unacquainted with the character of our country, can have no idea of the great difference in the expense of effecting a settlement, and improvements on our plains, or on heavily timbered lands; as an evidence of which, I would state the fact, that within the short time that I have been a Michigan farmer, I have improved, and put under the plough five hundred acres of land, three hundred of which are now to wheat. These improvements have been effected with comparatively limited means—every *first* crop paying the entire expense of each improvement. I have found the expense of taking off the timber, fencing, ploughing, harrowing, and seeding the land, on free plains, to be about eight dollars an acre; and then the farmer has the great advantage of having his land clear, or nearly so, of stumps, a great obstacle to the farmer on timbered lands. From my own experience and observation, I am satisfied that it is better for a *first* settler to pay ten dollars an acre for plains, when he can accommodate his farm (as may generally be done) with a sufficient quantity of timber, than to pay one dollar where the land is all covered with a heavy growth of timber. Our farmers have been decidedly more successful in growing different crops of grain on the plains, than upon the timbered lands. Wheat, oats, corn, barley, and potatoes, and the English grasses, have a most prolific growth.

* * * * * * *

In conclusion, I would observe, that the above remarks are characteristic of, and strongly applicable to the entire interior of our State, which constitutes a district of country most favorable to the general agriculturist, and as a wheat country, probably the very first in America."

ERRATA.

As observed in the introduction, circumstances without the author's control, gave room for errors of the press, and it was more than two months after the publication of the Gazetteer before leisure permitted an examination of the work, which resulted in the discovery of more errors than was anticipated. A cursory inspection, without reference to the manuscript, has presented the more prominent to his observation, which he deems of sufficient importance to be corrected and appended to those copies remaining unsold.

Page 34, (in the text,) line 10th from the bottom, the word "bustard" is incorrectly inserted.

Same page, line 7th, "the heron" is wrongly classed as a "variety of the falcon,"—the "crow or raven" should have been classed as of the genus *corvus* and not *falco*. The whole sentence is so deformed by transposition and omission of words, as to be unintelligible.

Same page, 2nd line from the bottom, the word "likewise" should be omitted.

Page 35, line 4th, for "heighten," read heightens, (omitting the comma.)

Page 38, line 8th, for "adds" read add, (and omit the two following commas.)

Page 61, line 15, for "to these fluctuations oppose" read, of these fluctuations opposes, &c.

Page 79, note, for "1827 and '28" read 1837 and '38.

Page 109, line 12 from bottom, for "especial" read special.

Page 154, line 15, for "arround it, its value," read, around them, their value, &c.

Page 155, for "Ottowas" read Ottawas,—(same error on page 156.)

Page 181, line 20, for "1812" read 1712.

Page 194, line 4, for "right bank of the strait," read, left bank of the river.

do. do. line 2 and 8 from bottom, for "Gen. Brock," read Gen. Proctor.

Page 212, article, Arenac county, first line, omit the words "east by Saginaw."

Page 241, "Centerville," commonly written Centreville.

Page 243 and *passim*, "Ann Arbour," commonly written Ann Arbor.

Page 247, line 13, for "range" read ranges.

Page 279, line 19, for "1784" read 1783,—in succeeding line, for "it fell into the possession of the United States," read, it was included within the United States' boundary.

Page 296, for "Grave Rods river," read Graveraet river.

Page 339, for "Pere Marquette," read Pierre Marquette.

Page 356, for "Sailors Encampment," read Sailor's Encampment.

Page 364, "Spring Arbour," commonly written Spring Arbor.

Page 375, for "Twine river," read Twin river.

Page 415, line 22, for "Buffalo, 75 cts." read, Buffalo $1.00,—for "heavy, $1.00," read, heavy 75 cts.

Same page, line 3 and 4 from bottom, for "light goods 28 cts." read, light goods 40 cts.,—and for "heavy, 40 ;" read, heavy 28 cts.

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